"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today; tomorrow warmer, probably snow; northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,857. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIED ENVOYS READY TO QUIT RUSSIA; SECOND ARMY BACKS ARMISTICE PLAN; BRITISH STILL FIGHT FOR BOURLON

MRS. DE SAULLES TELLS STORY OF HUSBAND'S NEGLECT

Relates on the Stand the Humiliations She Endured Before the Murder.

DOESN'T RECALL SHOOTING

Letters to Her Child's Nurse Describe Her Yearning for Happiness.

WANTED ONLY A QUIET HOME

Justice Waves Lawyer Aside and Tells Accused to Tell Her Story in Her Own Way.

Before an intensely sympathetic audience, which filled the courtroom of Justice Manning at Mineola, Mrs. Blanca De Saulles yesterday told her story of the events leading up to her killing her divorced husband, John Longer De Saulles, Yale athlete and politician, who died after being shot five times by her at his home, The Box, in Westbury, on Aug. 3 of this year.

Mrs. De Saulles testified that on the day of the murder, when she went to Westbury for her boy, De Saulles said to her: "You cannot have him now or ever." She said she immediately suffered a "dreadful pain" in her head and recalled nothing more until she arrived at the Mineola Jail.

Spectators who had swept court attendants off their feet and rushed into the courtroom until Justice Manning came out of his chambers to check them listened in profound quiet in order to catch every word, while the young woman in a low voice replied to the questions of her lawyers.

Her answers were reticent. She said as few words as possible, and occasionally avoided the questions of her lawyer when they meant to bring out her comment on the kind of a man her former husband was. As a rule, when she was asked to proceed with her narrative herself, she came to a stop after a few sentences, and could not go on until her lawyer put questions to her.

The eyes of the entire courtroom were on the young woman when court was called. Right behind her was her mother, Mme. Errazuriz-Vergara, of Chile, a middle-aged woman of handsome and distinguished appearance, who made it almost as much a point as does her daughter not to allow the curious public to guess, from any expression of the face, what is passing through her mind. By her were her son, William, and her daughter, Amalia. Around them were Castro Ruiz, the Chilean Consul General at this port, and a number of Chilean and American friends. Across the courtroom to the left of Mrs. De Saulles as she sat on the witness stand sat Charles A. H. De Saulles, a brother of the dead man; his lawyer, Almuth C. Vandiver; Mrs. Caroline Degener, and other sisters and relatives of the slain man, who with compressed lips and incredulous expressions discussed statements which were drawn from Mrs. De Saulles about her husband. The father and mother of the dead man were not in court. The spectators' seats were filled with a crowd composed largely of women, many of them richly dressed, who had come to the trial in the thirty automobiles which lined the curb outside of the courtroom.

Mrs. De Saulles Takes the Stand.

As soon as court was called to order Henry A. Uterhart, the defendant's chief counsel, who is 6 feet 4 inches tall, rose and made a bow to his client without speaking. She stood up and walked around the aisle in the rear of the jury box and reappeared to the audience as she took the witness seat. She was simply dressed in a light brown waist, with a skirt and a large collar of a darker brown. She is below middle height and very slight of build. On the witness chair her feet seemed scarcely to touch the floor, and she looked less than her 23 years.

There was a slight touch of color in her cheeks, evidently put there by excitement. By contrast with her perfect repose and quietude while the prosecution had for a week been trying to prove her a cold-blooded murderess, she was animated and even restless when she first took the stand yesterday. She looked from her lawyer to the Judge and then to the jury, and then gave a glance at the court room, as if she were making some mental measurements regarding the painful ordeal which was before her.

After the first few questions she seemed, however, to answer her lawyer almost mechanically and to use monosyllables when she thought they might answer the purpose. She ceased to respond automatically when Justice Manning put questions to her, which he did frequently, in a style which seemed to be paternal and profoundly sympathetic. She would look at him with a serious expression and answer more freely, as if she had been put at her ease by the manner of the court toward her.

Curiously enough, her smiles, which came now and then throughout the day, although they appeared frank and winning, seemed to reveal more of her suffering that did her serious expression. When something struck her as funny she evidently released for an instant the almost professional facial control which she usually preserved, and allowed her whole mind to be pictured in her face.

Smiles at Her Photograph.

She smiled first when her lawyer caused to be handed to her a photograph taken the day before she was married, showing her at 17 years old in robust health and at the height of her beauty, which has by no means left her in spite of her thinness and pallor. She seemed to think it funny when her lawyer asked her if she could name who it was.

Later she smiled almost merrily when her lawyer asked her what kind of a car it was in which she had met the accident which fractured her skull the second time. Her lawyer referred to some special fittings in the car which caused the accident, but she thought he meant to ask the make of the car. When she named the make the audience smiled with her.

But, in spite of the engaging quality

Continued on Page 6.

THANKSGIVING DINNER IMPROVED by using Dewey's Pure Wines and Grape Juice. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3091 Cort.—Advt.

8 German Ships Allotted to Philippine Government

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States Shipping Board has allotted to the Philippine Government eight former German ships which were interned in Philippine ports when the war began. They will be used to help maintain Philippine trade during the war.

There were twenty-six German and Austrian vessels interned in Philippine waters when the war began, and, except these eight, all the others, each larger than 2,000 tons, were brought to the United States. The only former German ship larger than 2,000 tons still in the Far East is the former North German Lloyd liner Princess Alice, which is now being overhauled at Olongapo.

ARMY GETS ORDERS TO GUARD PIERS

Will Place Sentries First Over Chelsea and Southern Pacific Properties.

ZONES ARE MARKED OUT

From 72d St., North River, to 39th St., East River, Are Included in Prohibited Areas.

Brig. Gen. Eli Hoyle, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, with headquarters on Governors Island, it is expected, will issue orders within the next few days placing under military guard those parts of the waterfront from which supplies and troops are sent abroad. The first orders which were sent to New York yesterday by Secretary of War Baker instructed the department commander to organize military guards for service in front of the great Chelsea Piers, south of Twenty-third Street, and the Southern Pacific Piers in the Christopher Street district. These will be the first of the Manhattan waterfront properties to go under Federal guard. It is also expected that a number of the Brooklyn piers from which war supplies are sent will go under army guard in the next few days.

The department headquarters on Governors Island, from which the army patrol will be directed, was one of the busiest places in New York yesterday. To enforce the President's regulations along the New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey waterfronts, it is said, from 4,000 to 5,000 soldiers will be required, and until a proposed Federal police force, which will have semi-military status, can be organized, equipped, and trained, the harbor guard, it is expected, will be made up almost exclusively of soldiers of the regular army.

General Hoyle said last night that for the present at least he would have no statement to make as to the waterfront situation. The matter, he said, was in the hands of the War Department, and the Eastern Department would act as the orders were received from Secretary Baker. Brig. Gen. Jesse Carter of the Bureau of Militia Affairs of the War Department, who on Sunday conferred with General Hoyle, Federal officials here, and representatives of the city government, carried back to Washington a complete report on conditions on the waterfront. He decided what piers and other harbor properties constituted "vital points," which for that reason should be the first to be placed under military guard.

The United States District Attorneys and Marshals in New York and Brooklyn busied themselves yesterday in issuing final orders to enemy aliens to vacate barred zones, and in preparing to extend the fullest co-operation to the army and the police in the strict enforcement of the new regulations.

Marshal McCarthy, who received his final instructions from Attorney General Gregory on Sunday night, had a large force of Deputy Marshals at work yesterday notifying Germans who have offices or homes in barred zones that they must immediately prepare to vacate their present quarters. In the case of employes the orders were to move out of the zone immediately, and in the case of the heads of firms and other employers they must move within a reasonable time. The time limit set by the Marshal for Germans to vacate the barred zones is 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, except in the cases of certain heads of firms. It is expected that 90 per cent. of the Germans affected by the new regulations will be out of the zone by that time, and that the others will have other places of business and homes by Saturday morning at the latest.

Marshal McCarthy will begin this morning the posting of the barred zones. Huge placards defining the zones have been printed, the warning notices being in English and in German. These placards will be placed on all buildings within the prohibited zones, at the entrances to all piers, and at the 100-yard limit of all crosstown streets leading to barred portions of the New York waterfront. These placards will read as follows:

NOTICE TO ENEMY ALIENS.

Enemy aliens must not under any circumstances pass beyond this line [an arrow will indicate the prohibited direction.] Enemy aliens will be immediately arrested if they violate this rule. It is the duty of all good citizens to notify this office of any violation of the foregoing rule.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of New York.

Boundaries of Zones.

Marshal McCarthy made public last night the boundaries of the new waterfront zones which no enemy alien will be permitted to enter. The main Manhattan zone begins at Seventy-second Street on the North River and extends to the Battery and around the Battery and north on the East River to Thirty-ninth Street. It had been reported that the North River zone would end at Forty-fourth Street and the East River zone at Twenty-fourth Street. In addition smaller zone on the North River are created, the centres of which are

Continued on Page 9.

Army, Navy and Marine Officers have known since 1847 that uniforms of Ridabock standard and dependable quality give absolute satisfaction. Ridabock & Co., 151 West 36th St., near Broadway, invite all new officers to inspect their wonderfully complete stock of hats, caps, blankets, map cases, pistol belts and other equipment.—Advt.

RADICAL LAWS PROPOSED TO LET RAILROADS POOL

Federal Incorporation by Congress to Escape State Interference Demanded.

REVENUE IN COMMON FUND

Bills to Abolish Private Routing and Create Traffic Controller Also Contemplated.

MANAGERS DISCUSS REFORM

Committee of Seven Appointed to Carry Out Plans for Pooling Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Railroad operating Vice Presidents representing the Eastern lines, meeting today to work out a pooling system to relieve the railroads of congestion, found themselves confronted by many obstacles, legal and physical, to the quick carrying out of the plans outlined by the Railroads' War Board Saturday. It is recognized that some of these, such as the possible pooling of revenues, will require legislation. Other features of the proposed revolution of the railroad system already have encountered opposition from State commissions.

As the conference proceeded it became evident that if anything approaching permanent reform was to be accomplished the hand of the Federal Government would be required to force compliance of State Railroad Commissions with the radical changes proposed. Some of the officials present declared that the proper step in this pressing emergency was Federal incorporation of the railroads without delay by Congress, which will reassemble on Dec. 8.

The problems, it was seen, must be solved by the railroad Presidents in co-operation with the Government. So, after considering the immediate thing before them, a resolution directing that all available facilities of all railroads east of Chicago be pooled to furnish the maximum freight movement, the Vice Presidents created a committee of seven to be in full charge of the operation of the railway pool, and then adjourned.

A. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, was made Chairman of the committee. The other members are C. R. Gray, President of the Western Maryland; A. T. Dice, President of the Philadelphia & Reading; P. E. Crowley, Vice President of the New York Central; Elisha Lee, acting Vice President of the Pennsylvania Lines East; G. L. Peck, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Lines West, and A. J. Stone, Vice President of the Erie.

This committee will establish headquarters in Pittsburgh and will sit continuously until the traffic problem produced by abnormal war business in eastern territory has been solved. The next meeting will be held Wednesday in Pittsburgh and will be attended by some of the leading railroad chiefs.

Pressing Problems.

Matters that must be settled before the problem can be clarified and anything like adequate railroad conditions established, as discussed by the officials today, were these:

There must be a Controller of Government Traffic.

Private routing must be abolished.

Laws must be amended permitting pooling of revenues and abolishing of private routing.

State railroad commissions must be made subservient to Federal laws by the possible Federal incorporation of carriers.

In the greatest emergency the railroads have faced in their history, with the Government requiring better facilities than ever before, the railroads are incessantly annoyed and hindered in making needed changes because radical measures taken and others suggested in the revolutionary program conflict with State laws, as they do with national laws. The Federal authorities have recognized in most instances that statutes which prohibit carriers from doing certain things in normal times must be set aside during the war period.

The railroads, however, have not been aided so generously by the State commissions. It was pointed out that if the State commissions had it in their power to nullify anything that might be attempted in a sweeping and effective way by the railroads.

In order to impress the necessity upon the State commissions of co-operation at this time Charles E. Elliott, Chairman of the Association of State Railroad Commissions, was before the operating Vice Presidents today and was informed of the situation. He was requested to use his good offices to arrange to have the State commissions agree to uphold any remedies approved by the Federal authorities for the period of the war. That his efforts might meet with failure unless President Wilson got behind the appeal was feared by some of the railroad men.

Confusion of Preferred Freight.

As to the necessity for a controller of Government traffic it was pointed out by the traffic managers that much of the trouble experienced by the carriers originated in the failure of the Government to indicate priority freight. Two-thirds of the freight is now carried for the Government in Eastern territory, and nearly all of this is marked with "preference tags." All Government departments use these tags, with the result that the railroads are not able to determine what should have preference, and confusion and congestion exist. That there should be a Government controller who would have charge of all the freight for the Government and co-operate with the Priority Committee of the War Industries Board was suggested.

Congestion cannot be relieved in any appreciable degree, these railroad experts said, unless the law permitting shippers to determine the routing is amended or ignored. As the present law operates, a shipper at any point may designate the road over which his freight shall be routed. This work adds to the congestion, as most shippers select one or two roads which lead directly from the West and the seaboard. These

Continued on Page 10.

EXECUTIVES AND OFFICE MANAGERS The Dictaphone advertisement on page 9 deals with a wartime problem of vital interest to you—the prevention of office waste. Find it and read it.—Advt.

See German Plotters in Institute of Agriculture

ROME, Nov. 26.—The Italian Government has recently taken under special consideration the International Institute of Agriculture in the belief that in a measure it is being used as an agency for the Central Empires. The Government has been discussing the most appropriate measures to end any such abuse, but has not yet determined whether to suspend the work of the institute until after the war or place it under the management of a royal commission. Rome is the headquarters of this organization.

The undertaking is somewhat difficult, as the institute has an international character, having been founded by the King in June, 1905, with the participation of fifty-five countries. When Italy entered the war the representatives of the enemy countries left Rome, but the institute continued its work, with the allied and neutral delegates, including David Lubin of California in attendance.

Mr. Lubin was the originator of the idea of the organization, and has been a strong supporter of the Allies in the war from the beginning, and most sympathetic toward Italy, interesting himself in all the plans for her welfare. The institute is presided over by Marquis Capelli, one of the Vice Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, who has been charged with having German leanings.

SENATORS WANT WAR ON AUSTRIA

Lewis, Democratic Whip, and Stone, Foreign Relations Chairman, Favor It.

FORMAL ACTION EXPECTED

Illinois Senator Would Annul Citizenship of Lukewarm Aliens and Court-Martial Plotters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip of the Senate, and Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made it known today on their return to Washington for the coming session of Congress that they favored a declaration of war upon Germany's allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Senator Lewis spoke of sentiment in the Middle West as favoring a declaration of war so as to make the issue clear-cut between the United States and the Central Powers.

"At the same time," said the Senator, "in declaring war upon Austria I have no doubt that a distinction will be made between the Austrians and the Hungarians and Bohemians. The Hungarians and the Bohemians are anxious, and have for a long time been anxious, to establish democratic forms of government. Also we must distinguish between the Austrians and the Poles.

"I do not think that we can in any way be considered as favoring any plans which Italy may have for taking territory from Austria. The President and the Congress have made it clear that the United States is not in this war for any territorial aggrandizement or to aid any other nation to take territory.

For Drastic War Measure.

Senator Lewis stated further that he intended to urge two drastic war measures—one to deprive naturalized citizens of their citizenship if they failed to support the Government in its war crisis and the other to put the prosecution of persons who destroy food, blow up bridges, place bombs to destroy life or property and commit acts of sabotage, in the hands of the military, instead of the civil courts. On these points he says:

"It is high time that some steps be taken whereby it will be possible for the United States to take away from naturalized citizens the rights and privileges of United States citizenship and the protection it gives from those who will not support the Government. If they will not support the Government, will not fight for it when necessary, then I say take away their citizenship and send them back to the land to which their sympathies turn.

"In the case of American citizens who are born here and in whom citizenship is inherent, and who refuse to support the Government, a law should be passed which would take away from them suffrage, the right to hold office, and other similar privileges which they now have.

"Any persons who destroy food intended for the army, place bombs, commit sabotage, or destroy bridges, should not be given the benefis of civil prosecution, with the endless appeals and delays attendant thereon. They should be handed over to military courts-martial. After a few of them have been hanged or shot we should cease to have so much trouble with these outrages as we now have."

Senator Stone's statement in favor of a declaration of war against Germany's allies has special significance, because he was one of the "little group of willful men" who in March, at the close of the Sixty-fifth Congress, defeated the President's bill to authorize the arming of merchant vessels. Many members of the Foreign Relations Committee are in favor of war on Germany's allies, and the support of the Chairman seems to insure that any recommendation of the President that action be taken will be reported favorably.

In his statement Senator Stone said:

"There should be an understanding, of course, between the two branches of the Government before any action is taken. But we are, in fact, now at war with Germany's allies. The situation is anomalous. It would, in my opinion, simplify matters greatly if we should informally declare war against Germany's allies. It seems to me exceed-

Continued on Page 24.

SPECIAL SHORE PLATE DINNER, $1.00. Gossler's Campus, 126th St. & Columbus Av.—Advt.

RUSSIANS REMOVE OFFICERS

Congress of Second Army Transfers Command to Elective Bodies.

WILL SUPPORT BOLSHEVIKI

Ready to Advance "as One Man" Against Counter-Revolutionaries, It Is Declared.

TROOPS DESERT TRENCHES

Starvation Said to be Decimating Northern Forces—Outbreak of Hungry Feared.

Michael, Brother of ex-Czar, Is Arrested in Petrograd

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the former Emperor, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Times, has been arrested and imprisoned in Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the Bolsheviki.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.—If Russia enters into separate peace negotiations the Ministers of the allied powers at Petrograd will demand their passports, according to a dispatch from Haparanda.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.—The Times's Petrograd correspondent says he has learned from an authentic source that there was a meeting of the foreign Ambassadors at the American Embassy Friday night, at which it was decided to ignore the note of Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, demanding an armistice. It was decided, the correspondent adds, to treat the note as if it had not been received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Word from Copenhagen that the allied Ambassadors at Petrograd had decided to demand passports from that country if Russia entered into separate peace negotiations with Germany was interpreted here tonight as meaning that the Ambassadors would regard any such action on the part of Russia as tantamount to a declaration of war against their own countries. Russia, it was pointed out, could not be regarded as neutral if she entered into peace with Germany. If not neutral and not an ally, it was argued, she must be ranked as an enemy.

It was pointed out that the allied countries have not entered into any negotiations with the Bolsheviki and that their Ambassadors have borne no active relations to Russian affairs since the revolution that swept the Bolsheviki into power.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Nov. 24.—A congress of the Second Army, with one dissenting vote, has passed a resolution approving all the measures promulgated by the Council of National Commissioners, including the decree for an immediate armistice and peace and favoring the government of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The resolution appeals to all soldiers not to support Premier Kerensky and the Provisional Government Generals, "against the people." The most striking passage in the resolution follows:

"The Second Army, with arms in its hands, will defend the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the National Committee. At the first order of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Second Army, which is clothed with full power, we will advance as one man against counter-revolutionists in the rear, as well as at the front.

"On our part we are taking all measures for the removal of counter-revolutionary elements from the commanding personnel of the army, for the immediate democratization of the army and in particular for the transfer of the higher authority in the army to elective bodies."

Rear Admiral Verdervski, in announcing his resignation as Minister of Marine, gives as his reason lack of sympathy with the course of the Government of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates relative to an armistice. He, however, exhorts his subordinates to continue to carry on the work of the department.

Report Soldiers Dying of Hunger.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to Reuter's Limited from Petrograd dated Nov. 21 says:

"The commanders at the front continue to send in most ominous dispatches concerning the exhaustion of supplies, and reports of forthcoming hungry hordes of soldiers invading the centres of population."

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen gives similar reports. It says advices received from Russia describe the situation as more desperate than ever and assert that the coun-

Continued on Page 3.

Why Deerfoot Sausages Cost More Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed daily at the Farm in Deerfoot.—Advt.

Bolsheviki Demand All Corporate Property; Abolish Class Distinctions and Privileges

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—The Maximalist Commissioners have proclaimed the abolition of class titles, distinctions, and privileges. All persons henceforth are "citizens of the Russian Republic." The corporate property of nobles, merchants, and burgesses, according to the proclamation, must be handed over to the State.

The Peasant Congress of the Tomsk Government (West Siberia) has sent a message to the All-Russian Conference of the Peasant Council at Petrograd expressing disapproval of Premier Lenine's land decree. The congress declares that supervision of land affairs must be left in the hands of the Peasant Congress until the Constituent Assembly meets.

The Maximalist Commissioners, who are identical with the Bolsheviki—the men who want more—have put into specific form certain phases of their program, which, in a word, is to make all men and women equal, not only before the law but in their social, educational, and industrial environment. The program not only includes the abolition of all class and ownership distinction, as did that of the French Revolution, but at the death of each "citizen" and "citizeness" his or her property, with certain reservation for the bringing up of their offspring, is to be absorbed by the State and again divided among those who need it.

ITALIANS CRUSH ATTACKS IN NORTH

Repulse Massed Assaults on Positions Between the Brenta and Piave.

ALLIES ARE COMING UP

Heavy Anglo-French Reinforcements Within Hearing of the Guns on the Battle Front.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Strong Austro-German attacks on the northern mountain front, between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, were repulsed yesterday, it is announced officially.

The War Office statement follows:

Yesterday enemy masses, supported by heavy artillery, again attempted to attack our positions between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. On our left wing the enemy's efforts were directed against the Monte Pertica area. They were crushed promptly, and a deadly and well-executed counterattack on our part was made in answer to every fresh attempt by the enemy. At Tasson the Monte Rosa battalion of Alpini annihilated its assailants.

At our centre, where the enemy's pressure was strongest, the Fifty-sixth Division lived up to its enviable reputation. Enemy columns which with stubborn fury attacked from the northwest and north in the direction of Monte Casonet, Col dell'Orso, Monte San Larolo, and Monte Spinoncia, were mowed down by our fire, repeatedly met by furious counter-attacks and definitely repulsed, leaving more than 200 prisoners in our hands.

On our right the enemy attack started from the eastern slopes of Monte Monfenera. The assaulting waves were first checked by our artillery fire and afterward counter-attacked several times and repulsed by our gallant Alpini. A few score of prisoners were taken.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (via London.)—Only local engagements on the Italian front are reported in today's afternoon statement from Army Headquarters. The Germans are said to have achieved successes in these operations.

The text of the afternoon announcement follows:

In local mountain fighting we achieved successes and maintained them against Italian counterattacks.

Anglo-French Forces Near the Front.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 25, (Delayed)—(Associated Press.)—Solid ranks of Franco-British infantry, with artillery and supply trains, were seen by The Associated Press correspondent today within sound of the battle on the Italian northern line. They had been on an eight-day march.

The correspondent was on a tour of the northern fighting front, where the great battle is continuing with unexampled violence. Major General di Giorgio was found commanding the extreme left of the Fourth Army at the point where the fighting was heaviest.

Throughout yesterday and today the battle in the mountains has developed in a steady succession of heavy attacks and counterattacks, with occasional brief intervals for reforming the lines and reorganizing new positions. Twelve different enemy assaults had been made within a few hours preceding the correspondent's visit to headquarters on the field, but the Italian lines had not yielded a foot of ground, and General di Giorgio, while grave because of the terrific struggle his men were making against tremendous odds, was calm and confident that the defensive line would hold until reinforcements were swung into the fighting line.

Staff officers from headquarters were taking the trip along the line, and the route lay straight north into the fighting zone. Soon there were evidences of a bitter struggle just ahead, for along the route long lines of Italian infantry, decimated in the last few days, were reforming to return to the fight. They showed the fearful strain they had been

Continued on Page 2.

Cold Weather Means Ice Skating. St. Nicholas Rink, 50 W. 66th. 3 Sessions Daily.—Advt.

FRENCH DECORATE 15 OF OUR TROOPS

War Crosses Conferred on Men Who Met German Trench Raid on Nov. 2.

TOLD NOT TO WEAR MEDALS

Recipients Must Wait Until Congress Authorizes Them to Accept Honors.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—The French War Cross has been conferred on the fifteen American officers and men who were cited with their company by the French General commanding the sector in which the Americans were stationed at the time of the first German raid on the night of Nov. 2-3.

The men were decorated today, and were informed that they must keep the medals in their possession, but must not wear them until Congress gives its authorization. The ceremony was an impressive one. An American Major General presented the decorations and citations, giving the regimental Colonel those for the men who were killed. They will be sent to their next of kin.

The French General, in referring to the action of this American company, said:

"On the night of Nov. 2-3 this company, which was in the line for the first time, met an extremely violent bombardment, despite which it seized arms and offered such stubborn resistance that the enemy, though numerically superior, was obliged to retire."

The General specially cited in the order of the day Corporal James D. Gresham and Privates Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright, "who died bravely in hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, who had penetrated the first line."

The others cited were Lieutenant William H. McLaughlin, Lieutenant R. O. Patterson, Lieutenant E. F. Erickson, Sergeant John Arrowwood, Corporals David M. Knowles and Homer Givens, and Privates Charles Massa, William B. Thomas, George Hurd, Boyce Wade, Robert Winkler, and John J. Jarvis.

A recent offer by the British Admiralty to decorate certain officers and men of two American destroyers for their services in combating German submarines was declined, according to the announcement of Secretary Daniels, because the laws of this country prevent soldiers and sailors from receiving decorations from foreign Governments.

PUT YEAR'S WAR COST AT TWELVE BILLIONS

Estimate for Period Ending June 30 Next Is Exclusive of Loans to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It is costing the Government, according to the latest estimates $33,740,000 a day, or $12,316,000,000 a year to carry on its business and meet the ordinary disbursements, including war expenditures and interest on bonds and Treasury certificates of indebtedness already authorized. These are the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

The estimates from all the executive departments of the Government for the next fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1918, aggregate $12,701,000,000, or a daily expenditure of $34,797,000.

The estimates, which Secretary McAdoo will present to Congress in the annual budget next Monday, when Congress assembles, are exclusive of all amounts to be lent to the Allies, and represent the actual cost of running the Government, normal and war activities included. A comparison of these amounts with the normal expenditures prior to the election of President Wilson in 1912 is marked. The grand total of appropriations for the fiscal year 1912 was $1,040,000,000. We are now spending in a month what we then spent in a year.

The estimates for the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, cover interest on bonds of the first and second Liberty Loan issues and for treasury certificates above whatever amount we may advance to the Allies, on which, of course, they are expected to pay the same interest that the United States pays on its bonds sold to obtain the funds to advance to Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, and other allies that may participate in our advances of money.

There are now authorized $9,500,000,000 of bonds and treasury certificates. The interest account is running on something over one-half of this aggregate and will be increased by a third issue within the present fiscal year. The estimates include no amount to anticipate payment of interest on the present worth of war savings certificates to the amount of $2,000,000,000 yet to be issued. These will not become due until 1923. They will be taken care of either by the creation of a sinking fund or be refunded in new war bonds.

BOTH SIDES GRIP VILLAGE

British Reported to Have Upper Hand in the Desperate Combat.

GERMANS ARE REINFORCED

Great Quantities of Artillery Are Rushed Up to Regain Lost Heights.

THEY LOSE AT BULLECOURT

Haig's Men Have Carried More Trench Sections in Important Area to the West.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 26—After heavy counterattacks, following the fighting around Bourlon Wood, the enemy succeeded in entering Bourlon Village again yesterday morning, and seems to hold his ground there up to the present hour.

This morning the battle was renewed and our troops are heavily engaged, not only on the outskirts of Bourlon Village, but also in the neighborhood of Fontaine Notre Dame, east of the forest, which, as I have previously told, was partially destroyed by fire after having changed hands more than once.

The enemy has brought up strong reinforcements and is now well provided with artillery, which has been sent up with great rapidity from the other sections of his front, and when I was in the neighborhood of Havrincourt this morning there was a violent bombardment in progress on both sides.

There is no doubt in my mind that the German command will make powerful attempts to regain Bourlon Wood and the country about it in order to relieve the command we now have over his Cambrai line, which is one of his main lines of supply. If we make the railway untenable he is very seriously menaced in his communications.

One effect of the battle is already evident further north, where his troops have been compelled to abandon small parts of their trench system on both side on Bullecourt after the capture of the Hindenburg tunnel trench by the Irish brigades and the trenches behind Bullecourt by the West Yorkshire and Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Cavalry in Hard Luck.

The capture of Bourlon Wood and the resistance by our troops against formidable counterattacks all through Friday and Saturday was aided by the great gallantry of the cavalry—some of our Hussars—who fought dismounted in co-operation with the infantry and the tanks. It was due to them that the northeast corner of the wood was held when seriously menaced by repeated attacks, and if this had been lost the whole of the wood might have been in jeopardy.

Since the break through on the first morning of the battle the cavalry have had a hard time without much luck. Their own hopes of a big drive were spoiled by several unfortunate incidents. One of these incidents was the defense of Flesquieres village by a garrison of Germans, who put up a long struggle before yielding to our pressure, and so held a wedge in our line which made it dangerous for the cavalry to sweep around on either side.

Another unlucky thing was the breaking of a bridge over the canal at Masnieres by the weight of a tank which was the first to cross. One squadron of Canadian cavalry succeeded in repairing the broken bridge over the canal, with the aid of civilians from Masnieres who came out to meet them, and at about 3:30 o'clock crossed, under machine gun and rifle fire from the banks, with only half a dozen casualties. They only numbered 123 men, and orders had been sent after them to retire, as it was so late in the day, but their Colonel lamed his horse in a sunken road, and the order did not reach the squadron commander in time.

So they rode on and had some remarkable adventures. They moved north and made their way through a gap in the wire cut by the troopers, where they were again under rifle and machine gun fire which wounded the Captain and two men. The command was carried on by a young Lieutenant, who rode with his men until they reached a camouflaged road southeast of the village of Rumilly, where they went through in sections under fire of the enemy hidden on the banks. Here they came up against a battery of field guns, one of which fired point black at them. They charged the battery, putting the guns out of action and killing some of the gunners. Those who were not destroyed surrendered, and the prisoners were left to be sent back by supports.

One squadron then dealt with the German infantry in the neighborhood, some of whom fled, while some were killed or surrendered. All this operation was done at a gallop under fire from flanking block houses. The squadron then slowed down to a walk, and took up a position in a sunken road, one kilometer east of Rumilly. Darkness crept down upon them, and gradually they

were surrounded by German infantry with machine guns, so that they were in great danger of capture or destruction. Only five of their horses remained unhit, and the Lieutenant in command decided they must endeavor to cut their way through and get back.

The horses were stampeded in the direction of the enemy in order to draw the machine gun fire, and while these riderless horses galloped wildly out of one end of the sunken road the officer and his surviving troopers escaped from the other end. On the way back they encountered four bodies of enemy whom they attacked and routed.

Artillery Busy at Night.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—Hard fighting still continues in the Cambrai area for the possession of Bourlon village, with the British holding the upper hand.

There was considerable artillery activity during the night, but, generally speaking, things were quiet. Despite the heavy rainfall of the past week the ground is firm and favorable for operations.

The British today were in possession of still more enemy trench defenses in the region of Bullecourt, the Germans having been forced to withdraw somewhat at several points to rearrange their positions. A considerable number of German communication trenches had become untenable as a result of the British drive into the enemy front lines last week, and the Germans abandoned these for more favorable ground.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—No essential change in the situation on the Cambrai front was reported in the official statement of the War Office today. The bulletin reads:

On the Cambrai battle front the enemy has not repeated his attacks on the Bourlon position since the failure of his attempt at midday yesterday, and the situation is unchanged.

Northeast of Ypres there was considerable artillery activity on both sides early last night in the Passchendaele sector, but no infantry action developed.

The official communication issued this evening said:

On the southern battlefront there has been no further infantry action.

On the Ypres front we have captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters. The hostile artillery again has shown considerable activity during the day east and northeast of Ypres, particularly in the neighborhood of Passchendaele, where certain of our positions at times were heavily bombarded.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (via London.)—According to today's official announcement, the town of Bourlon, in the Cambrai area, is still in German hands.

The repulse of minor infantry forces which advanced against the village is reported, and nests of British behind the German lines near Bourlon are said to have been cleared up. On the southwestern end of Bourlon Wood and west of Fontaine the Germans gained ground, the statement says, as a result of hand grenade encounters in the night.

The statement goes on:

The bulletin reads:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders there has been only an increase in the artillery activity at times between Poelcapelle and Gheluvelt. There have been forefied engagements with the results favorable to us. Prisoners were brought in northeast of Passchendaele. An attack by an English battalion failed.

On the battlefield southwest of Cambrai the enemy obstinately repeated his attacks on Inchy. Our troops, who had been tested there in defense and attack during previous days, completely repulsed the enemy again yesterday. Our destructive fire beat upon assemblies of enemy troops and also on the position where numerous tanks were being prepared for action south of Graincourt.

Minor infantry forces advanced against Bourlon, but were repulsed. English nests which remained after the recent fighting behind our lines near Bourlon were cleared in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting. Eight officers and more than 300 men and twenty machine guns were captured.

On the southwest edge of the Bourlon Wood and west of Fontaine very violent hand-grenade encounters at night brought us a desired gain of ground.

North of Banteux the enemy attacked after violent drumfire, but was repulsed. An English attack east of Graincourt collapsed before our entanglements.

Our infantry, and battle and pursuing aviators, in spite of a violent rainstorm, successfully intervened in the fighting on the battlefield near Cambrai.

FRENCH HOLD GAINS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR

Germans Open Strong Fire on the Conquered Positions, But Fail to Advance.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Nov. 26.—The difference between French and German methods was well illustrated yesterday by a smart operation of the French troops on the Verdun hills.

For some time past the enemy had been nibbling at the front established by the last French offensive across the north slope of Hill 344, an observatory and buttress of capital importance on the east of the Meuse. Constant small attacks had been made, with little result and at a cost which the French command might have regarded as sufficient compensation. It is, however, understood even more proudly on the Verdun hills.

Verdun than elsewhere that ground is not to be lost, and it was decided to recover at one stroke the short pieces of trench in which the Germans had obtained a footing.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a bombardment began, and at 10:30 the troops of assault went forward on a front of a little more than two miles to the east of Samogneux Village. In a few minutes two lines of the enemy trenches were overrun and a number of deep dugouts in the ravine between Hill 344 and Caures Wood were cleared out by supporting groups.

The French losses were insignificant, while along with the fruit of two months' effort the enemy lost 800 prisoners.

The advance brings us near to Haumont Village and Caures Wood and strengthens the line generally on the right bank of the Meuse.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Spirited artillery activity continues in the Verdun region, east of the Meuse, where the French troops are organizing the ground they captured yesterday to the north of Hill 344. The day statement reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse there was lively activity by the artillery in the region north of Hill 344, where our troops are organizing the positions which they had captured.

An enemy raid upon our small posts in the region of Bezonvaux was repulsed by our fire.

The night was quiet everywhere else.

The War Office announcement tonight says:

Quite violent artillery actions occurred in Belgium and north of the Chemin-des-Dames.

On the right bank of the Meuse our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations north of the positions captured yesterday. The artillery fighting continued very spirited in this sector.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (via London.)—Today's Headquarters statement says that on the Verdun front, between Samogneux and Beaumont, the French attacked yesterday on a front of four kilometers, but that the attack broke down in the German defense zone.

The bulletin reads:

Army of the German Crown Prince: After a very strong increase in the artillery firing the French attacked on a width of four kilometers, between Samogneux and Beaumont. The first waves of the attack were dispersed by our infantry and artillery fire and the enemy retreated to their point of departure. Many assaults by newly brought up forces collapsed in our defense zone. Numerous Turcos, Zouaves, and other French troops were made prisoner.

Strong firing extended from the battlefield to the neighboring sectors and continued throughout the day with great intensity, especially on both sides of Ornes.

TANKS FELL TREES IN BOURLON FIGHT

Crush Down All Undergrowth as They Mow a Path for British Infantry.

AIRMEN SHOW AUDACITY

Attack Foe's Troops Without Ceasing, Flying On and Using Machine Guns.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sunday, Nov. 25.—It was early in the morning that I went out again over the newly captured ground to see this battlefield.

Every yard of it across the Hindenburg lines, those great, wide trenches now empty of all life, was strewn with the evidences of the enemy's panic-stricken flight and capture in the beginning of the battle.

The way up to Havrincourt Village on the ridge to the west of Flesquières (by a stone cross, five centuries old, dedicated to St. Hubert, the patron saint of huntsmen before the tanks went ahunting on a fine November morning, then up the slope where the Scottish had to fight their way to a strong high wall of red brick surrounding the château grounds) was littered with things the Germans had left behind—field-gray overcoats, shrapnel helmets, innumerable pairs of boots, goatskin pouches, rifles, bayonets, bandoliers, tunics, gasmasks. It was as if great numbers of men had thrown everything away from them in a moment of great terror and had fled naked from their fear.

In their dugouts were all the little comforts of life which men gather to make life endurable in such dark holes, with wooden chairs and tables from French houses, mirrors, water jugs, and other furniture. Those who had been masters of these houses had gone away, and others had entered into possession. The "moppers up" while the battle was flaming over the countryside not many thousand yards away were settling down and searching for souvenirs in these new quarters.

Left Kilts On the Wires.

I followed the track of the tanks, went through the great gaps they had made in the barbed wire, acres of barbed wire, and went along the route of the Scottish soldiers when they surged after the tanks on that grea morning of the surprise.

Some of them had left their kilts behind caught on the barbed wire. With no time to mind rents in the tartan of the Seaforths they had gone on in steel hats and very little else.

All this way to the battle was littered with letters in German and English as if there had been a paper chase instead of a hunting of men. They were intimate letters which men wear close to their hearts until war snatches them away and tosses them to a breeze. "Mein lieber Bruder," I read as I picked up one of them. "My darling hubby," began a letter to a London boy who is now away by Bourlon Wood.

I went out into the open country. Outstretched before me was the whole panorama of this battle. I went up to the edge of it as close as one could go without getting into the furnace fires. All around me were the swirl and turmoil of the battlefield. Everywhere tanks were crawling over the ground, some of them moving forward into action, some of them out of action, mortally wounded, some of them like battle cruisers of the land going forward in reconnoissance.

Across the field guns were moving up, the drivers of gun limbers urging their horses forward over the muddy slopes with new supplies of ammunition for the forward batteries.

Small bodies of cavalry rode about and put their horses to the gallop when black shrapnel burst overhead, with its high snarling menace. Gunner officers and observers were out in the open watching the enemy fire. Their own signalers were flag wagging as if in Battersea Park on a Saturday morning in the old days of peace, though the hostile shellfire was creeping near to them. Odd shells were scattered over the countryside searching for the like of them, as they would say.

It was a fantastic, unimaginable scene. The battlefield conversation would be unbelievable if I were to put down all the remarks I heard from officers and men about me on the ridge of battle and within the zone of fire.

Less than 2,000 yards away from us was a town on fire. It was Graincourt, and the enemy was "knocking hell out of it," in revenge for its capture. It had been my intention to go there, but I stopped short of it and was glad to had gone no further.

Shell after shell burst among its roofs and walls without ceasing for several hours. Red brick cottages went up in clouds of rosy smoke with flames in the heart of it. The enemy's shells burst in Graincourt with so many colors, green, purple, orange, rose, and pink, that it was a wonderful poem in color, but as tragic as the death that was there.

On a slope of ground above this village, but not so far away that at any moment the slope itself might not be swept with high explosives, three English soldiers watched the battle while they sat at their ease on a garden seat taken from a neighboring park. Near by two officers, sitting on an upturned tub and a petrol tin, were munching sandwiches and watching the progress of the attack on Bourlon Wood, which stood up in front of us, black and big, with the sun on its southern edge, while the British troops were fighting inside with tanks and where the enemy was flinging down a heavy barrage.

Officers came galloping up, leaned down over their saddles, and asked: "Have you got any news? How are things going? How about Bourlon Village and Moeuvres and Inchy?"

"I don't like those 5.9s," said a little tank officer who was standing by the side of his monster. He pointed to a road upon which a great number of shells were bursting, and said "That's where I have to go. I think I'll have lunch first."

He began to munch some bread and cheese, and with only half an eye on the battle told me how he had got a bottle of whisky out of divisional headquarters in return for a ride in his tank to an excellent Major and how jolly glad he was of the prize, because "you couldn't get a drink for love or money on this side of the battlefield."

"Do you know where my battalion is?" asked a lonely officer coming up. He had just come back from leave, and was hunting for his men somewhere on the south side of Bourlon Wood.

Overhead came flying men perilously low. They went fluttering over German lines, and we were glad when they flew a little further off, as the enemy flung back shrapnel at them which might hit us if it didn't hit them.

A column of cavalry came down a sunken road and then out on to the sky line above one of the tanks. "They will be drawing fire on me next," said the tank pilot, and with that desire of life which is strong in man everybody hoped he was in a safer place than the other fellow.

Germans Start Heavy Barrage.

At 2:30, or a little later, the enemy began to fire intensely along the whole line of the front below Moeuvres and Inchy.

"Another counterattack, curse them!" said an officer. "That is about the seventh today."

The German gunners were putting down their barrage line dead straight for miles, and revealed a new strength in artillery. The barrage lines swept forward, with white smoke clouds rising after the flash of bursting shells from the field guns and big, black, sinister clouds, with a vomit of earth in them, where the German heavies were crashing, but it was not a counterattack. It was a barrage laid down to kill the British attack on the two villages to the west of Bourlon Wood, which was very quiet and still because no gunners were shooting into it, while men were fighting at close quarters within those glades.

Light signals went up from the enemy's lines. The British infantry was advancing again. Though I could not see, I am sure the moment of the new attack came when the British batteries, which had not been shooting very hard for some time and with only irregular rounds from isolated guns, suddenly burst out in to a great roar of drumfire. All the British field batteries were revealed by their flashes for miles along the front, and there were many of them, and they were very close to the enemy.

I stood in the centre of their fire, with a heavier gun beyond me, and the air seemed to rock and sway with the rhythm of their fire. Below the slopes the grass was alive with little rushlights, and as the afternoon became darkened and dusk crept over the battlefields and the shadows lengthened and deepened round Bourlon Wood these gunflashes became more vivid.

There were five heavy counterattacks on the British line yesterday afternoon, and by 4 o'clock the enemy was still in Bourlon village, and with a last strong and desperate effort succeeded in driving the British partly back in the forest and off the high ground at the northern end. It was the only success he had had in the day, although he had held the British back from the ground around Inchy and halfway through Moeuvres village, to which he had been driven.

He could not hold the high ground in Bourlon Wood. As the sun was setting on this day of battle with a glorious bar of shining gold below the clouds a final attack was made by the British infantry and cavalry working together. The enemy was again routed from the greater part of the wood, and the British troops entered the village of Bourlon itself, fought through the streets, hotly defended by rifle and machine-gun fire, and mopped up most of the main defenses, although odd groups of men are still fighting there.

When I went away last evening there was still a great gunfire and above a great glory in the sky where mountainous clouds were on fire in the sunset, and over Graincourt, still in the fury of shellfire, was a quiet stretch of heavens which had been all blue until suddenly it was filled with little flames as wisps of clouds were caught by the splendor of the day's last light.

After that it was very dark, and as I went back through the woods the only light was where the white rays of the moon filtered through the branches, and all the tree trunks were black and sharp against the glare of bursting shells, with darkness in between them. Behind the lines campfires were being lighted in the hiding places of the tanks.

Beginning of Day's Fight.

On the left the British troops advanced toward Inchy about 8:30 in the morning, and for a time were held up by a fierce machine gun fire which swept down on their left from the east side of the Inchy road, although on the right they made good their advance without serious trouble.

A little patrol of Londoners crept out ahead of the main body and worked their way into a sap on the west side on the way to Pronville to feel the enemy's strength. They were fired at hotly by rifle volleys and came back with their report.

While this was happening the airmen, who were all over the battleground flying very low and behaving with amazing light-hearted audacity, reported that two battalions of the enemy's troops were advancing southward on Moeuvres for a counterattack. The British guns directed their fire on these columns, and so shattered them that they do not seem to have come further, although it is probable that their survivors joined later attacks.

Later in the morning the Germans were seen retiring southeast of Fontaine Notre Dame, by Bourlon Wood. They were also seen moving back onto Pronville, on the extreme left. They had abandoned five field guns, with plenty of ammunition.

After midday the British troops were moving on the quarry west of the forest of Bourlon. North Country troops had captured the southern side of the forest. Four tanks went ahead of the infantry and entered the forest, crashing down its undergrowth and small trees and sweeping German machine guns and emplacements with their guns. With the North Country troops following them, they took the crucifix in the wood and went across a sunken road in which the enemy had been in strength. Here the Germans fought with great valor and small parties put up a most desperate resistance.

Tanks forced their way into the village in spite of the fire, cleared out some of the enemy's snipers, who used their rifles from windows and loopholes in the walls, and early in the afternoon news came back that the British line ran halfway through Bourlon Wood down to the centre of La Folie Wood on the right, going across the Cambral road south of Fontaine.

Hand to Hand in the Wood.

In the wood itself there was close fighting all day long and gunfire ceased in this great belt of trees because the infantry on both sides were within a few yards of each other, fighting with rifles and machine guns from glade to glade and across barricades of tree trunks, while the tanks climbed over fallen logs, crashed through undergrowth, and trampled down stockades and emplacements.

Before dusk the enemy made a desperate attempt to beat the British back by violent counterattacks from La Folie Wood over the ridge northeast of Fontaine Notre Dame. These were beaten off, and more tanks moved up to make a final attack on the forest.

The enemy had been driven back to the northeast corner, which was his last hold among the trees, although he was still defending the village of Bourlon, on the edge of the wood. This the British did not gain until last night, when in the village there were still snipers and small groups of Germans in the cellars and houses.

Tanks, advancing to the northeast corner of the wood, were held up by strong bodies of riflemen and granadiers, who swarmed around them and tried to put them out of action.

It was then that one of the British flying men went up and did an astounding feat, although it was not more wonderful than many other exploits performed by the aviators, who were flying so low that they seemed as if they would trim one's hair with their planes. This airman saw the German troops swarming round the tanks. He pounced on them, flying like a bat about them and straffing them with his Lewis gun. They fled from the roar of his engine, the beating of his wings, and the bullets which came about them like raindrops. Many who could not escape lay dead and wounded in the undergrowth. The tanks went on and gained nearly all the wood with the help of the infantry.

Outside of Bourlon Forest on the east side the Highlanders with the tanks made another attack on Fontaine Notre Dame, but they could not rout out all the nests of men, who kept up a vicious fire from the walls and windows of the ruined houses. Some of the buildings that were on fire glowed red and hot.

So on Friday night the situation was all in favor of the British. They had gained almost the entire Forest of Bourlon, but the enemy still held the village on its northwest edge. He had maintained his line precariously outside Inchy and Moeuvres.

All Day Fight at Bourlon.

All through the night there was heavy gunfire from the enemy batteries. Yesterday the battle was resumed with further attacks on Bourlon and repeated counterattacks from the enemy throughout the morning and afternoon. Last evening the British had cleared the last German out of the forest, had taken the village of Bourlon, forced the enemy half way out of Mouevres, and repulsed all his counterattacks with most bloody losses.

It was a day of great drama, and many hours of it were filled with strange and terrible interest, because seldom, if ever before, have I seen so great a picture of open warfare or so great a movement of men in the fields of war.

SLEEP ON TANK BEFORE FIGHT.

Crew, Except Pilot and Two Men, Torpid from Exhaustion.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Nov. 25.—Battle opened Friday morning on all sides of the forest of Bourlon. It was an attack in which all arms worked together in a most spectacular union.

The British guns opened a terrific drumfire, and it was the greatest demonstration so far in this battle by those field guns which after the first advance had galloped far forward over the captured ground and taken up new positions astoundingly close to the enemy's line of retreat.

All the heavy and light batteries which I had seen streaming up through the day and night, choking the roads with their long columns, silhouetted against the pale dawn as they wound over hillsides, surged in a wild turmoil of horses and mules and guns and wagons into the ruined villages behind the lines, and got into action a few minutes after their journey's end.

Many of the men had fought on other battlefields in this year of terrible fighting. For months they had had but little rest and no kind of peace, and had lived in shellfire until they were haggard and worn and weary; but now they came to these new battlefields with as much enthusiasm as if they were going into action for the first time, because of the new promise of victory; and they did not spare an ounce of their strength, but went to almost superhuman exertions to get up their guns and their shells.

They were first to start the battle of Bourlon Wood, but the first to advance were the tanks, more than two score of them with single scouts ahead, followed by others in echelon formation. Many of them had already been fighting since Tuesday morning. All of them had been working day and night for many days before that.

Standing on the battlefield yesterday with one of them going to join his brothers who were around Bourlon Wood, I heard from a young pilot a tale of his adventure in this battle, and all through his tale ran one refrain, it was his need of sleep. He spoke the word "sleep" as if it were some spell word, holding all the beauty of life. For nine days and nights before the surprise at dawn he had been working to get his engine right, to get his guns right, to fix things up, as he said, speaking with a grim, worn look at the box of tricks by his side. Half an hour before he went over he was seen by the enemy in Havrincourt Château away on a hill in front of him by the white glare of their Verey lights. He had tried to stop every time the light went up, but they saw his movement and instantly a field gun opened on him. Its shooting was marvelous, and I saw how near the shells had fallen to the track of that tank. The young pilot was sitting outside his tank with his Sergeant, but presently he said: "I guess we'll get inside. This is getting too hot."

As they advanced to battle the pilot and Sergeant and one other man were the only ones awake, all the rest were fast asleep, dead and drugged by sleep after their long ordeal.

That seems to me the queerest thing I have heard in this battle—that and the experience of a tank which was hit twice by direct hits. The first shell burst inside the tank after passing between the arm and body of the pilot and by an amazing chance did not wound a soul. Another shell came inside and again no one was hit.

Later the officers and crew got out to deal with their tank, which had become stuck between two banks up by Havrincourt Village, while the enemy was still fighting there. Machine gun bullets dropped round them like a swarm of wasps, but only one man was hit and he was only slightly touched.

"It was a million to one chance each time," said the pilot, "a miracle which you can't count on again."

AMERICAN OFFICERS BACK FROM FRANCE

General Treat Expects End of War Next Year—O'Ryan and Fletcher in Party.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and his staff, Major Gen. Charles G. Treat, and five other field officers in the United States Army with their staffs returned yesterday to an Atlantic port from France on a French liner, and left for Washington to report to the War Department.

Major Gen. Treat said that he was an optimist in regard to the probable end of the war, but felt confident that it would be some time next year.

"We are going to take our time about getting into the thick of the fight," he continued, "but after we get a really good start we'll clean it up. The health of the American troops is good, and they are taking parts with their drill in bayonet fighting and grenade throwing in order to qualify for the firing lines as soon as possible.

"The liquid mud along the battle front caused by the almost continuous rains at this season, is cold and very trying to the nerves of the men. The British troops have suffered a great deal in the past winters from what the surgeons call 'trench feet,' which is brought on by standing in the cold mud for hours at a time. To combat this trying complaint, which renders the men useless for a time, every soldier should have at least three pairs of knitted woolen socks and also thick woolen underwear.

DECLARES AMERICA MUST UNITE ALLIES

Winston Churchill, Author, Believes Our Leadership Is Essential to Win.

Winston Churchill, the American author, returned yesterday from a two-month visit to the British and French fronts at the invitation of the Allies, with the firm conviction that the war could only be won by the aid of the United States, which must supply material, leadership, and democratic coordination among the Allies.

Unless this was accomplished, Mr. Churchill asserted, the war would end in chaos, and the revolution which began in Russia would spread to France, Italy, and Great Britain, through the evolution of syndicalism, which had been going on in those countries gradually for some time. Germany, too, would have a revolution, he said, but in her case it would be a bloody one, as the Junkers would die hard and fight for their privileges to the last ditch.

"The situation is a critical one," Mr. Churchill said in an interview at the Ritz-Carlton, "and the question for Washington is the backing up and supplying of the whole thing, which must be done if a sane democratic solution of the war is to be arrived at. Germany is beaten on the Western front now, and if that was all there was to the war the victory would be won; but there is far more than that to be done before peace can be secured.

"After studying conditions carefully, I have arrived at the conclusion that the German submarine is still the chief factor in the war, because the Allies will depend on American troops and stores, ammunition and equipment, which must be carried safely across 3,000 miles or more of water.

"America stands for disinterestedness with the Allies, and it is in her power to establish democratic co-ordination, and it must be done immediately if Germany is to be beaten. The Allies in Europe have had too many internal adjustments to make, and could not give the time they ought to have given to establish a combined offensive. The revolution in Russia is the keynote of an advance of labor in Europe, which, if not guided, will be a very serious thing. Great Britain and France can hold the lines until the United States is ready to go into the front line of trenches in divisions."

CANADIAN CAVALRY ON WAR ADVENTURE

Roam 2 Miles Behind German Line and Charge Batteries, Once by Plunging Over a Hill.

ESCAPE SLAUGHTER BY RUSE

Then Return Afoot, Cutting Their Way Through Four Detachments to Reach Masnieres.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sunday, Nov. 25, (Associated Press.)—British cavalrymen have had many thrilling experiences since battle began in the Cambrai sector Tuesday and opened a way for them into a great territory, over which they have roamed almost at will, like cavaliers of old seeking combats with those who would accept their gage.

Stories of their charges with drawn sabres against batteries and strong infantry positions have been innumerable. But perhaps none of them had a more exciting time than a squadron of Canadian horsemen, who took their way in a northeasterly direction from Masnières after the smashing of the Hindenburg line.

They swept out of Masnières on their chargers, with their sabres making music against their trappings. They returned afoot, and thereby hangs a tale of bravery and strategy.

For a considerable distance the horsemen cantered along over the rolling land without encountering any enemy. East of Rumilly, however, they came upon several tanks which had run almost into a German position and were being fired at point blank by heavy guns.

The tanks were in a tight place and needed assistance badly. They got it. The cavalry came up in columns of four and their leader, sizing up the situation, sent them in on either side of the battery. Then they charged in straight among the gun crews, their sabres flashing. It was over in a moment, and the last enemy lay trampled upon.

This incident finished, the cavalry trotted off in search of other adventures. Not far away was a sunken road, which concealed considerable German forces armed with machine guns. Scouts discovered this trap, and, dashing back, gave the word to the commander. The latter snapped out a command and the squad, most of whom were unaware of the presence of the sunken road, divided into two bodies, one of which deployed to the right toward a break in the wall of the road, while the other drew their sabres and charged straight ahead.

The Germans, not knowing that British cavalry was in operation in that section, remained in the ditch, and the Canadians reached the edge of the miniature precipice without seeing the enemy. They saw them then, in numbers, and realized for the first time that they were headed for a drop of several feet to the level of the road.

Not a horseman hesitated. They took the flying leap straight down among the surprised Germans and began their work of death. Half a hundred of the enemy lay dead when the rest took to their heels and fled toward Rumilly.

The cavalry commander was then out of touch with the rest of the advancing British forces and decided to remain in the sunken road for a time until he could get orders. Accordingly he sent back a courier to give information as to the location of the squad.

It developed quickly, however, that another force of German machine gunners was stationed in a commanding position nearby. These opened a grilling fire on the cavalry and succeeded in killing several horses within a short time.

It became apparent that the men and the rest of the horses must suffer the same fate if they remained where they were. The commander knew it would be suicide to ride out into the open, and he seized upon an ingenious plan to outwit the Germans. The horses were gathered together and stampeded, with their empty saddles, in the direction of Cambrai. The ruse worked, for the Germans, peering through the mist, thought the horsemen were escaping.

The machine guns came into action against the galloping horses, and the troopers meantime made good their escape from the road. They started back, but, losing their way, were at one time in the outskirts of Rumilly. This may have given rise to a report which had came current that the British had occupied the village.

The Canadians continued their journey toward what they thought were the British lines. As they were proceeding they were challenged by a German officer with nine men. Among the troopers was a little chap who spoke Germah fluently. He was sent forward, with orders to engage the officer in conversation until the rest of the troopers could close in with their sabres.

The emissary fulfilled his mission by engrossing the attention of the officer with a cock-and-bull story, to which the German listened because he did not know that the British cavalry were in his zone. He listened a moment too long, however, for the Canadians rushed forward and killed the men accompanying the officer. The latter was taken prisoner and compelled to conduct the horsemen back to their lines.

A dispatch from Canadian Army Headquarters in France to the Canadian Press, Limited, telling of this same adventure of Canadian cavalrymen, spoke of them as "'Hell for Leather' Port Garrys."

It says that the little force penetrated two miles inside the enemy's territory under command of a Lieutenant. Of the return on foot the dispatch says:

"The retirement was a succession of hand-to-hand struggles. Four times the little party met enemy working parties with the bayonet and dispersed them. Midnight had passed when they reached Masnières again and fought their way through the enemy infantry in the town to a wrecked bridge, where they crossed to safety.

"Forty-three of the men came through unwounded, and they brought back their wounded and over a dozen prisoners."

GREAT DEEDS DONE ON BOURLON HEIGHTS

Fight in Wood One of the Most Spectacular of the War—Airmen's Remarkable Exploits.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sunday, Nov. 25, (Associated Press.)—This morning found the line of battle of the weary but determined British troops stretched in a semicircle about Bourlon Wood and Bourlon Village.

All day yesterday the opposing forces struggled at close quarters for possession of the village, from which the British were forced Friday after gaining a footing in the rush that took them through Bourlon Wood. Nightfall still found waves of infantry surging back and forth through the streets of the hamlet and among the houses, their crimson bayonets telling the story of the terrible conflict. Gradually the Germans fell back, the British pressing forward with persistence which the enemy could not withstand, and the hamlet was finally cleared of most of the German troops.

Today a few of the enemy still remained in Bourlon to be mopped up, but all the main streets had been cleared, and it was surrounded by a strong force of British soldiers.

While the Bourlon position overlooks Cambrai, that city may be a hard nut to crack, because the central part is walled, and many suburbs radiate from it, forming natural barriers against an advance from the west. It seems likely that Cambrai might ultimately become a sort of No Man's Land, dominated by the big guns of both sides, and that this ancient town with its fine old cathedral and picturesque walls will go the way of so many other places which come under artillery fire.

That the Germans attached the greatest importance to Bourlon Wood and Village was evidenced by their stout resistance and the intense counterattacks hurled against the British lines.

The fighting over the wooded slopes of the elevation has been among the most spectacular of the war, for the occupation of the forest was due largely to the work of tanks and airmen, who paved the way for onrushing infantry. Several iron monitors led the advance to Bourlon Wood Friday with British planes circling over the enemy at a height of thirty to fifty feet, and carrying on vigorous warfare with their machine guns and bombs. It was hard fighting, but the advance was continued successfully until the northeast corner of the wood was reached, where the tanks were held up by a strong force of the enemy. British airmen, who had been fighting close to the ground, deliberately charged on the foe, with machine guns pumping a stream of bullets into the German ranks. The battle was short and decisive. The airplanes wheeled and rewheeled over the heads of the Germans and maintained such an intensive fire that the defenders were forced to retire, after suffering considerable losses. The tanks then pushed on, the conquest of the wood was completed, and an entering wedge was driven into the village.

Almost immediately the Germans delivered a heavy counterattack on the troops who had penetrated the hamlet, and after a stiff engagement forced them to withdraw again to the edge of the wood. Then they threw themselves on the British line at the edge of the wood. A sanguinary struggle followed, and the British, unable to withstand the fury of the German attack without too great a loss of life, withdrew slightly, and the Germans gained a footing in the northern edge of the forest. But the British were not to let the matter rest, and they surged forward again. This time dismounted cavalrymen advanced with the infantry, and between them they re-established themselves on the old line.

Little by little the Germans were forced to give ground at the edge of the wood about Bourlon Village until the British infantry reached the bloodstained streets of the hamlet once more. Dusk settled down about the contending forces, but they continued to shoot and thrust at one another in the gathering darkness. Finally the German forces were driven outside the village, but were still full of determination. Several times through the night they reformed and swept forward against the village, but each time they were hurled back with heavy losses.

The work of British airplanes in the present offensive forms a graphic chapter in itself. Despite the bad weather, which compelled them to operate within a few feet of the ground, they kept at their task and rendered invaluable assistance in reconnoissance and offensive operations.

There have been almost continual battles between German infantry and British airmen, flying as low as thirty feet above the ground. Never before has this kind of warfare been carried out on such a large scale. Pilots have attacked infantry and gun crews indiscriminately wherever they encountered them and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy with bombs and machine guns.

One British pilot had his machine literally shot to pieces by rifle and machine-gun fire, and crashed down behind his own lines with ten bullet holes through his clothing, although he himself was unhurt.

Another young airman presented himself at headquarters after having been shot down for the third time in two days. He was delighted with his experience, and applied for another machine so that he might go out again.

One aviator attacked a column of German infantry marching in close formation and hurled two high-power bombs among them. The troops scattered, and as the airman whirled away he saw two heaps of dead about huge craters which the bombs had torn in the road.

There were many cases of airmen successfully bombing airdromes, troop transports, and gun crews. A large number of artillery crews have been wiped out by machine-gun fire at close range or by bombs.

Many of the airmen had miraculous escapes from death. An aviator had his machine torn to pieces while fighting infantry with his machine gun. He was caught in the shellfire and the wings of his machine were shot away. Fortunately he was flying only twenty or thirty feet above the ground and close to his own lines. He crashed down in No Man's Land and found himself unhurt. He immediately came under rifle and machine gun fire, but found a German rifle with some ammunition and engaged the enemy single-handed. As he fired he worked his way back until he reached one of his own patrols.

There is not much humor in fighting of this nature, but one incident occurred which is making the air service laugh today. One of the youngest British airmen was flying at a low altitude when four enemy machine guns opened on him. He swooped down and shot three of his opponents as he swept by. The fourth machine gun kept firing, and the aviator in a spirit of boyish mischief leaned over the side of his car and wriggled his fingers in joyous derision at the Germans.

Just as he was in the midst of this performance his opponent put a bullet through the palm of the airman's open hand. The aviator presented himself at a dressing station, and when queried, admitted the truth with crestfallen face.

DIED WITH THE CANADIANS.

Several Americans in the Ottawa Casualty Lists.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—Among the Americans named in today's list of casualties were these:

Killed in action: G. B. Madden, Hayward, Wis.; C. J. McNamee, San Francisco; G. S. Coffitts, Chelmsford, Mass.

Died: W. R. Metcalfe, Palms, Mich.

Missing: Sergeant John Sutherland Wood, Ravenna, Ohio; John Rodgers, Massena Centre, N. Y.

RUSSIANS REPEL TURKS.

More Fraternization with Teutons Observed in North.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Nov. 25, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian forces in Turkish Armenia made a successful defense to an attack by strong Turkish columns near the coast in the Gumishkhane region, says today's War Office announcement. Several successful operations by Russian aviators are reported. Some additional cases of fraternization on the front are announced. The statement reads:

Northern Front.—The fighting was limited to fusillades and scouting engagements.

Western Front.—There were fusillades. South of Lake Narocz, near the villages of Skrobova and Obokhvshtchina, fraternizations were observed.

Southwestern and Rumanian Fronts.—There were fusillades.

Caucasus Front.—In the seacoast region, southwest of Gumishkhane, our forces repulsed attacks by strong Turkish parties.

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PLEADED FOR DEATH IN ROCHESTER'S BOAT

Seven Survivors, Arriving Home, Tell of Suffering at Sea After Torpedoing.

THIRSTED IN BITTER COLD

Forty-five of Antilles Men Arrive—One Says Mates Neglected Their Life Belts.

First-hand details of the torpedoing of the American steamship Rochester on Nov. 2 were brought to an Atlantic port yesterday by seven of the survivors who were still suffering from frost bite through exposure in the lifeboat. The men, who arrived on an American liner, limped down the gangway to the pier. Warren B. Thompson, Quartermaster, and two others had split open the tops of their shoes from the soles because they could not bear any pressure on their feet.

"We were steaming along quietly at 4:40 P. M. on Nov. 2, about 400 miles from port," Thompson said, "when the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine which killed Second Engineer Sandot and one of the oilers. Three boats were lowered and filled with the crew of the Rochester and the gun crew. All we had was the clothing we were wearing when the ship was struck. There was no time to collect anything.

"One boat was never heard from, I was told, and two landed at Moville on the northeast coast of Ireland. I was in the Captain's boat with six other men besides five of the naval gun crew.

"There was plenty of biscuit in the lifeboat, but they got soaked with salt water. We managed to eat them because that was the only food we had. But the hardtack made us so thirsty that we drank more than our daily ration of fresh water, which was stored in two wooden beakers kept in the stern sheets, where the Captain sat at the tiller.

Without Water for Seventeen Hours.

"The cold was intense and the salt water which slapped over the boat fore and aft was so cold that it penetrated us through to the very marrow. After the fourth day the fresh water gave out and for seventeen hours there was nothing to drink. Some of the men suffered so much from thirst and exposure that they cried out that they wanted to die and threatened to jump out of the lifeboat. They were held back by their shipmates.

"One young sailor, who did not come back with us, as he was not out of the hospital, was in such agony that he crawled aft to the Captain and begged him to shoot him, because he could stand no more and would not take his own life. In the meantime the boat was drifting along the coast with her fore and aft sailed. Occasionally we pulled on the oars to keep ourselves warm, but we were too weak from exposure and lack of nourishment to do much.

"Finally, when we were almost all in, a British trawler picked us up, and it transferred us three hours later to a Red Cross steamship, which landed us at Moville. Shortly afterward the second boat arrived, with seven of her crew dead from exposure. Three of them had died, we were told, when they were in sight of the port."

The others returning with Quartermaster Thompson were David Caldwell, William W. Eisenhardt, Thaddeus Fellowes, William Foulin, Oscar Garlas, and Edward McCausland.

Another party, comprising forty-five survivors of the American transport Antilles, which was torpedoed in October off the French coast, landed at an Atlantic port yesterday from a French steamship. Second Officer John Christiansen was in charge of the group. The men had been torpedoed a second time on the transport Finland, and two of them had been on the American steamship Vacuum when she was sunk by a German submarine last April.

Overconfidence on Antilles.

William Harrison, one of the crew, said that when the torpedo struck the Antilles the men did not have their lifebelts on because it was the third trip westward and they had become overconfident in the speed of the ship and the ability of the Captain and officers to avoid submarines. The Antilles' boats were swung over the side on the davits, but there was such a scramble for them as the vessel was sinking that some of them were let go by the run, and the men in them were thrown into the sea and drowned.

"We were picked up by the converted yachts Alcedo and Corsair and landed at a French port," Harrison said. "Then we started for home on the Finland, and were only a day out of port when she was banged at by a torpedo. Let me tell you that our chaps, numbering eighty-seven, who were on board, did not need any bugle call to man the boats. Directly after the torpedo exploded we were on deck with bells on in less than two shakes of a dead lamb's tail. So far as I know every one left the Finland—officers as well as crew—but returned when it was seen that the vessel was not likely to sink, and we landed in France that night."

Two American naval officers of senior rank who returned on the same vessel from France said that the German submarine was still a very elusive quantity to handle. The latest type of periscopes, they said, were not more than two inches in circumference, and when seen at close range they resembled a black broomstick bobbing up and down on the water. With a choppy sea and an overcast sky it was practically impossible to see them at all.

The naval officers explained that the German commanders saw convoyed vessels some distance away and made their plans to attack any steamship that appeared to be out of the proper line. It was a matter of the highest importance that Captains should obey the signals of the convoy master at all times.

SHOUTED 'KAMERAD' ON CAPTURED U-BOAT

Terror Stricken Germans Were Forced to Rise—Americans Fed and Clothed Them.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—It is now permissible to give the details of the capture by Americans of the entire crew of a U-boat sunk by depth charges. The explosives had disabled the U-boat and forced it down, bumping along the bottom of the sea and striking terror in the hearts of the crew, when the commander, in order to lighten her, emptied the tanks.

To the great relief of the crew, the U-boat responded, and rose to the surface with such a rush that some of the Germans were thrown about and injured. The U-boat appeared on the surface within several hundred feet of an American destroyer. The submarine's hatch flew open, and the Germans scrambled out of the conning tower, coatless and shoeless, ready to swim for it. They lineu up along the narrow deck with hands in the air, shouting "Kamerad!"

The U-boat remained stationary, and the destroyer moved close up and heaved a line, which the Germans made fast. This was no sooner done than it became apparent that the crew had succeeded in opening the seacocks, for the submarine began to settle, at first slowly, then more rapidly. As she did so the Germans leaped into the water and swam toward the destroyer. Some of the American bluejackets jumped into the sea to rescue the injured.

As the last German was lifted aboard the destroyer the hawser attached to the U-boat parted under the strain and the U-boat disappeared.

All the Germans received steaming hot coffee and dry clothing and were otherwise made comfortable for the run to the base, but one of their number, a machinist, had suffered greatly from shock and exposure and died on the way. He was buried with full military honors from the deck of the destroyer, the American commander officiating at what was the first funeral service so far held in this war on an American destroyer.

When the destroyer reached her base the prisoners were almost wholly clad in American bluejacket outfits. They appeared especially fond of the American shoes, which were the first they had ever worn.

INGRAM GAVE HIS LIFE TO SAVE THE CASSIN

Threw Explosives Overboard Instead of Going Forward as Torpedo Sped Toward Destroyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Osmond Kelly Ingram of Pratt City, Ala., who perished when the American destroyer Cassin was torpedoed by a German submarine in European waters on Oct. 16, deliberately risked his life to save the vessel. After Secretary Daniels received details from Vice Admiral Sims, he made public the following announcement today:

The Navy Department announces that Osmond K. Ingram, gunner's mate, first class, the only man to lose his life when the U. S. S. Cassin was struck by a torpedo on Oct. 1, 1917, had the opportunity of saving himself as he saw the torpedo coming toward the stern of the ship where his gun was located. Ingram, however, with exceptional presence of mind, realized the additional danger if the torpedo struck the stern of the ship, where certain high explosives were placed, and, instead of going forward and saving himself, he deliberately went aft to throw these charges overboard before the torpedo struck.

The department considers that Ingram sacrificed his life in performing a duty which he believed would save his ship and the lives of the officers and men on board.

Ingram's mother, Mrs. Bettie Ingram, lives at 504 Third Street, Pratt City, Ala. He was blown overboard and his body was not recovered. Five other members of the Cassin's crew were injured. The Cassin got into port under her own steam and the gallantry of her crew in effecting temporary repairs was commended by Admiral Sims in a special report.

ENVOYS OF ALLIES MAY QUIT RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

try is on the verge of a bloody civil war.

According to this dispatch, the Russian newspaper Volka Narodna asserts that the Russian armies on the northern front have for several days been without food and that soldiers daily are leaving the front in hundreds or are dying in the trenches from cold and hunger. The newspaper adds that mutinies due to hunger have broken out on several parts of the line.

With reference to the order of the Military Revolutionary Committee for the dissolution of the Committee for the Salvation of the Country and the Revolution, the Secretary of the Salvation Committee, a mild-mannered woman, who declined to permit the use of her name, said:

"We refuse to dissolve under any circumstances. They did not elect us and cannot dissolve us. They may arrest and confine us in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, but that will only prevent us from performing our duties and not deprive us of the right to represent those who elected us."

General Kaledines, Hetman of Don Cossacks, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post, is the master of the Russian situation. With a trustworthy and disciplined army, he is reported to control the bulk of the grain-growing territory, and is rapidly capturing the remainder.

The Russian gold reserve, which the correspondent says was removed to the interior of Russia in 1913, is now held by General Kaledines.

PETROGRAD AND BERLIN TALK BY WIRELESS

President Has Bolsheviki Peace Proposals and Will Decide This Country's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Advices today from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, brought information to the State Department that Petrograd and Berlin are in wireless communication. The unofficial interpretation placed on this information is that the radio is being used as a means for the exchange of communications between the Lenine-Trotzky - Bolsheviki Government and Berlin regarding the Maximalist peace proposal. Officials declined to comment on this significant feature of the report from Ambassador Francis.

The State Department earlier in the day received the text of the peace proposal made by the Bolsheviki, and a copy of this document is now in the hands of President Wilson for consideration and such reply as he cares to make. The text was forwarded by Ambassador Francis by way of Stockholm. At the State Department no comment was obtainable regarding the attitude of the United States Government, but there is not the slightest chance that these peace overtures will be considered in any favorable light in view of the recent rejection of those made by the Vatican and the known desire of the Washington Government that the United States and the Entente Powers bend every effort toward unity and co-ordination of action with a view to the most vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful end.

President Wilson will himself determine the character of the decision to be reached. This Government has not recognized the Bolsheviki form of government and one of the points to be carefully considered will be whether the dispatch of an answer to the note is to be construed as a recognition of the Bolsheviki Government.

In Entente diplomatic circles the belief was expressed today that the opportunity rests with the United States more than with any other power at war with the Central Empires to win Russia back to the Entente alliance, and it was declared that the greatest elements of skill in diplomacy and statesmanship must be employed toward this end.

It has been suggested that care and tact should be taken not to flatly ignore the Bolsheviki and drive them to further excesses, and that German agents in Russia would seek to make the most of an American refusal to reply to the note by claiming that this country was aligned with reactionary elements. On the other hand, it is being urged that if the United States should recognize the Bolsheviki element it might strengthen their influence and further their efforts toward the negotiation of a separate peace with Germany.

In well-informed quarters here the belief is entertained that the Bolsheviki will not be able to dictate to the Russian armies, and that the military elements have not yet definitely determined their attitude toward the Maximalist rule. The armies of Russia have not been wholly deceived by the Bolsheviki. They distrust them and are expected to follow a strong leader should a master personally appear.

It is not definitely know here whether General Korniloff, former Commander in Chief, is still in prison, but it is strongly suspected that the Kerensky adherents refused to permit his release immediately after the Premier's loss of power. The prestige of Korniloff has been considerably increased here since the advent of the Bolsheviki, especially since he forecast the present situation and desired to take measures to prevent it, but was overruled by Kerensky and arrested on charges of treasonable conduct.

The text of the proclamation issued by General Korniloff early in September, and which may become the rallying cry of many of the military forces opposed to the Bolsheviki should he be released, was obtained here today.

"Russian men," said this proclamation, "our great fatherland is perishing. The Government, under pressure of the Bolsheviki majority of the councils, is acting in full accord with the plans of the German General Staff. Overwhelming consciousness of the impending ruin of the fatherland compels me in this menacing moment to summon all Russian men to save perishing Russia.

"All in whose breasts beat Russian hearts, all who believe in God, let them flock to the temple and pray God to perform a great miracle—a miracle of saving the fatherland.

"I, General Korniloff, son of a peasant and Cossack, declare to all that I require nothing personally—nothing except the salvation of mighty Russia—and I swear to lead the nation by the road of victory over the foe to the Constituent Assembly, through which the nation will decide its own fate and choose the organization of its political life.

"But I shall never betray Russia into the hands of its traditional foe—the German race—or make the Russian people the slaves of Germany. I prefer to die on the field of honor and battle rather than to witness the shame and infamy of the Russian land.

"Russian people, in your own hands rests the fate of your country."

In a second proclamation Korniloff denounced Kerensky for incapacity, indecision, and weakness, and declared that, in order to veil the unfitness of itself, the Government was creating the chimera of a non-existent counter-revolution.

The Russian Embassy has received no telegraphic dispatches from Petrograd since last Friday. In the dispatch received today from Ambassador Francis he notified the State Department that the Russian Northern Army was short of food. Unless this food shortage is supplied, it is believed it will result in a dangerous situation, the result of which no one can safely predict. Word also reached the State Department today, in an unconfirmed report forwarded by Ambassador Francis, that a new Socialist Government had been set up near Petrokrad.

REVOLT NOW STARTS IN UKRAINE REPUBLIC

Agrarian Riots in South—Pogrom at Skivira—Cossacks Plan to Reconstruct Russia.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Nov. 25.—In Kiev the power is now in the hands of the Ukrainian Rada, which has proclaimed a Ukrainian Republic federated with Russia and including the Governments of Kiev, Podolia, Volhynia, Chernigoff, Poltava, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Tavrida. In Kiev the staff made an energetic resistance, but the Ukrainians have joined the Bolsheviki and summoned troops from the front, and with the help of the Railway Union, which admitted Ukrainian but excluded Government troops, gained the victory.

The Cossack Congress which was sitting at Kiev first declared strongly in favor of the Provisional Government, but later assumed a neutral attitude and moved to Nevo Cherkosk. Czech-Slovak regiments began by fighting the Bolsheviki, but when the Ukrainians joined the insurgents they refused to employ arms against Ukrainian independence, and demanded to be sent back to the front. All the Government institutions in Kiev are in the hands of the Ukrainians, and Russian papers have been confiscated.

On Nov. 20 the Ukrainian Rada issued a manifesto proclaiming a republic, the nationalization of all private estates and monastery land and domains in Ukrainian territory and the convocation of an Ukrainian Constitutent Assembly on Jan. 9. Ukrainians as temporary allies of the Bolsheviki are now revolting against Ukrainian rule and protesting that all power in Ukraine belongs to the Soviets.

The Caucasus has formed its own Socialist parliament, excluding all Bolsheviki. The province demands its independence. At Kishinev the autonomy of Bessarabia has been proclaimed. The Cossacks in Orenburg have decided to support the Provisional Government.

In the Government of Kiev and in other southern Governments near the front there is an epidemic of violent agrarian disorders, with wholesale destruction of buildings and livestock. In the town of Skivira there has been a Jewish pogrom.

In Orenburg the power is in the hands of the Orenburg Cossacks.

In Siberia various local revolutionary organizations have concluded a treaty of neutrality and order is undisturbed. It is expected that the elections to the Constituent Assembly will not be hindered.

The news from Kazan, where fighting seems to have been particularly violent, is fragmentary, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication.

In Trans-Caucasia a Moderate Socialist Territorial Council has provisionally assumed power, and is negotiating with the Cossack territories north of the Caucasus. Here order has not been disturbed.

The Cossack Federation in North Caucasus is at present maintaining a neutral attitude to the rest of Russia, organizing the administration of its own territories and forming a nucleus for the reconstruction of Russia.

General Dukhonin has issued an order to the army explaining his reasons for refusing to negotiate an armistice.

Elections to the Constituent Assembly begin in Petrograd today and last for three days. All parties are vigorously agitating and the Cadets, in particular, have held a large number of successful meetings throughout the week. The effect of the Bolsheviki methods of government has been to increase sympathy for the Cadets, and this probably explains the persistent efforts of the party in power to suppress the Cadet agitation.

An attempt which was made the other evening to print a paper in the office of the Rech was checked by the arrival of Red Guards with bombs. A small evening paper issued by the Cadets yesterday reached a second number, but in the evening Red Guards appeared and confiscated the issue, scattered the type, and seized a quantity of electoral literature. Similar treatment is intermittently extended to the Moderate Socialist parties.

In Petrograd there are nineteen lists of candidates. Thirteen members are to be elected, and the representation is proportionate to the percentage of votes polled by each party. Suffrage is universal, in that it extends to all adults, male and female, over 20, and to all soldiers on active service over 18. The elections will be conducted in the towns by the municipal authorities, and in the country by the rural Councils. In many constituencies preparations for the elections have been interrupted by civil war and the elections accordingly postponed, but it is estimated that within the next three days 40 members out of a total of 688 will be elected.

The Bolsheviki are confident of victory, but it is wholly impossible to forecast the issue, in view of the variety of electoral conditions and the enigmatic attitude of the peasantry.

ANNOYED BY SECRET PAPERS.

French Press Accuses Bolsheviki of Favoring Germany.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Considerable irritation is shown by the newspapers over the publication of Russian State secret documents by the Maximalists, who are accused of collecting those which they think most likely to embarrass the Allies and supply Germany with arguments.

The note of Oct. 9, written by M. Terestchenko, then Russian Foreign Minister, to Secretary of State Lansing, thanking the Secretary for not having had David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, associate himself on behalf of his Government with the step taken by the Italian, French, and British Ambassadors in demanding the constitution of a firm power to reorganize the Russian Army, is considered amusing by the Journal des Débats. "If Mr. Francis did not visit Premier Kerensky with his three colleagues," says the newspaper, "it was only because he received his Government's authorization to do so too late."

The Temps refers to the same incident as "seeming but falsely however, to put the United States in contradition with the other allies."

BRITISH THREE MILES FROM JERUSALEM

Allenby's Cavalry Captures Villages to the West and Southwest of the City.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—British cavalry have captured Bitur [Baither] Station, about six miles southwest, and Ain Karun, three and a half miles west, of Jerusalem, according to a British official communication issued this evening.

The text of the statement follows:

Our mounted troops have captured Bitur Station and Ain Karun, three and a half miles west of Jerusalem. Strong bodies of Turks are holding the high ground west of Jerusalem and covering the Jerusalem-Shechem road to the north.

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Lining $15.00 extra.

Stetson Service Hats $6.00
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The things that are written in a contract—dependability, experience, judgment, know-how, and the sixth sense of what building ought to be. You get them from T

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High Distinction At A Low Price: Evening Suits, $35

IN this season of sly cheapening, a nameless Tailed or Tuxedo Suit at $35 is a blank (maybe, a blankety-blank), but a *Stein-Bloch* Tailed or Tuxedo Suit at $35 gives high distinction to a low price.

Quite aside from the soft, sleek smartness and exemplary tailoring of the clothes, which make them the ultimate ultra for "life's finer moments," the mere *Woolens* and *Labor* alone cannot be renewed at $35.

Evening Waistcoats of flattering fit and sprucest style, *Carlton*, $5; *Regent*, $7.50; *Plaza*, $10.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ITALIANS CRUSH ATTACKS IN NORTH

Continued from Page 1.

under, but there was no trace of wavering, and the long lines breathed a spirit of eagerness.

In another zone a sight which stirred the blood was that of solid ranks of allied reinforcements crowding the roads. Already they were within sound of the rumble of the guns, and the "Boom! Boom!" from the battle in the distance could be heard above the gallop of the cavalry, the tramp of the infantry, and the clamor of the batteries and supply trains.

It was a dark day, with a gray sky, but the whole scene seemed to lighten up as the color of the Italian gray was tinted everywhere with British khaki and French blue. The allied troops had been on the march eight days, making more than fifteen miles a day.

Allied Troops "in the Pink."

The French reinforcements were first seen in force. They were splendid looking young men. One of their officers with whom the correspondent talked and who wore stripes earned by gallantry, said that they had just arrived after a hard forced march, with others following.

Soon these others came in view, and for two miles the party passed through endless lines of French. There were squadrons of cavalry in the road and in the nearby fields, and long lines of troops with artillery trains and supplies. Field kitchens had been set up at one point, and the midday meal was being served. The men looked in the best of condition, and did not show a trace of fatigue from their long march.

Just beyond here the color turned from blue to khaki, as long lines of the British came into sight. In the lead were cyclists, and then came engineer trains. Following were long ranks of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. At one point headquarters had been temporarily established along the road, and guards were at the gate as the officers went and came. Further on a British General and his staff, all finely mounted, were cantering forward.

The artillery horses were especially marked for their sleek, well-fed condition, and the observers noted how all the brass work of the guns and equipment glinted with the thorough care it had had. One Engineer Corps was rumbling to the rear with huge pontoons on camions, as it had been found these were not needed, but all the rest of the force was moving forward.

The men looked as hard as nails despite their steady marches. Both officers and men were eager to hear how the fight was going and were anxious to get forward.

Talks with these men along the road gave an idea of what they had been doing. They had been marching steadily for several days. The start was made every day at 3 A. M., with an early breakfast, and with rations subsequently served at 11 A. M. and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Along the route their headquarters were in village schools, houses, barns, and public buildings. The men carried loads of about seventy pounds, including rifles, blankets, kits, and the day's rations. This looked like a heavy load as the long ranks ranged along the roads, but the men did not mind it, although they said the long marches had been hard on the feet. The regimental bands were in line, and Italy may hear music again if things go right. All the Italian bands have disappeared in the fierce carnage of recent days, and the bandsmen are charging with bayonets.

The whole appearance of the British and French gave a feeling of great power because of the perfect organization and ardor of all ranks, accentuated by the timeliness with which they were arriving in the vicinity of the battle front.

TOMBA THE CRITICAL POINT.

German Success There Would Threaten the Southern Plain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Telegraphing under date of Sunday, Ward Price, British press representative at Italian Headquarters, says:

"The first encounters in what is likely to be an important battle have been taking place during the last three days at the point where the right wing of the Italian front forms a curious angle. The river on one saide and the mountains on the other form its two sides, and at the apex the enemy at present is making the most determined effort to break through. Within this angle is a dead, flat plain, whose only irregular feature is a mile-long mound whose sodded top rises into a number of small peaks.

"This last outlying foothill of the mountains is called Montello, [on the west bank of the lower Piave,] and should be remembered as a feature of importance in the situation that is developing. Except where Montello masks the nearer view, the rich, well-watered, level plain stretches monotonously away as far as the eye can carry, and the Germans who are now on part of the top of Monte Tomba, to the northwest, can see, on a clear day, to where Venice stands, in the middle of her glittering lagoon.

"If the enemy could come down from Monte Tomba into the plain immediately below he would seriously threaten the defenses of the Piave, since would be cutting across the line of supply and retreat for the Italian troops holding the river bank."

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The Doughboy
Army Shoe for Officers

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NEWS PRINT PRICES AGREED ON FOR WAR

Manufacturers Reach Settlement with Government After Leaders Are Fined.

ASSOCIATION IS DISSOLVED

Publishers of Country Will Avoid Increase of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in Paper Cost Next Year.

By an agreement concluded yesterday in the Federal District Court between the United States Government, acting through the Department of Justice, and news print paper manufacturers dominating their industry in this country and Canada, the news print paper situation, which had been uncertain and menacing for more than a year, was brought to an adjustment by which all interests were guaranteed safety and security for the duration of the war. The agreement, which is universally regarded as one of the most far-reaching and adequately devised war measures yet effected, provides for the fixing by the Government of manufacturers' maximum prices, and compels the dissolution of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, the so-called "Paper Trust."

As a prerequisite for the agreement demanded by the Government five of the six manufacturers indicted for criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law came into court, and pleaded nolo contendere to the charge against them, and paid fines imposed by Judge Mayer, $2,500 each in the case of four and $1,000 in the case of the fifth. The agreement means that the newspaper publishers of the country will avoid increases in the price of paper amounting to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 next year, in the opinion of an expert in the paper market identified with the publishing interests.

According to the agreement, the maximum price of news print paper at the mills, bought in rolls in carload lots, is to be $3 a hundred pounds for the first three months of 1918, after which period a maximum price to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission and subject to review by the three Judges of the United States Circuit Court of this district, is to prevail for the duration of the war and for three months thereafter, unless it is altered by the commission and the court. The maximum prices for paper bought in sheets and in less than carload lots are fixed tentatively at from $3.25 to $3.75 a hundred pounds, and will be finally determined by the same procedure.

The $3 price will affect the larger publishers of the country, and is approximately what most of them are paying at present, although it is less than some have been forced to pay. Present prices represent a large increase over the prices paid before 1917. In the future, by a clause in the agreement, the middleman's price will be limited to a reasonable increase over the manufacturer's price. Thus the saving to the hundreds of smaller publishers throughout the country is expected to be one of the chief benefits of the agreement.

Fines for Officials.

Those who paid the larger fine were George H. Mead, President of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills and other paper manufacturing corporations, as well as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the News Print Manufacturers' Association; Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Papel Company; Edward W. Backus, President of the Minnesota and Ontario Power Company and other corporations, and George Chahoon, Jr., President of the Laurentide Company and other corporations. All were members of the Executive Committee of the News Print Manufacturers' Association. Frank J. Sensenbrenner, Vice President of the Kimberly-Clark Company, and formerly Western adviser for the manufacturers' association, was fined only $1,000 because he had not been connected with the newsprint paper business and manipulation for more than a year. The indictment of Gordias H. P. Gould, President of the Donnaconna Paper Company, and also a member of the Executive Committee of the manufacturers' association, was dismissed because the Government admitted that its evidence against him was not so strong as that against the other defendants. Action on the indictment against Alexander Smith, a Chicago banker, said to have been a financial party to the activities of the manufacturers' association, and the only other defendant in the criminal proceedings, was deferred because Mr. Smith is doing Red Cross work in France, and his lawyer had no authority to enter a plea for him.

While pleading nolo contedere, the five defendants who were fined insisted, through their counsel, that they were innocent of criminal action and were inspired purely by patriotic motives in not contending against the Government's charge at this time. John B. Stanchfield, one of the counsel, quoted a court decision to show that one pleading nolo contendere, which means simply that a defendant does not fight a case, is not tantamount to a plea of guilty. He and his associates said that their clients were not agraid of a trial, that they felt confident of winning in a trial, but that they did not wish to continue a controversy with their Government while it was at war.

Herbert C. Smyth, special assistant to the Attorney General in the case, made light of the defendant's evcuse of patriotism and said that it was singular that they had become so patriotic only after the Federal Trade Commission, Congress, and the Department of Justice had marshaled their forces to prevent their profiteering.

The importance of the agreement and all that went with it extends far beyond the field of the news print industry, in the opinion of the authorities. Mr. Hyman pointed out yesterday that the dissolution of the News Print Manufacturers' Association set a precedent for Government action against any other of the hundreds of "co-operative" business associations in the country detected violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law. As is the case with numbers of such associations, the News Print Manufacturers' Association was not admittedly a price-fixing body. It differed from the old-fashioned trust or combination, in that it was not incorporated, its members were supposed to retain their individuality and freedom of action, and its avowed purpose was to bring co-operation among competitors.

Another important feature of yesterday's proceedings, pointed out by Mr. Smyth, was that for the first time the Federal Trade Commission was recognized in court as a price-fixing body. The action of the court was considered as establishing a precedent that will almost certainly have important developments.

In four particulars, according to Mr. Hyman, the agreement has advantages over that attempted last Spring by the Federal Trade Commission in conference with the paper manufacturers and over contemplated action by Congress. In the first place, a sufficient number of Canadian companies to insure the American maximum prices in the Canadian market were brought into the agreement, and, furthermore, Gordias H. P. Gould and Edward W. Backus, whose refusal to sign the former agreement was largely responsible for its failure, became parties to yesterday's settlement. Also, the former agreement was drawn up to continue only for six months, whereas the present agreement will be in force until three months after the end of the war.

The principal price of 3 cents a pound, or $3 a hundred pounds, is half a cent more a pound than that stipulated by the Federal Trade Commission in the earlier agreement, but the commission was consulted before the present agreement was drawn up and gave the opinion that the increased cost of manufacture made the three-cent price fair and equitable, as the two and one-half cent one had been last Spring.

Named Eight Defendants.

The petition named eight men and forty-four companies as defendants in the dissolution suit. The men were the seven indicted for criminal offense, and George F. Steele, Secretary-Manager of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, who escaped indictment because of his testimony before the Grand Jury. The companies named as defendants, with their location and daily output in tons of paper, were as follows:

Name and Location of Mills.	Daily Tonnage.
Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd., Iroquois Falls, Ontario	225
Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Quebec	180
Berlin Mills Co., Berlin, N. H.	130
J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ontario	135
Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., East Angus, Quebec	55
Crown-Willamette Paper Co., West Linn, Oregon; Camas, Washington	300
Canada Paper Co., Ltd., Windsor Mills, Quebec	40
Cliff Paper Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	39
E. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Crabtree Mills, Quebec	22
Champlain Paper Co., Carthage, N. Y.	27
Cleveland Paper Co., Cleveland, Ohio	14
Cheboygan Paper Co., Cheboygan, Mich.	20
Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., Grand Rapids, Wis.	120
Donnaconna Paper Co., Ltd., Donnaconna, Quebec	100
Dells Paper and Pulp Co., Eau Claire, Wis.	32
E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Quebec	55
Fitzdale Paper Co., Fitzdale, Vt.	39
Finch, Pruyn & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.	106
Flambeau Paper Co., Park Falls, Wis.	120
Gould Paper Co., Lyons Falls, N. Y.	84
Grandfather Falls Co., Merrill, Wis.	35
Hennepin Paper Co., Little Falls, Minn.	30
International Paper Co., Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Palmer, Niagara Falls, Ticonderoga, and Watertown, State of New York; Chisholm, Orono, Maine; Berlin, N. H., and Bellows Falls and Wilder, Vt.	1,289
Itasca Paper Co., Grand Rapids, Minn.	25
Kimberly Clark Co., Appleton, Kimberly, Neenah, and Niagara, Wis.	81
Laurentide Co., Ltd., Grand Mere, Que.	200
Minnesota and Ontario Power Co., International Falls, Minn., and Fort Frances, Ontario	350
Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis.	30
Northwest Paper Co., Cloquet and Brainerd, Minn.	100
Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co., Fulton, N. Y.	28
W. H. Parsons Co., Brunswick and Lisbon Falls, Me.	132
Pettebone-Cataract Paper Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	25
Powell River Co., Ltd., Powell River, British Columbia	225
Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Jonquieres and Kenogami, Quebec	220
Remington Paper and Power Co., Raymondville, Norfolk, and Norwood, N. Y.	158
Rhinelander Paper Co., Rhinelander, Wis.	34
St. Croix Paper Co., Woodland, Me.	131
St. George Pulp and Paper Co., Norwalk, Conn., and St. George, Quebec.	25
St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, Quebec	100
St. Regis Paper Co., De Ferriet, N. Y.	145
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Espanola, Sault Ste. Marie, and Sturgeon Falls, Ontario	444
Taggarts Paper Co., Felts Mills, N. Y.	30
West End Paper Co., Carthage, N. Y.	35
Watab Pulp and Paper Co., Sartell, Minn.	45
Wisconsin River Pulp and Paper Co., Stevens Point, Wis.	55
Total	5,755

To emphasize the extent to which the defendant companies controlled the market, the petition stated that the total daily output of news print paper in the United States and Canada was 6,300 tons, with an approximate value of $250,000. The approximate value of the output of the defendant companies was estimated at $225,000. Mr. Smyth then said that the defendants would not fight the suit as a decree abolishing the News Print Manufacturers' Association had been drawn up with the consent of defendants George H. Mead, Philip T. Dodge, George Chahoon, Jr., Gordias H. P. Gould, Edward W. Backus, Alexander Smith, Frank J. Sensenbranner, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, Lt., Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., Gould Paper Company, International Paper Company, Kimberly-Clark Company, Laurentide Company, Ltd., Minnesota and Ontario Power Company, Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., and Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., and upon the unanimous resolution of the Executive Committee of the News Print Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Smyth added that the overwhelming interests and influence of those defendants agreeing to the decree justified its application against all the defendants, and pointed out that the court could proceed against any defendants who had not yet signified agreement to the decree. Judge Mayer then signed the decree, which was as follows:

1. Defendants by becoming and acting as members of the News Print Manufacturers' Association have entered into and engaged in an unlawful combination in restraint of trade and commerce in news print paper among the several States and with foreign nations in violation of the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

2. The News Print Manufacturers' Association is an unlawful combination of the defendants in restraint of the trade and commerce in news print paper among the several States and with foreign nations, in violation of said act of July 2, 1890; and said News Print Manufacturers' Association shall be and it hereby is, dissolved.

3. Each corporate defendant is hereby perpetually enjoined from carrying into further effect the combination hereby dissolved and from entering into or engaging in any like combination having for purpose or effect (a) the elimination or restriction by concert of action of competition in news print paper, or (b) the concerted working for materially higher prices for news print paper, or (c) the establishment by concert of action of uniform prices, terms, or conditions for the sale of news print paper, or (d) the concerted working to discourage others from manufacturing news print paper.

4. Each corporate defendant is hereby perpetually enjoined from entering into any combination, agreement, understanding or concert of action with any other corporate defendant or with any other manufacturer of news print paper, having for purpose or effect (a) to limit or restrict itself as to the customers to whom it should sell or offer to sell news print paper; (b) to limit or restrict itself as to the quality or quantity of news print paper it should make or sell; (c) to limit or restrict itself as to the service it should render to its customers or the prices, terms, or conditions upon which it should sell or offer to sell news print paper.

5. The injunctions herein contained against the corporate defendants shall apply to and be binding upon such corporations and their respective officers, Directors, agents and employes, and all other persons, firms, or corporations acting under, for, or in behalf of them or any of them, or claiming so to act.

6. Each individual defendant is hereby perpetually enjoined from entering into, engaging in, or carrying into further effect, any contract, combination, or conspiracy having for purpose or effect to regulate, dominate, or restrict the trade or commerce in news print paper of any person, firm, or corporation other than the firms or corporations with which such individual defendant is or may be connected as an officer, agent, or employe.

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the defendants from entering into and performing a certain contract of even date with the Attorney General of the United States, as Trustee, made for the purpose of meeting the existing conditions, and by the present state of war in the United States. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed an adjudication for or against the exercise of control by any corporate defendant of any of its subsidiaries as set forth in the petition, nor for or against the right of certain of the defendants or their subsidiaries to avail themselves of the services of the Canadian Export Paper Company, Ltd., or the G. H. Mead Company, or the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company in the manner and to the extent now being availed of, as set forth in the petition herein.

8. The court retains jurisdiction to proceed against the defendants not hereby consenting to this decree, and to enforce this decree, and to enable any of the parties to apply to the court for modification hereof, if it be hereafter shown to the satisfaction of the court that by reason of changed conditions or changes in the statute law of the United States the provisions hereof have become inappropriate or inadequate to maintain competitive conditions in the interstate or foreign trade or commerce of the United States in news print paper, or have become unduly oppressive to defendants or any of them and are no longer necessary to secure or maintain competitive conditions in such trade or commerce.

The agreement by which the maximum prices of news print paper are to be fixed was acknowledged in open court by counsel for all of the defendants in the criminal suit, who individually control 55 per cent. of the news print paper output of Canada and the United States, and Mr. Smyth stated that its adoption by the trade was assured. It is as follows:

This agreement, made this 26th day of November, 1917, between Thomas W. Gregory, the Attorney General of the United States, and his successor, or successors in office, as trustee, acting herein in behalf of each and every individual, firm, or corporation publishing a newspaper and using news print paper in his or its business in the United States that now is, or during the life of this agreement shall become a customer of any of the parties of the second part to this agreement, party of the first part, and the undersigned engaged in the manufacture and sale of news print paper, parties of the second part: Witnesseth:

Whereas, Heretofore differences have arisen between the manufacturers and users of news print paper as to the price and terms at which such paper should be sold, and such differences have heretofore been brought to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission; and

Whereas, The Department of Justice of the United States has instituted, or is about to institute, proceedings in equity under Section 4 of the act of July 2, 1890, entitled an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; and

Whereas, It is desirable in the present condition of affairs in the United States that some adjustment of the should be had, it is news print paper should be had, it is agreed between the parties hereto as follows:

First—The United States may file a petition in equity to enjoin any operations of the News Print Paper Manufacturers' Association and of the manufacturers who are members of that association, in so far as such operations are claimed to constitute a restraint of trade. In such proceeding the parties of the second part will consent to a decree as prayed for, reserving the right, at the time such consent to a decree is presented to the court, to make such statements, oral or written, not impairing the binding force of the decree as they are advised may be necessary to protect their interests. The petition may also pray for the dissolution of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, and if a request be made to that end, the parties of the second part will consent thereto.

Second—The price of news print paper on the basis of 24 by 36 inches in size weighing approximately thirty-two pounds per 500 sheets, on all new contracts from now to Jan. 1, 1918, and on all contracts in existence on Jan. 1, 1918, or made thereafter, and on all sales and deliveries, in the United States, shall not exceed the following amounts:

(a) From Jan. 1, 1918, until April 1, 1918, for such newsprint paper in rolls, $3 per 100 pounds, free on board at the mill in carload lots, and $3.25 per 100 pounds, free on board at the mill in less than carload lots, and for such newsprint paper in sheets, $3.50 per 100 pounds, free on board at the mill in carload lots, and $3.75 per 100 pounds, free on board at the mill in less than carload lots. The foregoing subdivision (2-a) shall not apply to the Minnesota and Ontario Power Company nor the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd.; but as to said two companies, the Federal Trade Commission, after due hearing and investigation and subject to review as provided in subdivision 2-b, shall fix the just and reasonable maximum prices and terms of contract for said two companies from Jan. 1, 1918, until April 1, 1918, effective Jan. 1, 1918.

(b) After April 1, 1918, the just and reasonable maximum prices and terms of contracts for the sale of all or any newsprint paper shall be determined and fixed by the Federal Trade Commission, after due hearing and investigation, subject to review by the Circuit Judges of the Second Circuit, who, if of opinion that the prices or terms of contract fixed by the commission are unjust or unreasonable, shall determine what are just and reasonable. Such Judges shall have the right to hear any pertinent matter considered by the Federal Trade Commission, and additional evidence or matter if it shall be shown to their satisfaction that such additional evidence or matter is material, and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce the same in the proceedings before the commission. The maximum prices and terms of contract so determined shall continue during the war and for three months thereafter, with the right to any of the parties of the second part or to the Department of Justice to ask the Federal Trade Commission for an investigation and determination of new prices or terms of contract from time to time, such period conditions arise which in the opinion of either make it desirable to ask for any change in price or terms of contract, subject to the same right of review. In determining the prices to be effective April 1, 1918, the Federal Trade Commission shall consider all pertinent conditions, including those prevailing during the months of January, February, and March, 1918, to the end that the prices when announced shall cover the facts as near the time of the effective date of the new prices as is possible.

Third—The parties of the second part, during the life of this agreement, shall offer their news print paper for sale in accordance with paragraph second hereof. In case of sale by written contract said paragraph shall be embodied therein, either wholly or by sufficient reference thereto; but if any customer of any of the parties of the second part, who is offered paper in accordance with the provision of this agrement, prefers to make or retain a contract for a fixed price for a definite period, and any one of the parties of the second part, after duly notifying the Attorney General of his or its intention in the matter, shall make or retain such contract soley in deference to the wishes of the consumer, such agreement so made shall not be construed as a violation of this agreement, even though the price which the consumer pays in furtherance of his own interest is in excess of the prices fixed in this agreemnt.

Fourth—The parties of the second part agree that to the extent of their power they will cause such of their news print paper as is ordinarily purchased by the so-called small publishers through the intervention of jobbers, dealers, or other middlemen to be delviered to such small publishers at not to exceed reasonable and just prices and terms of sale to be established by the Federal Trade Commission, subject to review by the circuit judges in the manner aforesaid.)

Fifth—The party of the first part, or his successor in ofice, as trustee of an express trust, may bring any appropriate action, suit or proceeding in law or in equity to enforce this agreement on behalf of any person, firm, or corporation injured or damaged by a violation of the terms thereof, and may proceed by preliminary injunction or otherwise to restrain violations of the terms hereof.

Sixth—Books of account and records of parties of the second part and of all corporations or other instrumentalities owned or controlled by them shall be open to inspection of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission during the life of this agreement, upon reasonable notice, in so far as said books and records relate to the manufacture and sale of newsprint paper.

Seventh—The liability of the parties of the second part hereunder is several and not joint. Any manufacturer of newsprint paper may become a party to this agreement by signing the same or a counterpart hereof; all counterparts hereof shall be deemed one and the same instrument.

In witness weheref, each of the parties of the second part has caused its corporate name and seal to be hereunto affixed by its proper officers thereunto duly authorized, and has set after its name the approximate present daily tonnage of newsprint paper which it is subjecting to the terms of this agreement.

In accepting the plea of nolo contendere and entering into the agreement with the indicted manufacturers, the Government agreed that none of the defendants in the criminal action should be sent to prison, but Mr. Smyth urged the court to impose the maximum fine of $5,000 on each. He went into the history of the News Print Manufacturers' Association an dsought to show by letters exchanged among its members that it was seeking to throttle the publishers as a power in the market and control output and prices.

Defendans Pay Their Fines.

All of the defendants paid their fines in cash. Their counsel filed answers to the civil petition and criminal suit in which their patriotism and other reasons for consenting to the proceedings were affirmed, while their innocence of wrongdoing was reasserted.

Frank P. Glass, Chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, gave out a statement, in which he said:

The Department of Justice has shown great firmness and sagacity in its attitude of willingness to accept a distinct vindication of the majesty of the law without abnormal rigidity or desire to administer extreme punishment. The department has obtained a satisfactory plea from the defendants, and also an admirable agreement for the relief of the newspapers, which have been so seriously affected by the law's violation. And relief is the chief end of law.

The manufacturers have shown their respect for law by making terms instead of fighting to a finish. The plea of nolle contendere entered by most of those indicted is the moral equivalent of admission of guilt; the difference between it and the general plea of guilt largely relates to the punishment meted out. The consent of the manufacturers to the Federal decree involves a specific admission of past disobedience of law, and includes a solemn promise of law abiding in the future. They have laid the foundation for permanent co-operation with their customers. This course of enlightened selfishness is one they might have had the vision long ago to have adopted in place of one of unreasonable and oppressive profiteering. It is to be hoped that they have finally caught the national pace of big business in patriotic co-operation throughout the war with the Government.

The publishers of the country will thoroughly appreciate the attainment of the two outstanding purposes the Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has kept in view for eighteen months, namely, the establishment of the fact that there has been an illegal combination in the restraint of the print paper trade, and the concession of the necessity of Government fixation of prices.

Mr. Hyman announced that the Government was prepared to prosecute the case against Mr. Smith if he should stand on his plea of not guilty, refusing to plead nolo contendere. As soon as his counsel, former Judge John Barton Payne of Chicago, hears from him, this part of the case will be decided. Whatever results, the agreement with the manufacturers will not be affected, Mr. Hyman said.

MEANS PUT ON TRIAL; HARD TO GET A JURY

Most of the Inhabitants of Cabarrus County Have Formed an Opinion in the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 26.—It is regarded as extremely doubtful that the taking of testimony in the trial of Gaston B. Means, which started in the Cabarrus County Court here today, can begin before Judge Cline orders the Thanksgiving recess. Indeed, it is going to be exceedingly difficult to get a jury at all, of which circumstance judicial cognizance was taken today when, after a brief session, Judge Cline ordered a recess until tomorrow morning to allow the summoning of an additional venire of 150, men, from which court officials hope to select twelve jurors who will decide whether the defendant shot and killed Mrs. Maude A. King, the wealthy New York widow, at Blackwelder Springs, near here, on the night of Aug. 20.

There is a widespread opinion among those familiar with court affairs in Cabarrus County that it is going to prove a hard task to find in Cabarrus County twelve men who are not prejudiced, or who have not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. It was for this reason that the State unsuccessfully sought to obtain a change of venue.

The three hours' session this morning was devoted to Judge Cline's charge to the Grand Jury and to the questioning of talesmen, whose names already were in the jury box. Most of the talesmen summoned are from remote sections of the county and were unable to appear until tomorrow.

When brought from the county jail this morning Means faced a crowd that filled the courtroom. Few women were present. As he passed to his seat beside his half dozen lawyers Means smiled, and he appeared calm throughout the session. His wife joined him and apparently was as composed as her husband. Sitting with Solicitor Hayden Clement were Assistant District Attorney Dooling of New York and other officials from his office, and also officials and witnesses from Chicago.

Next to the difficulty of obtaining a jury, the greatest interest of the day was developed when it was announced that Mrs. Anna L. Robinson of Asheville, the aged mother of the dead woman, would appear as a witness for the prosecution.

Just what line the defense will adopt has not yet been disclosed. A plea of "not guilty" was entered this morning, but from intimations that have been dropped the attorneys for Means will await the closing of the State's case before adopting any particular line of defense.

An agent of the Federal Department of Justice was present again today. The Government's interest in the case has not been disclosed, but New York officials have said that papers taken in a raid on Means's New York apartment connected him with German propaganda in this country.

When court adjourned today Means was again locked up in the county jail.

Navigation Classes Free.

Announcement was made yesterday that the United States Shipping Board, in order to prepare for the commissioning of the ships which are under construction in this country, will conduct two free classes in navigation throughout the Winter for the training of officers for positions in the new United States merchant marine.

BRING CLEMENCEAU INTO MALVY AFFAIR

New French Premier Was First to Accuse Ex-Minister Now Under Charges.

MAY HAVE TO FACE ISSUE

His Action in Chamber Today Likely to Have Lasting Effect on His Administration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Not the least of the difficulties confronting the Supreme Allied War Council is the political uncertainty that for the last six months has clouded the French national horizon. For instance, it is now understood that Premier Clemenceau and General Foch are to be the French representatives in the council of allied chiefs, constituted with practically supreme powers, although only meeting from time to time to discuss and co-ordinate plans proposed by military, diplomatic, and economic advisers.

But when the idea of this council first took shape four weeks ago at Rapallo, it was Painlevé, instead of Clemenceau, who was the senior French representative. A month or two before that it would have been Ribot. A month or two hence it may no longer be Clemenceau.

Although Clemenceau has been in power only one week, although he was raised to that power by the loud, insistent demand of a great majority of the French nation, it already is a fact that a resolute attempt is being made in the Chamber of Deputies to undermine him—an attempt no less real or less dangerous because it is ostensibly not directed against him at all. The matter in question is the "affaire Malvy," which contributed very greatly to Painlevé's downfall, and which, unless settled one way or the other, threatens to vitiate the whole political atmosphere interminably.

Last Thursday the attacks against Malvy culminated in a Phillipic by Daudet in Le Action Française, which accused him definitely of treason. Malvy thereupon demanded in the Chamber that as an ex-Minister his case should be judged by the Senate sitting as a high court. A committee of thirty-three members of the Chamber was chosen to decide whether his case should be submitted to the Senate, but unfortunately the correct procedure in such a case is so vague and precedent so uncertain that it is now very much of a question what would be the Senate's powers and how the investigation could be conducted. The confusion appears inextricable, and it seems likely that the Government will be forced to intervene.

That is the crux of the question as regards Clemenceau, for it was the new Premier himself who initiated the attacks on Malvy in person by a phrase in his famous Senate speech three months ago: "I accuse you, Mr. Malvy, of betraying France's interests."

On the other hand, it has always been a political axiom in France that the Minister of the interior controls the elections, because it is his prerogative to nominate the departmental prefects and local authorities generally, so that the Figaro was able to say yesterday: "It is not to be expected that Malvy will fail to find supporters in the Chamber, whereof fully two hundred Deputies owe him their election."

Back of Malvy and his friends are the Socialists who refused to join Clemenceau's Government, and are unwearied in their efforts to bring about the downfall of the man whom they regard as hostile to organized labor and its aspirations. Hitherto Clemenceau has been able to refrain from committing himself on the whole question—his policy has been to leave the Chamber to decide the matter for itself. But it is not unlikely that tomorrow he may be forced to face the issue in the midst of an excited and overheated political atmosphere. On the result of his decision may depend the future of his government.

Surgeon of American Hospital Dead.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Dr. Ami Jacques Magnin, chief surgeon of the American hospital at Neuilly, died suddenly last night.

Might as well blend your own smoking tobacco as bother to mix cocktails.

Club Cocktails

are mixed by experts of best liquors, and aged to the smoothness of liquid sunshine.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

UNIFORMS

The lists of young men graduating from our officers' training camps show that a great number of these officers were recently students or are of the graduate body of our leading colleges and universities.

It is also to be noted that our best known Preparatory Schools, Colleges and Universities are offering courses in military instruction.

De Pinna has enjoyed for years the privilege of furnishing clothing to these young men in their civilian life, hence there has been an insistent demand on their part to provide them with their military uniforms.

We are fully equipped to furnish, ready for immediate wear, the correct uniforms and overcoats for officers in every branch of the service together with the regulation uniforms worn by privates.

We are also prepared to execute to order uniforms in our custom tailoring department.

Officers' uniforms, $48 and upward.
Officers' overcoats, $55 and upward.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

ELECTION OF HYLAN COST MURPHY $3,000

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The New York Democratic Party spent $122,824 and received $125,688 in its successful campaign for the election of Judge John F. Hylan. Among the contributors of large amounts was Samuel Untermyer, $5,000; James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, $3,000, and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, $3,000. Most of the other contributions were for comparatively small amounts, all below $2,000 except that of George H. Ehret, brewer, who gave $2,500.

The William M. Bennett committee received $5,294 and spent $6,087. The committee of Alfred E. Smith reported receipts of $5,960 and expenditures of $12,604.

The report of the New York City Democracy Committee, which sponsored the defeated Fusion ticket, showed receipts of $76,711 and expenditures of $75,730. The New York Socialist Party Committee filed detailed receipts of $8,432 and expenditures of $8,038.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,000	5,000
4,000	7,000
7,500	11,500
14,000	21,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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B. Altman & Co.

A Selection of Women's Fine Dresses

will be offered today (Tuesday)

at the very attractive price of

$42.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Most Extraordinary offering of

Men's Mink-Marmot Fur-Lined Coats, $95.50

¶ Large, roomy, double-breasted model, tailored as only the very finest of garments are made, in lustrous

Oxford Grey or Black Broadcloth

¶ Lined with selected Mink-Marmot. Large shawl collar may be had in Otter, Persian Lamb, or Hudson Seal.

¶ Seldom have coats of this grade ever been offered at this price, and we do not expect to be able to duplicate such a value this season.

Army & Navy Equipment Co., Inc.
224 West 42d St.
Telephone 5671 Bryant. Candler Building.
Open Evenings Until 11.30 P. M.

Welcome Officers from Plattsburg Fort Niagara

Things You Will Need.

Bed Rolls,	$9.50	Rain Capes,	$6.50
Collapsible Buckets,	$2.50	O. D. Serge Uniforms,	$30.00
Herman's Cadet Shoes,	$6.50	O. D. Wool Uniforms,	$26.50
Officer's Caps,	$3.50	O. D. Wool Overcoats,	$30.00
Officer's Trunks,	$9.50	Mattresses,	$6.00
Hat Cords,	$1.00 & $1.75	Army Cots,	$4.00
Insignias and Bars.		Air Pillows,	$1.50
Cordovan Puttees,	$9.00	Wool Shirts,	$3.00
Rain Coats,	$6.50	Same Browne Belts,	$7.50

Do not confuse our Store with others who use similar names.

BRANCHES AT
CAMP UPTON CAMP MEADE
CAMP DIX CAMP MERRITT
WASHINGTON

URGES SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET WAR ISSUE

"Quit Pussyfooting!" Cries Mrs. Street, Demanding Open Declaration Against Pacifists.

FEARS EAST SIDE VOTERS

Mrs. Whitehouse Announces Plan to Co-ordinate the Campaign for the Education of Women Voters.

For the first time since election the pro-German-pacifist issue was brought squarely to the attention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party yesterday at one of its own meetings. A woman's demand that the women, now that they had won the vote, "quit pussyfooting" and meet the issue, coupled with her assertion that Ritz-Carlton and Metropolitan Opera House gatherings of suffragists were not representative of women of the State, caused something like consternation among the women present, many of them leading suffragists.

Although the attack made by Mrs. E. L. Street aroused much argument among those present it was not handled directly on the floor of the meeting. Other speakers quickly turned the discussion to the allotted topic of educating women voters, and the incident officially was ignored.

Privately, however, the women who had gathered in the Lenox Theatre quickly aligned themselves on one side or the other. Some insisted that Mrs. Street's speech was an accident and an incident; others sided with her and praised her courage in turning the light on the pacifist issue.

These women felt that so long as the socialists themselves were proclaiming loudly that they alone had brought about the suffrage victory, with every indication that they would demand reward for their support, the party leaders might as well face the challenge, deal with an element of the party which they are satisfied is but a minority, and end all possibility of anti-war scandal.

In this belief they were fortified by their realization that there have been increasing rumblings of Socialist discontent ever since the Socialists failed to get representation at the Metropolitan Opera House victory celebration, discontent which culminated on Sunday night in Morris Hillquit's open declaration at his own "victory celebration" that rich women who denied that the Socialists were responsible for the suffrage victory were to be laughed at.

It was the educational section of the Suffragist Party, formerly the Equal Franchise Society, which met to discuss the party's share in getting women ready for the new responsibility of voting. Earnest discussion along that line had proceeded quietly for some time and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, State Chairman, had spoken and departed, when Mrs. Street arose and said:

"Madame, Chairman, I feel that this case for preparedness is the most vital thing before any of us, and the thing we ought to discuss. I think we need to answer the call to make America safe for woman suffrage. Ever since our victory at the polls I have been hoping that there would come forth a real leader of the women, a real stateswoman.

"We need such a woman; all the women of the State need her, as I imagine the Russian people today want a leader. We want her to draw together all the various factions of women. We must meet this question of what are the women going to do. Are we going to allow the emotional, unthinking women of the east side, the pacifist, Socialist women, to use our wonderful new

"Are we going to let our own Lenines and Trotzkys make a tool of the woman's party? Are we going to let them exercise the right of suffrage and use the influence of the vote for their own designs and participate in public affairs with even more enthusiasm and positiveness than do the women who stand with the country for the things that are right?

Demands End of "Pussyfooting."

"We must be the very first to take the upholding of our liberties into our own hands, and we must draw together all loyal factions of women that we may stand solidly against the disloyal. I think the time to stop pussyfooting has come. I have realized that we have been quietly catering to the men voters, but being now free, being voters ourselves, let us come out boldly on this thing. Where do we stand?

"If the country stood where it did last April, if there was to be a vote or a casting of influence on the question of entering the war and on the question of conscription, where would the women stand?"

Every woman in the auditorium was gazing at Mrs. Street, and all over the hall there was a hum of excited whispers when Mrs. Howard Mansfield, who presided, interrupted her to say:

"I am sure we are all loyal and patriotic."

"I hope the great majority of women are," Mrs. Street answered. Then as further protests of patriotism arose from various parts of the room, she went on:

"Yes, you women are loyal, but the suffrage party that has been meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel is not representative of the women of the State. I can't help fearing that the uneducated, unthinking women are apt to be led astray by pacifism and socialism. I may be wrong."

"I hope you are," Mrs. Mansfield told her, and the public side of the incident was over.

The suffrage campaign has created a tremendous demand for political education, and the party hoped through its efforts to raise the whole average of voters, men and women. This the Chairman said without "any feeling of sex antagonism." The party needed, too, she explained, to undertake a large legislative program that little intricacies of the laws might not prevent women from voting.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan wondered whether the antis were to be invited to join in the educational work and, when assured they would be, expressed a belief that "paid courses may be all right, but we ought to have courses for those who don't want to pay." Mrs. Cosgrove urged that a real normal school be established, with six weeks' intensive Summer courses, that women might be qualified to teach civics and politics.

The Educational Section voted to disband, those women who so desire affiliating with the State Committee on Education.

HOUSE ENTERTAINED BY GABRIEL HANOTAUX

Head of Mission Later Confers with French Finance Minister —Economic Council Plans.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Marquis de Chambrun, who was a member of the French Mission to the United States, today visited Colonel Edward M. House, head of the American Mission. Later Colonel House, William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Henri Bergson, member of the French Academy were guests at luncheon of Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the development of political, economic, literary, and art relations.

Colonel House this afternoon saw M. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, with whom he discussed financial affairs. This conference, in effect, was a continuation of that held with M. Klotz at the time of his recent visit to London.

Admiral Benson conferred with Vice Admiral de Bon, Chief of the French Naval General Staff, with reference to the general naval situation, but particularly concerning the disembarkation of troops and supplies at French ports. Admiral Benson and Commander Carter later visited the aviation camp and witnessed tests and flights of various types of naval aircraft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In connection with information obtained today that the Inter-Allied War Council would meet in Versailles, it became known that the proposal to create in addition an Inter-Allied Council which would devote its activities to political and economic features was receiving serious attention. The chief function of this body would be to determine the needs of the various Allies and to distribute money and supplies to them in accordance with their requirements.

Lack of authority in such matters has caused confusion in the past, and the United States Government has had its share of embarrassment in this connection in being unable to determine the proportionate measure of help to be accorded to each of its European partners in hostilities. This Government has been unwilling to assume responsibility for decisions on account of its lack of information.

It is intimated that Lord Northcliffe, head of the British mission in this country; André Tardieu, Chief of the French mission, and Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's special representative abroad, are agreed that the economic and political council must be created.

The political functions of such a council, it is pointed out, would relate not alone to the Allied countries, but also to neutral countries and the world situation in general as it might affect the conduct of the war.

The formation of the economic council is expected by Entente diplomats here to result from the Paris conference, which will open next Thursday. This body would pass upon every question relating to the assignment of ships for the transportation of war supplies, and also direct the filling of orders in consonance with military requirements in particular countries.

DR. KUNITZER DIVORCED.

Details Withheld in Case of Former Hospital Director.

Announcement was made yesterday that Dr. Robert Kunitzer, formerly managing director of Sydenham Hospital, had been divorced in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Cora Kunitzer. They had been married more than twenty years. Counsel in the case declined to make public any of the details of the case, which have been sealed, but it was learned that the suit was not heard in New York County.

Dr. Kunitzer gained publicity when charges were made against him in 1910 before the County Medical Society that he had connived at the falsification of records of Sydenham Hospital to support the claim of Dr. Louis Anton Ewald that the latter had performed a rare operation. The medical society had Dr. Kunitzer's case before it for several years, and then permitted him to resign in 1913.

SUFFRAGISTS LOST UP-STATE BY 3,856

Figures of Republican Chairman Show That City Won for Women.

ANTIS BLAME SOCIALISTS

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth Says German-Born Voters Swayed Result in Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Anti-suffrage carried up-State in the recent New York elections by 3,856, and the great majority in New York City alone brought victory to the champions of votes for women, according to the recapitulation of election figures made public by New York Republican State Chairman George A. Glynn. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in calling attention today to the up-State result, as disclosed by the Glynn figures, repeated and emphasized her charge that "the increased pro-German, pacifist, Socialist vote of 110,000 which went to Morris Hillquit and suffrage in New York City caused the adoption of suffrage by the State as a whole."

Mrs. Wadsworth declared Mr. Glynn, if his figures are correct, should have called attention to the fact that the antis won up-State, and continued:

"In fact, The Suffragist, the official organ of the National Woman's Party, declares that 'this vote in New York City alone would have been enough to swing the majority to the side of suffrage.' Had it not been for these 110,000 German-born voters in New York City who want peace at any price, the anti-suffragists would have carried New York again in 1917, as they carried it in 1915, and as they carried Ohio three times, Michigan twice, and Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The majority of the American people, men and women, are opposed to woman suffrage. It is never adopted at the polls except on a wave of socialism or through popular indifference."

The Glynn figures showed that the total State vote for suffrage was 673,389 and the total against 584,549, the combined vote being 257,938 and the suffrage majority 88,840. In the city, Mrs. Wadsworth pointed out, the total vote was 575,326, of which 334,011 was for and 241,315 against suffrage, a majority in the city of 92,696. The city majority, therefore, was 3,856 greater than the total majority.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, refused last night to comment on Republican State Chairman Glynn's election recapitulation, which indicates that suffrage failed to carry up-State by 3,856 votes, being saved by the huge majority in the city. She pointed out that the Glynn figures were not official.

Suffrage leaders have attempted ever since election to refute charges that the socialist-pacifist-suffrage vote in New York City won for suffrage by pointing to a slight majority up State which unofficial figures indicated. They said last night that their total majority, according to their own tabulations, would be larger than the Glynn total of 88,840 and sufficiently larger than the city majority of 92,696 to show a small majority up State on top of the local majority. Asked how they would seek to refute the charge of having won by a pro-German vote in the city, should the Glynn figures prove correct, suffrage leaders again pointed to the fact that they had won in Fusion election districts—a fact which they said refuted the charge that their strongholds lay in the pacifist districts, where Hillquit polled great numbers of radical votes, which the radicals themselves assert all went for suffrage.

260,479 HAVE JOINED ARMY.

Enlistments on Saturday Totaled 1,320—New York Furnished 130.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—By taking in 1,320 recruits for the regular army on Saturday the recruiting officers raised to 280,479 men the total number of recruits obtained since April. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

State.	Obtained Nov. 24.	Total Since Apr. 1.	State.	Obtained Nov. 24.	Total Since Apr. 1.
*Conn.	15	3,136	*New Jer.	16	7,325
*Delaware.	1	592	*New York.	130	25,818
Maine	14	1,149	*Penn.	143	30,944
*Mass.	57	12,637	*Rhode Isl.	2	1,378
New Hamp.	2	825	Vermont	..	187

*Quota obtained.

Robert S. Towne Left $2,419,991.

The estate of Robert Safford Towne, well-known mining engineer, who was active in the development of Mexico and was President of the Mexico Northern Railway, was appraised yesterday at $2,419,991. He gave his entire estate to his mother, Mrs. Harriet Nye Towne of Chillicothe, Ohio. He had $562,834 in cash, and stocks and bonds valued at $1,700,935.

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Uniforms and Overcoats for Officers at Cost

Uniforms of Fine Olive Drab Serge, at $27.00

Overcoats of Heavy Weight Melton, at $30.00

THESE garments are tailored for us in the Kirschbaum shops, and embody workmanship and materials of the highest quality. For the duration of the war, purely as a manifestation of patriotism, we are offering them at the actual cost price to us.

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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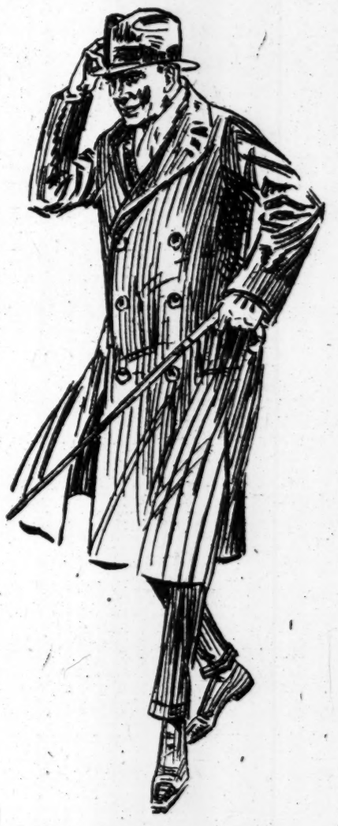

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All well tailored of dependable overcoatings in colorings that will look well and give good service.

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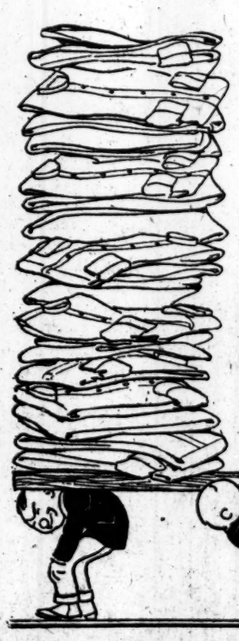

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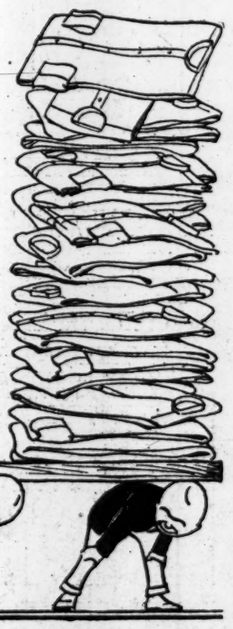

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Of heavy material with double brass lever locks, reinforced sewn-on corners, fold in top, linen lined. Size 24 inches.

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Leggings, in all leathers, strap or spring-front fastening, from....$10.00 to $20.00

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"Roll-up" case, water-proof army-cloth, 9¾x6¾ inches closed, with 8 standard toilet articles.....$12.00

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Holster, tan hide, leg straps, top-swivel, for Colt revolver.....$6.00
Spur, Officers' regulation, solid nickel, per pair.....$3.00
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"French" cigarette case, black pin morocco leather, taking 30 cigarettes, completely protected from breakage and rough weather; compact and durable; 5½ x 3¼ inches closed.....$4.75
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MRS. DE SAULLES AS WITNESS IN TRIAL

Continued from Page 1.

of the shadows of smiles that appeared on her lips from time to time, her remarkable composure would probably have left on those who heard her testify the impression that her apparent icy calm was deeply rooted, had it not been for a remarkable series of letters which were introduced by her. Of all the persons about her during her married life, she confided only in one, a nursemaid, Ethel Whitesides, later Mrs. John O'Neill.

She gave no hint of her troubles to her mother or to her sister and brother in Chile. Her reproaches to her husband were so gently voiced in the letters to him which are on record that they are in reality excuses for him. She said nothing to her husband's friends and relatives. Evidently pride made it impossible for her to admit to any one, even to her own mother, that there was the slightest cloud to her married life. But to her baby's nurse she confided her woes without reserve. Several years after the nurse had left her and married, she was still the only human being to whom Mrs. De Saulles was willing to make known her sorrows.

Early in her testimony yesterday Mrs. De Saulles identified a letter which she had written to her nurse in 1913, shortly after her child had been born. One paragraph of this letter was almost like a keynote or a text for the rest of her testimony. Written when she had been left alone by her husband at the home of his parents in South Bethlehem, Penn., it was the first time she had allowed herself to put on paper what she felt of the manner in which De Saulles had treated her. It was as follows:

She Craved Happiness.

"I don't know why I write all this to you, I, who never talk to any one about myself; but I think it will make little difference to you, who are in the habit of listening to other people's confidences, while it does make a difference to me. When one keeps one's feelings pent up so long one gets bitter, oh, so bitter, that it frightens me. I have fought against this, and keep on fighting. I am so young, and I want to be happy; I try to think of the future, of more cheerful days, making imaginary plans for a little home, beautiful and refined, peaceful and sweet, for my baby boy to grow up in, but something in me keeps on crying: What's the use of hoping that way? Who was ever known to be happy in this world? Oh, how much I want to be happy!"

The letters between these two friends continued from time to time up to the present. One written by Mrs. De Saulles to her confidant, just after she had commenced proceedings for a divorce and before a trip to Europe which her brother and sister had compelled her to take for the sake of her health, indicates how the unhappy young woman continued to find relief for her feelings in confidences to the nurse, which she felt debarred from making to others. In this she speaks of the dread, which later, she said, became intolerable, that her divorced husband in every way possible was poisoning the mind of their child against her and paving the way for a court action in which he might later gain complete possession of the boy by persuading the child to choose him instead of her. In this letter, written in August, 1916, she said, after telling of her plans to go to London:

"The boy will remain here. His father, in every visit he makes to him, influences him so against me that he is now very hard to manage, and now Mrs. Mooney has adopted an extraordinary attitude, as though the child belonged to her, and it were a great condescension for her to allow the child to talk to me, and when he does it's only to tell me that his Boobie (a pet name for Mrs. Mooney) loves him more than I do, because she has told him that, and he says he would rather be with her. So, you see, the whole atmosphere is an impossible one, and while Mrs. Mooney is with the child I just simply can't stand it being there, too.

"So long as the father is allowed to have the child part of the time I can't let a strange nurse look after Toodles, so, for his good, I'm willing to make the sacrifice of being without him, but, Miss Ethel, I'm just eating my heart out, and, of course, every one thinks I don't care."

In another letter to the nurse a little later Mrs. De Saulles wrote:

"I have thought of you so often and wished for you so much in the horrible nightmare I have been going through. * * * Do you still love me? It is such a relief to feel that some one does."

Tells of Heartaches.

These paragraphs are only samples from a series of letters which made extremely poignant reading to the audience, of which a large part had come prepared to weep at the slightest provocation. Justice Manning sternly repressed open exhibitions of sorrow or sympathy, but handkerchiefs made their appearance all over the courtroom. While the letters of Mrs. De Saulles to the nurse were probably more important as character revelation, those which she wrote to her husband seemed to have the greatest popular effect on the audience. This one, written to De Saulles from South Bethlehem, Penn., on July 25, 1913, was one of the most telling:

Darling Dar: I have had a great big heartache ever since you told me to 'go to your room,' and I have made up my mind that I would not write to you until you wrote to me, or else spoke one sweet word through the phone, but I have relented, and instead of going to tell you how harsh and unkind you were, I did not think that ever in your lifetime if you were to live for a hundred years, would you have ordered me out of the room, much less gone away without saying good-bye or where you were going to stay. That—after a thousand and one professions of love! Well, I suppose every one's ideals are shattered, and yours probably also, although I have tried not to shatter yours, even when things did seem so hard. I hope you are having a good time in New York, it must be such fun to play bachelor again; in fact, it must seem quite natural, and the last two years surely are but a horrible nightmare—then so inopportunely the wife's letter comes. Why don't you race with Maurice and enjoy yourself? You will only get nervous and bored in Bethlehem and lose your appetite. Devotedly,

"BLANQUITA."

One letter which caused many tears when it was read in court was written by Mrs. De Saulles in the pretended person of her son from South Bethlehem to the nurse, Mrs. O'Neill, who was away at the time, which was June 17, 1913. This was as follows:

Toodles Writes to "Nursie."

"Dear Nursie: I was so glad to get your nice letter this morning. Mother told me she had also heard from you, and we are all very glad to see that you have not forgotten us. The weather has been quite delightful up to the last three days, and these have been bad enough to cancel the pleasantness of the former ones.

"I am sorry your 'new baby' has given you so much trouble, but you see, not all babies are such good little boys as I am. I am getting a tooth right in the middle of the upper gum, and I was so glad that no one had noticed it, because I wanted to give them all a surprise, but yesterday, playing 'patty cakes' with mother, I laughed—and—she saw it, and shrieked with glee. It isn't quite out yet, but you can see the little bump and it feels quite sharp. Mother wanted to keep it to herself, but Bessie found out, too. Mother has told her not to say a word, so that when grandfather comes back, I shall laugh, and he will see it and give me a new dress.

"Grandpa has been away since Friday in Atlantic City; father was away all last week and came back on Sunday, and left again Monday morning, and won't be back till next Friday.

"I am sending you a little package, which I hope you will like. I don't mean the package itself, but what's inside.

"I surprise the whole family now, but I'll surprise them more still. I can roll on my back when I'm lying on my tummy, and on to my tummy when I'm on my back. I've sat up of my own accord three times, and now I can put my toes in my mouth whenever I feel like it. Mother is looking for some cool place without mosquitos, as she has been feeling quite sick in this heat, and as soon as she finds one we'll move. I miss you fearfully, but Bessie says that now I am her boy. She is very fond of me and thinks me wonderful. She is quite nice, and I suppose, by and by, when we know each other better, things will run as smoothly as before. She is very willing and does things as mother tells her.

"I hope we shall see you again before long. With much love, ever your little

"TOODLES."

The letters were read from time to time during the day as they illustrated phases of the life of the young woman which she was discussing in her testimony. She gave little sign that she was undergoing a severe trial until the lawyer had led her up to the events which occurred immediately before the shooting. Suddenly as her two lawyers were consulting, she turned toward the Justice, with her hands slightly extended in a pathetic gesture, and said:

"Please, I'm tired!"

"Tell Things in Your Own Way."

Justice Manning said that he was willing to adjourn court at once if she felt that she not endure it further. He asked her counsel if he had many more questions to ask. Mr. Uterhart said that he had a good deal of ground still to cover.

"Would you rather not go on?" asked Justice Manning.

"I will, if it is not too long," she replied.

"Don't you think it would be easier if you would tell things in your own way, instead of answering questions? It would not take so long," said Justice Manning.

"I think it would be just the same," she said after a pause.

Mr. Uterhart continued to ask questions until he had taken the young woman up to the events of the day of the shooting. Justice Manning pressed the lawyer to let Mrs. De Saulles tell of the event itself and what occurred immediately before and after. After describing how she had been told over the telephone that the boy, for whom she had been waiting at her home at Roslyn, was being put to bed at her divorced husband's house, The Box, at Westbury, she continued:

"Then I was awfully excited and I asked to speak to Mr. De Saulles. I was told that he had gone to the Meadow Brook Club for dinner and would be gone for an hour. I told Julius [the valet who had answered the telephone] to bring the baby over to me quickly, but he said that he could not do it. I made up my mind then that I would go and fetch the baby."

She stopped. Mr. Uterhart started to ask a question, but Justice Manning said:

"No, please don't interrupt the witness."

Mrs. De Saulles was silent, as if she was not able to recall what happened next, and Mr. Uterhart asked if she had called up D. Stewart Iglehart, a neighbor, who had married a Chilean, a childhood friend of Mrs. De Saulles.

"Oh yes," she said, "I telephoned to him and told him they were keeping my baby, and asked him to go with me. I told him that I was afraid to go alone."

"Were you afraid to go alone?" asked Justice Manning.

"Yes," replied Mrs. De Saulles. "Mr. Iglehart said that it was too delicate to interfere in a thing of that kind, but that he would send his car. But I had already called for a taxi."

In reply to a question she said she did not remember whether she had called for the taxi once or more than once. The next question was:

"Who were with you?"

"My maid, Suzanne Monteau, and Sandy."

"Who was 'Sandy?'" asked the Judge.

"My dog."

"Now continue with your story," said Justice Manning. "Tell just what happened in your own way. I will give you plenty of time and allow no one to interrupt you."

Saw Her Baby on the Stairs.

"After we got there," she said, "I told the driver to stop some distance away, because I did not want to be seen driving up. I wanted to take the baby away and not be seen. I walked across a space toward the house, but in front of the door I saw Mr. De Saulles's car. I was awfully surprised to see it there.

"When we went in, I saw the baby coming down the stairs with his aunt. I wanted to take the baby and run away, but Mr. De Saulles appeared in the door."

She paused for a long period. Intense silence prevailed in the courtroom, which was broken by the occasional rumbling of a radiator, which in the circumstances seemed to reverberate like thunder.

"Oh, yes; I think I asked for Mr. De Saulles. He came and asked me what I wanted. I said:

"'I think it is mean of you to keep the baby from me this way. I want him.'"

There was a long pause during which Mrs. De Saulles seemed to be striving painfully to call the scene to mind.

"He said something to me, I don't remember just what it was. I said:

"'I have come to take him away.'"

Another pause which seemed to last minutes amid a stillness which would have been deathlike except for the radiator, which had been quiescent through the proceedings until the climax was approaching.

"Then he looked at me." She emphasized the word "looked" in such a way as seemed to support the statement of her lawyers that such a look had been on the face of De Saulles every time before he did something to her which she considered mean and cruel.

"Then," she continued after another pause, "he said, 'You cannot have him now or ever.'"

Justice Manning had turned to face her. The jurymen had their eyes riveted on her, and the entire courtroom was gazing at her in intense suspense. She closed her eyes and a look of suffering passed over her face. Then she resumed, in a low, easy voice, with a quaint trace of a mixture of Spanish and English accents:

"I felt as if I had been stunned. I felt a dreadful pain in the head."

She waited again and said:

Doesn't Recall Shooting.

"I still think I hear those words in my ears."

"You think you hear those words now?" asked Justice Manning.

"Yes."

"That is all that I remember," she concluded. Justice Manning, who addressed her in a courteous and protecting manner, asked her to try to remember more.

"Where were you when the next thing occurred which you remember?" he asked.

"I think I was in the Mineola Jail," he said. She thought a long time, and could not add anything. Justice Manning asked her lawyer if he had any questions.

"None, your Honor."

"You may leave the stand," he said to Mrs. De Saulles.

In his eagerness not to spoil the impressiveness of the conclusion of her story, told in her own words or in answer to questions by the Justice, Mr. Uterhart omitted a number of other questions which he had intended to ask her. She made no direct explanation, for instance, of why she had carried the revolver.

Reviews Her Early Life.

Before she reached the events of the day of the shooting, the young woman had reviewed minutely her life for the past six years and had touched briefly on her life for the seventeen preceding years. She began with the story of falling, as a child, against an andiron knob and hurting her head. From this she jumped to the courtship by De Saulles, followed by their marriage in Paris. The first blow she received from her husband, according to her story, was a remark to her, after he had examined the papers showing her share in her father's estate. Although she came of a family which was worth many millions at one time, its fortunes had declined, and her share, she said, was about 100,000. Asked what De Saulles had said about this sum, she replied:

"He said it was practically nothing."

Mrs. De Saulles said that she had, at her husband's request, written to her mother in Paris asking her to send money to them to buy an estate. Shortly after this, they went to Paris, and De Saulles, in an interview with her mother, "made a scene," she said.

One of the next incidents told by Mrs. De Saulles was the discovery, after they had returned to the United States and taken a home in Larchmont, of an actress' picture in her husband's room on which was written "To Jack, with love, from ——."

At the suggestion of Mr. Uterhart, the name of this actress was not told. Mrs. De Saulles was asked what she said about it. She replied:

"I said that it was not nice for him to have an actress' picture with her name on it in a house where I was."

"What did he say?"

"He said there was nothing wrong about it. That she was a nice girl."

Mrs. De Saulles told of the sale by her husband of $6,000 worth of her stock to pay for the trip which they made to Paris and of another $4,000 worth of stock sold later to supply him with money. It was during their stay at Larchmont, she said, that he presented her with the revolver with which she finally shot him.

"It was one day when we were in New York City together," she said, "We went into a pawnshop and he bought it for me."

It was sent home several days later, she said, because the pawnbroker had refused to deliver it until assured that De Saulles would take out a license for it. He gave her this because she was left alone frequently at Larchment, and he told her to carry it for her protection, she said. Mrs. De Saulles said that during the Spring and Summer of 1912, while De Saulles was busy in the campaign as President of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, they lived at Larchmont, but she saw very little of him. After that he took her to the home of his parents at South Bethlehem, Penn.

"Did you know many people here?" she was asked.

"I knew no one outside of his family."

"Were you happy there?"

"It wasn't very nice."

Mrs. De Saulles said that her husband very seldom visited her there. Her baby was born there on Christmas Day. It was some time after the child was born there her letters begin.

Looked Eagerly for De Saulles.

On June 22, 1913, she wrote him the following letter:

Darling, Precious Dada: I feel so sad tonight, as I had been looking forward with so much eagerness to your coming. It is ages since you left, and I am wondering whether you have forgotten your little wife who awaits you anxiously, and your darling baby boy. I had ordered the runabout for this evening, thinking we would have a delightfully quiet and old fashioned drive during which we could tell each other all the many things we have to say. But, however much I was longing to see you, it is much better that you save yourself this unpleasant trip which in the end would only allow us a couple of hours together.

I do hope you are well—I am so afraid that you don't take the proper amount of rest. You must not worry about Toodles or me. We are both doing remarkably well. He has taken to the bottle like a duck to water, and I am not having any trouble as we had anticipated. If we are having a hard pull, we have still a great many things to be thankful for. It is really wonderful how well Toodles is doing and how little cause for anxiety he has given us. It is a great thing that he has withstood the change of food so remarkably well. He liked even the first bottle I gave him—did not even mind my giving it to him, knowing as he does that I gave him dindin; I, thank God, have not felt any pain nor feeling of discomfort.

So, Dada, I am very happy that everything has gone so well, and may it continue so. The weather has been quite delightful. Your mother and I are alone, your father having gone to Atlantic City, in order to take Nellie to Louise, to look after her children, since she had nobody to do so. Inclose the three trolley car tickets which have been knocking about; you may have occasion to use them, in case you have no change in your pockets, besides saving 15 cents. Count the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," Fraulein used to say.

Don't disappoint me again, darling, and please come Tuesday without fail. It's so

Continued on Page 7.

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Announce for Tuesday and Wednesday an Extraordinary

Sale of Women's Evening Wraps

Regularly $75 to $250

Special at $45, $65, $75, $95, $125

Original importations; others by America's most noted designers, and a wonderful collection of wraps that are exact reproductions of the most exquisite models shown in Paris ateliers. Fashioned of Satin and Velvet Brocades, Satin and Velvet combinations, Metallic Brocades, Chiffon Velvet, Satin, Kitten's Ear or Fancy Plush, trimmed with

Taupe Fox, Taupe Wolf, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Skunk, Mink, Australian Opossum, Natural Raccoon or Moufflon

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval. *Fourth Floor*

For Tuesday and Wednesday Only

500 Pairs Women's Evening Slippers REDUCED TO $5.50

Regularly $8. Beautiful Gold and Silver Brocaded Cloth slippers, hand-made over very slender and graceful lasts. All sizes and widths.

CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES. HAVING PURCHASES BILLED JAN. 1ST.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Continue their Important Selling Events

Handsome Fur-trimmed Coats

Of cashmere velour—duvetyn—vicuna and other high-quality materials, generously trimmed with Kolinsky—Skunk—Beaver—Seal and Mole—especially priced—$45—$65—$95—$125.

Street & Calling Suits

Smart models in all the new shades and materials—handsomely fur trimmed—especially priced—$65—$95—$125.

Exquisite Wraps

Of velveteen and chiffon velvet, richly trimmed with luxurious furs—especially priced—$95—$125—$145.

Dinner & Evening Gowns

For the various social functions—of velvet—satin—tulle—metal cloths and brocaded materials of the most luxurious character—especially priced—$95—$125—$145.

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Of velvet—serge—satin and Georgette crepe—especially priced—$45—$65—$95.

Costume Blouses

Attractive models in lace—chiffon and Georgette—very unusual values—especially priced—$15.

Important Values in Luxurious Furs

Smart Street and Semi-Dress Hats

Especially Priced— $10 and $15

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West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Received from England—Now

Military Trench Coats for Officers

Embodying all the features that war conditions dictate and severe weather and hard service demand.

They are lined with lambs' wool and interlined with oil silk, providing the utmost protection against cold and wet.

Trench Coats . . at $48.50

Five different models.

Trench Raincoats at $32.50

Four distinct models.

These Coats also enjoy great vogue among civilians abroad

Revillon Frères
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CLEARANCE

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Cloth Coats silk lined

Now $50 to $200

Formerly $100 to $350

Evening Wraps, fur trimmed

Now $95 to $235

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The sale includes imported models and attractive adaptations
No C. O. D.'s or approvals

Paris 5th Avenue at 53d Street, New York *London*

MRS. DE SAULLES AS WITNESS IN TRIAL

Continued from Page 6.

lonesome without you, and quite discouraging at times.

May God bless you and grant you success.

All the love in the world from Babybey and me.

Devotedly, DADA GIRL.

In another letter a little later she wrote:

"I missed you very much. I feel so lonely now I don't know what to do. Could you find out from some one of some nice, cool place, with no mosquitos, and nice drives where I could take you in a buggy? Darling, I don't wish to complain, because you are already having a hard time, but, precious, I'm afraid this heat will really make me sick, and dada, dear, I'm doing my best. Little hot water bag is all right—a regular little stove."

One of the letters was written this Summer, while De Saulles, in return for his work in the political campaign of 1912, was seeking the post of Minister to Uruguay, which he eventually obtained. This letter told of Secretary Tumulty telephoning to him, presumably in this regard. In this letter she said:

"I have tried to get you on the phone this afternoon, but when I called up, you were absent from the club. Lester Jones called up and he said everything looked most cheerful and that Tumulty wanted to see you either Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday in the morning; he told Tumulty to wire you, which he did, and I am inclosing the wire; also a letter from L. J. which came this morning just after you phoned. I opened it, thinking there might be something of importance in it, but did not think it worth while to phone it to you. You can judge for yourself.

"I hope you are well and are taking good care of yourself. I am ever so much better and am looking forward with great pleasure to your return.

"We might go to N. Y. together on Monday and then you go on to Washington either that night or Tuesday, and I return here, tho I should simply love to go with you except I might be in your way.

"Toodles is very well and everything is as it has been."

On the margin of this letter she wrote: "Where were you???? "

Of the life she was leading at this time she wrote as follows on Aug. 2, 1913, to her confidante, Mrs. O'Neill:

"Have Stood Everything."

Dear Ethel: This letter is the bearer of great news. Toodles has cut a tooth today!!! The darlingest, weeniest, sharpest, whitest little tooth you ever saw. It's one of the middle ones in the lower jaw. You have no idea how excited I got when I saw it. I haven't told his grandparents because I want them to think they've found it and so give him a new dress.

Father is in New York as usual, and this last week has been purgatory in the worst form. If I were a man I should say "h——" a million times over.

Father phoned me from New York to go and meet him there tomorrow, and now Dr. Buttler tells me it would be foolish to go before I am better. I am so mad; just the one opportunity of distracting myself is barred me. Mrs. Heckscher has asked me to spend two weeks with her; her invitation includes Toodles. We are both crazy to go, but I don't think Bessie would be equal to the task of traveling with infant's bottles, to be prepared on the train. Also she is not quite tidy enough with Toodles's things to go a-visiting.

Mrs. De Saulles has almost got me frantic. I have to use the utmost strength of mind not to pull her hair; really I've been so patient and put up with so much that now my patience has turned into hate. Isn't that perfectly frightful? She is worse and worse from day to day. Now she wants to know why I don't go away, and keeps on asking me how much longer I'm going to stay—as if it were a pleasure for me to stay in a place which is exactly opposite in every way to the home I was brought up in. She ought to be thankful that her son has married a woman who has stood everything without saying a word, just for his sake, and for their sakes has never mentioned the immeasurable distance which separates them from her!

I don't know why I write all this to you, I, who never talk to any one about myself; but I think it will make little difference to you, as you are in the habit of listening to people's confidence, while to me it does make a difference. When one keeps one's feelings pent up so long one gets bitter, oh, so bitter, that it frightens one. I have fought against this, and keep on fighting. I am so young and I want to be happy. I try to think of the future, of more cheerful days, making imaginary plans for a little home, beautiful and refined, peaceful and sweet, for my baby boy to grow up in, but something in me keeps on crying: What's the use of hoping that way; who was ever known to be happy in this world! Oh, how much I want to be happy.

I had just meant to write you about Toodles's tooth, but my pen has taken down all my thoughts—no, not all of them, there would not be enough paper for that—but some of them, thus adding one more woeful story to all the ones you already have to bear.

Toodles is very well, thank God. He has jabbered away today like never in his life before; he keeps on saying, "Bo, bo, bo" most distinctly, and when I try to teach him to say Mama he looks at me very seriously, then bursts out laughing. If I only had a home for him. Even he, the little darling, seems sometimes to be in my way. You must think I don't deserve him—perhaps I don't, but God is the best judge of that.

I hope your little baby is doing well and isn't suffering.

By the way, how is that poor girl who was expecting one, and whose mother died? I have thought so much of her.

I hope you are keeping well and have made up your mind to return to Toodles, anyway for the time being. Come to take care of Toodles and to cheer me up.

Looking forward to seeing you soon again, believe me, most sincerely,

BLANQUITA DE SAULLES.

In August, 1913, De Saulles took her to a cottage at Deal Beah, where, she said, he would spend week-ends with Marshall Ward. She suffered a collapse from the heat in this city and was taken to the Sloane Maternity Hospital. When De Saulles saw her as she was recovered from her illness, he said, according to her story:

"Oh, you're all right, the trouble is you are 'hipped' on yourself."

Gave Him More Money.

Shortly after her illness he got her, she said, to sign two checks, one for $15,000 and one for $5,000. It was shortly after that, she said, that he obtained the appointment to the post of Minister to Uruguay. It was arranged that she should go to London and from there to Uruguay, where she was to meet him, but she had hardly reached London when she got a cable message from him telling her to come back because he had resigned the post, since he could make more money in New York.

She came back and stopped at a house he had taken in Huntington, L. I. While she was here, she said, the mother of De Saulles had written, asking her to try and break off the connection between De Saulles and the Duke of Manchester, who was growing notorious. She said that her mother-in-law had called to her attention an article in Town Topics about them. This said that the residents of Premium Point, New Rochelle, were indignant because of "the heterogenous horde" of "weird males and females" that the "fat and amiable Duke," aided by Jack De Saulles, had collected at the Duke's place here. The piece told of parties with many well-known actresses present, in one of which a young woman had fallen or dived overboard and been rescued with difficulty.

"What did you think when you read this?" she was asked.

"I was terribly scandalized."

"Can you be more particular as to its effect on you?"

"It was a great mental shock."

She went on to tell how at a luncheon party at August Heckscher's home, the Duke had sent a messenger for De Saulles, who departed with him the same day. Later that afternoon, while out on the Sound in Heckscher's motor boat, they passed the Duke of Manchester's yacht, and she saw the Duke and her husband together.

"Who were with them?"

"A lot of funny-looking people."

"Were they men or women?" asked Justice Manning.

"Girls."

Several weeks later De Saulles went to England and eventually cabled her to follow, which she did. There De Saulles, on various pretexts, she said, put her up at one or another hotel where she lived. He went to Paris and she went back to America, she said, because she never saw him and wanted to see her baby. She told of receiving three cables to come to Paris and after each another cable telling her not to come. After the third cable she had bought passage on the Lusitania and had her trunks on board.

"It was her last trip, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"How did you feel at this time?"

"I was sorry I wasn't on it when it went down."

After his return in the Summer of 1915, De Saulles drank, neglected her, and was rude and brutal toward her, she said, until she decided to leave him. This she finally did, she said, after an interview in which he concurred heartily with her plan to separate, and suggested a divorce. She went to Chile with her boy. She said she was wonderfully happy there. She was about to start on a trip for China, she said, when she got a letter from him, asking her to come back for the boy's sake, and she replied that for the boy's sake she would come back.

She told of a fresh humiliation on her return, the incident on Easter Day, when she discovered that her husband had taken Joan Sawyer with their boy on a walk to the Central Park Zoo.

The morning session of court ended here. The attendants had decided to allow those disappointed in the morning to attend the afternoon session and to exclude those who had seen the morning's proceedings. They let the morning crowd out by one exit and were letting the afternoon in by another, but the two tides of humanity became mixed and bowled the court officers and Sheriff's deputies over in a mad rush for the courtroom. In their scramble for places they made so much noise that Justice Manning left his chambers, and, rapping with his gavel, said:

"This conduct is disgraceful on the part of human beings—on the part of those who call themselves human beings. A repetition of this and I will clear the courtroom out altogether. Take off your hat there, or I'll send you to jail. This is not a performance. This is a solemn trial."

She told of various ways in which she thought her husband was poisoning the mind of the child against her. She said she found the boy coarsened each time on his return to her from his stay with De Saulles. She said that she found he had been fed candy and other things bad for him, kept up late at parties, and spoiled in other ways. She said that the boy had told her of being taken into the barrooms of the Waldorf-Astoria and Plaza Hotels.

Mr. Uterhart introduced as evidence certified charts of the Weather Bureau that the five days preceding Aug. 3 were the hottest of the year, and during a discussion of this Justice Manning said:

"I know it. I was holding court at the time."

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning when Mrs. De Saulles will be cross-examined by the District Attorney.

STATE FARMERS FORM NONPARTISAN LEAGUE

Will Co-operate with Trades Unions in Plan to Benefit Producer and Wage Earner.

The Farmers' Nonpartisan League of the State of New York was organized yesterday at a meeting of farmers from many counties and farmers' associations held at the Hotel McAlpin. The farmers came to New York City at the request of John J. Dillon, Chief of the State Bureau of Foods and Markets.

Pledged to co-operate with the league in the formation of a legislative program that will benefit the producer and the wage earner are the representatives of various trades unions, who met with the farmers at the call of the Labor Food Conference, of which John C. Hilsdorf is Chairman and Carl Beck the Secretary.

The work of arranging a basis of harmony and a legislative program was finally left to a committee of ten equally divided between farmers and labor representatives. Labor will be represented by a member of the American Federation of Labor, two from the New York State Federation of Labor, and two from the Labor Food Conference. For the farmers the committee will be made up of representatives of the State Grange, the Dairymen's League, the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, the State Vegetable Growers' Association, and the State Agricultural Society.

Among those who spoke were Mr. Dillon, and A. C. Townley, apostle of the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota. The following resolution was adopted:

That the producers and consumers of this conference who in the past have been kept apart by cunning middlemen, politicians, and their agents, bring their influence to bear on all citizens' food councils in which they participate toward representation of some kind from both the producers and consumers.

ALCOHOL IN BEER CUT TO MAXIMUM OF 3%

Grain Used in Brewing Is Reduced 30 Per Cent.—Fear to Put the Country on a 'Whisky Diet.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Brewers must cut down the alcohol in beer to 3 per cent. maximum and use 30 per cent. less grain in its manufacture, under the provisions of an order approved today by President Wilson, upon recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover. The average at present is about 4 per cent.

The step was taken as a food conservation measure. An effort also will be made to increase the output of cattle feed from brewing establishments.

The production of whisky and other distilled liquors was stopped on Sept. 8 by direction of the President, but there is apparently no intention on the part of the Food Administration to give beer a knock-out blow. In fact, a statement tonight by the Food Administration called attention to the fact that while the manufacture of whisky and other distilled liquors was stopped Sept. 8, there was from two to three years' supply of whisky, brandy, gin, and other liquors in the country and that the elimination of beer would enforce a "whisky diet" with questionable results.

"The Food bill provides that these liquors can be commandeered by the Government if required for purposes of manufacture of alcohol for munitions," the statement read. "On the other hand, the requirements for industrial alcohol in addition to the normal output from sawdust and other waste products are at present negligible.

"Those who wish brewing entirely suppressed should therefore bear in mind that if such a course were pursued the country would be placed on a whisky basis entirely, and the amount of alcohol consumed would most probably increase. The desirability of saving all the grain used in brewing from the point of view of food conservation is therefore limited by the social question involved in the exclusive use of whisky."

There will be no effort, it is understood, to reduce the volume of beer brewed, but the rules to prevent extravagant use of grain in its manufacture will be rigid.

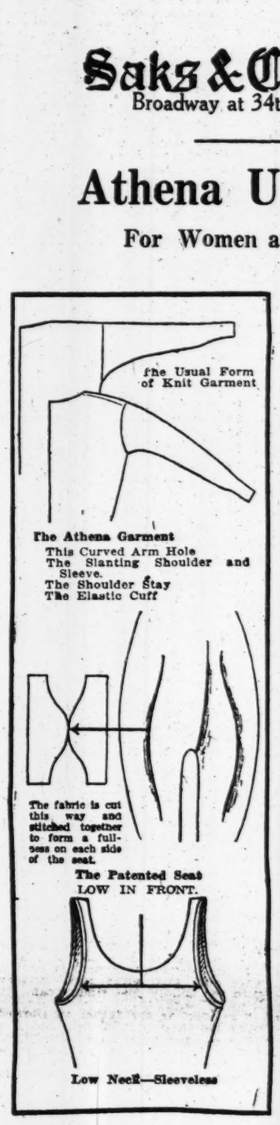
WATCHES of WORLD-FAMOUS MAKES

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children


The Usual Form of Knit Garment
The Athena Garment
This Curved Arm Hole
The Slanting Shoulder and Sleeve.
The Shoulder Stay
The Elastic Cuff
The fabric is cut this way and stitched together to form a fullness on each side of the seat.
The Patented Seat
LOW IN FRONT.
Low Neck—Sleeveless

Correct tailoring gives Athena underwear comfort and daintiness that you will appreciate.

Instead of hanging like a bag, it fits snugly all over without stretching or binding anywhere.

Athena underwear is cut to match the lines of your figure. It is the only underwear that is made in this way.

When you put on a suit of Athena underwear you will find that you can raise and bend your arms without hindrance.

You can stoop in Athena underwear without causing a strain on any part of the garment.

Athena underwear fits your figure as a glove fits your hand, and may be had with either high or low neck.

For daintiness, comfort and wear, Athena Underwear is matchless.

Prices:
Vests and Tights..... Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes 75c to $2
Union Suits..... Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls
Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

Marshall Field & Co., Makers—Saks & Co., Sole New York Distributers

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Coal Savers

Uncle Sam needs coal to make munitions, to haul munitions by rail and water, to keep battleships, transports and food ships moving. GIMBELS foresight has ready now

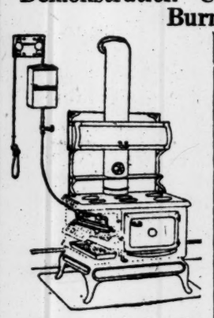
THREE Carloads of Oil, Gas and Electric Heaters

—with carload after carload in reserve!

True patriots will live in fewer rooms, warming them only as needed, saving coal (and coal bills) at every turn.

GIMBELS offer real, practical help now.

Demonstration Universal Kerodox Burners



Saves coal in the kitchen. Gives better results than coal at half the cost. 2-burner size, $15.00
Other sizes, $12.50 to $16.00

Model Gas Heater
A blue flame cylinder heater, nickel top and base. 18 inches high, $2.65
Other sizes, $3.35 to $4.65

Gas Radiator
Four-tube; aluminum finished top and base; jewel front; 18 inches high, $3.40; 23 inches, $3.65; 6 tube, 23 inches, $5.15

The Easy Oil Heater
Smokeless and odorless; much heat at little cost; four-quart oil fount with indicator.
Black Japanned trimmed, $4.95

Nickel trimmed, with tray, as illustrated, $7.50
Blue enameled, with tray to match, $8.50

Perfection Oil Heaters
Blue enameled body, 4 quart oil fountain, $7.50 and $8.50

Reflector Gas Heater
Copper corrugated reflector, nickel trimmed. 22¾ inches high, $5.25
Larger sizes, $6.50 and $7.75

Asbestos Gas Heaters
Blue flame; suitable for fireplace; 22¾ inches high, $5.75
Larger sizes, $7.00 and $8.00

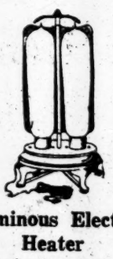
Combusto Coal Saving Devices

Used in large industrial plants and on U. S. Warships. A real coal saver attached to ranges and furnaces, $7.00 and upwards.
Bring size of grate and feed door.

Theroz Fuel Cubes
The new economical solidified alcohol fuel. Can of 25 cubes and alcohol stove, all for 35c. Value 60c.

Duplex Fireless Cookers
Cooks entire meal without fuel by simply heating soapstone discs before placing in cooker, $7.00 to $20.00

Electric Radiator
Just attach to lamp socket for quick, clean heat, $7.50



Luminous Electric Heater
A glowing heat in quick time for chilly bathroom or bedroom, $7.50

Kost Gas Jet Heater, $1.50
Blue flame heat from gas jet at little cost. Other gas jet heaters, 75c to $2.00

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

Blankets and Comfortables
of Winter Weights for the Coming Cold Weather

Plaid Woolen Blankets, $5.00 a Pair
Wool and cotton mixed; heavy weight. Size 70x80 inches.

White Woolen Blankets, $6.50 a Pair
Fine, warm quality; pretty pink, blue or gold borders. 72x90 inches.

Heavy White Woolen Blankets, $7.50 a Pair
Our famous "Family Favorite;" known for its warmth and durability. Size 72x90 inches.

Full Size Comforters, $2.95 a Pair
Extra fine Silkoline. In various dainty designs. Some with Sateen Borders, others with Brocaded Silk Mull insertion borders; good heavy weight.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Army Officers' Uniforms, Overcoats and Trench Coats
(Ready-to-wear)

together with the essential accessories of the Service Outfit, are assembled in large and comprehensive assortments on the Sixth Floor.

Special attention has been given to the selection of materials, and to the important details of cut and tailoring.

UNIFORMS
Of O. D. serge . . . . . $37.50 & 45.00
Of O. D. unfinished worsteds 35.00
Of O. D. whipcord 48.00

OVERCOATS
Of O. D. melton . . $50.00
Of O. D. kersey of superior quality; satin-lined throughout, at $85.00

TRENCH COATS
Of O. D. waterproof gabardine, with detachable fleece lining and an interlining of oil silk; an imported model . $60.00
Other models at $28.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00

HATS
Campaign Hats, of extra quality felt . . $5.00 to 6.50
Fatigue Caps, including insignia, at . . $5.00 & 6.50

BOOTS, SHOES & PUTTEES
Dress Boots of cordovan per pair . . . $30.00
Cordovan Shoes (dark brown) per pair . . . $10.00
Cordovan Puttees (dark brown) per pair . . . $15.00

ACCESSORIES
Army Sweaters, of O. D. worsted:
With sleeves, $8.50 to 12.00
Without sleeves, 5.00, 8.50
Helmets of O. D. woolen yarn, at . . $2.50 & 3.50
Mufflers of O. D. woolen yarn, at . . $2.00 to 5.00
Regulation Army Flannel Shirts, at $4.50

(Official insignia for the different ranks can also be supplied)

Also

"Gieve" Life-saving Waistcoats, Sheep-lined Coats, Leather Coats, Bedding Rolls, Money Belts, Leather Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, etc.

Experienced Salesmen will, upon request, be detailed to accompany officers to the various sections.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

McGIBBON & CO.

Table Linens—for Family and Guests.
Towels—many in Style for every Use.
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases—All Sizes.
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs—Ladies and Gentlemen.
Lace Draperies and Dainty Bed Sets.
Easy Chairs, Library Tables and Novelty Lamps.
American Made Rugs and Choice Oriental.

Full Stocks and advantageous Prices with added Benefit to every Buyer.

10% Discount in November

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS'
Uniforms & Equipments
Complete Outfits. Quick Deliveries.

NOTE: This firm have been makers of Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms and Equipments for past 20 years, and under present conditions we do not ask fictitious prices.
If it's quality combined with honest prices you want we can serve you.
UNIFORMS MADE & DELIVERED IN 5 DAYS
All other articles of equipment ready for immediate delivery.
SPECIAL FOR PLATTSBURG OFFICERS
Bedding Rolls (waterproof).....$8.50
Pistol Belts 5.00
Leather Hograin Puttees..... 6.50
RUSSELL UNIFORM CO.
Largest Uniform & Equipment Makers
1600 Broadway, Cor. 48th St., N. Y. C., 8th Floor.
Phone Bryant 1465-1466-1467.

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"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Our Thanksgiving Guest

This Thanksgiving has a new significance in America.

It is to be shown by the gratitude of the nation to the men who are going abroad to protect the sanctity of home hearthstones.

In town and country let us honor our guests!

With cider and apples, pumpkin pie and turkey, in our best bib and tucker, let us give them the cheer of our home love which will go with them to the other side!

Abercrombie & Fitch Thanksgiving Favors for Our Soldier Boys

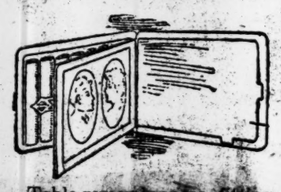

Table remembrances—fitting mementos of the occasion—which will be carried abroad and treasured.

Each with a use that fits in with a soldier's life:—

Officer's Silver Cigarette and Photograph Case; very thin design—satin stripe pattern. Space for ample supply of cigarettes. Secret panel in lid has space for two photographs—shown above. Sterling silver, gold lined, $25; silver plated, $9.

Army and Navy Knives.
Soldiers' Lockets.
Wrist Watches and Compasses.
Waterproof Match Boxes.
Flint and Steel Lighters.
Money Belts.
Vest Pocket Cameras.
War Maps of Fighting Fronts.
Unbreakable Hello Mirrors.
Toilet Rolls—Sewing Kits.
Trench Cigarette Cases.
Tobacco and Pipe Pouches.
Books on Military Subjects.

And many other appropriate articles.

Country House Articles for Thanksgiving

Cape Cod Lighters, for the old-fashion mantel shelf—used instead of kindling to kindle fire.

Copper pot to be filled with oil and torch of porous stone.

Price, $5, $7.50 and $10.

Fine Sheffield Carving Sets with silver-mounted staghorn and ivory handles.

Poultry Shears, sporting Corkscrews, Cocktail Shakers, Tantalus Sets, Lock Spirit Bottles, Cigar and Cigarette Humidors, Smoking Sets and Stands, Poker Tables, Roulette Wheels and Games of all descriptions.

Motoring and Country Topcoats

Big, warm, English duffle fleece ulsters, $75.

Tweeds, tweeds with leather lining, all-leather coats—for both men and women.

Women's topcoats, $19.50 up; men's, $35 up.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Christmas Gifts for Military and Naval Men Also Booklet of Equipment for Military Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

BEGINS MILK INQUIRY TO DETERMINE PRICE

Hoover's Commission Hears Dairymen's League Head Tell of Production Cost.

SUGAR RELIEF SEEN HERE

Conference with Cuban Planters Expected to Determine the Price of Raw Material.

The commission appointed by Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, to investigate milk conditions in New York State and to fix the price at which it shall be sold to the consumers, held its first meeting yesterday in the City Hall. The inquiry was preceded by a public meeting in the morning, which Dr. W. H. Jordan, the Chairman, said was for the purpose of giving the commission a line on the situation that would enable it to form its program and a plan of procedure. For this reason when R. B. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League took the stand, he was not required to take an oath.

The commission to investigate the milk situation is composed of Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, Chairman; John Mitchell, head of the State Food Commission; John T. Gavin of the Water Department; Mortimer Schiff, banker; Eugene Schoen, architect; Miss Mabel Kittredge, Chairman of the Woman's Food Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Defense; Charles M. Dow, of Jamestown, N. Y., farmer and capitalist; C. S. Shedrick, President of the New York Milk Conference Board and head of the Queen City Diary Company, of Buffalo; Lucius P. Crown, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the Health Department; and Bradley Fuller of Utica, an attorney whose name was presented to Mr. Hoover by the Dairymen's League. Frank M. Stevens, former head of the Public Service Commission for the Second District, is counsel for the commission.

Mr. Cooper in his testimony said that the Dairymen's League embraces territory in New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It has about 900 branch distribution points, he said.

Mr. Stevens asked the witness about the cost of milk production, and the replies of Mr. Cooper were practically the same as the testimony he had previously given before the Mayor's Milk Committee. He said that the cost could not be determined by any one month. He said that he was unable to tell how to equalize prices the year around, and suggested that Professor George F. Warner, an expert on the subject, be called as a witness. The commission decided to call Professor Warner later. Mr. Cooper added that approximately one-third of the city's milk supply came from league territory.

Car Shortage Is Felt.

When Mr. Cooper was asked if it would help the commission were hearings to be held outside the city, he replied that it would help the up-State farmers, but would not alter the facts. The witness quoted Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator, as authority for the statement that the corn crop was larger than last year, and that there would be a drop in milk prices. The crop is available now, said Mr. Cooper, but it contains so much moisture that dairymen will not feed the fodder to the cows. He added that contrary to the opinion of the Food Administrator, prices advanced last week. The car shortage, he said, also is complicating the situation.

John Mitchell said he understood that the Government would control foodstuffs and fix prices, and his acceptance of a place on the commission had been predicated on that condition. He had no doubt, he said, that these matters would be adjusted so as to afford relief to all concerned. When the question of costs was up Mr. Stevens called the attention of Mr. Cooper to the fact that the commission must ascertain the costs of production of milk if it is to fix prices for January, February, and March.

Figures showing the amounts of milk received in New York on certain days were submitted by James E. Thompson, Chief of the Division of Milk Inspection of the Health Department.

Cuban Sugar Commissioners selected by President Menocal are expected to arrive here on Friday. George M. Rolph, Chairman of the International Sugar Committee, said yesterday that he believed a satisfactory agreement would be reached at a conference to be held soon after the commission arrived. Tentatively the price to be offered as a basis has been considered by the International Committee at $4.60 a hundred pounds, free on board, Cuban ports. This, it is said, will adjust readily to the $8.40 wholesale rate for refined sugar now in effect here. It is believed that an agreement with the Cuban planters will go far to relieve the sugar situation in America. The only matters to be finally agreed upon are the price for the raw stuff and details of shipment.

The Russian sugar recently released in New York will be ready for distribution early next week, according to Mr. Rolph. From 10,000 to 15,000 tons will materially lessen the shortage here. It is believed there will be almost a normal amount in the local markets after the holidays.

Fresh Turkeys Scarce.

P. Q. Foy, price expert of The Daily Market Report, said yesterday that fresh-killed turkeys are scarce. Less than five carloads were received here last week, he said. Mr. Foy quoted the following prices: Dry-picked, iced, 36 to 38 cents a pound; thinnish, not exceeding 35 cents; dry-picked and Westerns, 37 to 38 cents; Virginias, 35 to 38 cents; fancies, 40 to 45 cents.

Fresh eggs were selling at 50 cents a dozen yesterday, and distinctly fresh eggs at 58 cents. Long Island eggs sold at 60 cents and Leghorns at 70 cents. Fresh-killed broilers were quoted at 25, 30, and 35 cents and ducks at 25 cents. Butter was quoted at 52 cents a pound.

George K. Moon, Chairman of the Fish Committee of the Fish Dealers' Association, told Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, that the following wholesale prices are now prevailing: Medium bluefish, 33 to 35 cents; fresh butterfish, 14 to 20 cents; small flounders, 4 to 7 cents; large flounders, 8 to 10 cents; haddock, 8 to 12 cents; Spanish mackerel, 17 to 20 cents; Boston mackerel, 26 to 28 cents; steak codfish, 10 to 12½ cents; market codfish, 8 cents; small codfish, 5 cents; Western salmon, 15 to 20 cents.

Food Board Appoints Grain Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—John J. Stream, Vice President of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been appointed head of the coarse grain division of the Federal Food Administration. His province includes all grains except wheat and barley. Mr. Stream's office will be in New York.

FREES DR. P. A. BARRETT.

Queens County Court Action in Case of Alleged Medical Negligence.

A charge of manslaughter in the second degree, brought against Dr. Paul A. Barrett of Forest Hills, L. I., was dismissed on Saturday when it came to a hearing before Judge Humphreys in the County Court of Queens.

The allegation upon which the charge was founded was that Dr. Barrett had been guilty of negligence in the treatment last June of 2-year-old Joseph Charles Halle, son of Louis J. Halle of Kew Gardens, thereby causing the child's death. It was alleged that the doctor had caused to be administered to the child one-half a grain of codeine, an overdosage.

Judge Humphreys, on motion of counsel for the defendant, dismissed the case, stating that as there had not been an autopsy before the body was cremated it was the only action he could take.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

ALL CHARGE PURCHASES Made During the Remainder of This Month Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered January 1st.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

A Small Preachment on "Reasons for Thanksgiving"

The multitudes who make Greenhut's their shopping center have much reason for Thanksgiving, in a day when such reasons may be obscure to the unthinking.

For here is a Store which, in the most strenuous times which the country has ever known, stands between the great public and the demons of high prices and the rising cost of every necessity.

Consider Greenhut's Grocery

Regard its stocks. Note its perfect service arrangement. That which is staple and that which is regarded as "fancy"—here it is in variety and in volume.

No Better Store Exists in Which You May Supply Your

Thanksgiving Needs

To Better Advantage, and With Due Regard to Economy. This Is the Time of All Times to Test It.

TODAY IS "DOLLAR DAY." People of all classes seize this monthly opportunity to invest their dollars where they will do the best service to themselves. Consider yourself as invited to share the bargains offered throughout the entire store.

Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

A War-Time Sale Today at $20

Based on Today's Wholesale Prices of High-Class Clothing, the Values in This Sale Range up to $35

All of these Suits and Overcoats are of the "better kind"—high-class in material, workmanship, trimmings and in a range of styles so complete that practically all the new models produced by leading makers of ready-to-wear clothes are represented.

1,200 Suits and Overcoats Are in This War-Time Sale Today

All of these garments were purchased months ago—long before the recent enormous advances in the prices of clothing became effective. Otherwise, an offering of this kind would simply be out of the question today. This is another instance where we share a fortunate purchase with the public.

The Garments Have Just Arrived

In fact, they have been in the store only a few days, and they will doubtless make a hurried departure in this very extraordinary sale, beginning today. Here are suits of class and character—the products of leading makers.

All the New Styles and Fabrics Are Represented

The Suits at $20 Values to $35

The Overcoats at $20 Values to $35

We do not summarize the materials and styles here, because the collection offered for your choice in this Sale is complete and embraces so great a variety of fabrics that to enumerate them would consume too much space. However, be it understood that men and youths of all tastes can be "suited" and "overcoated" in this sale today.

Additional to the Above We Announce a Sale of 300 Pairs of Highest Grade of "Kingly" Trousers

Chiefly samples and small lots, direct from the workrooms of the makers of the famous "Kingly" trousers.

Values range to $12—Sale Today $7.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2¢ Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

POSTUM POSTUM

How Excellent!

Try using Instant Postum on the family table—serve it to your guests, and note their remarks.

It's a fact many times demonstrated that a cup of Postum well made is often mistaken for coffee and very frequently pleases better than the cup one has been accustomed to.

You can make Instant Postum, rich or mild, to suit individual preference by varying amount used per cup. And always you get a beautiful seal brown drink of delightful aroma and a full-bodied, snappy flavor that amply satisfies in every regard.

For coffee drinkers who find it necessary to abstain from coffee, and for children and others who delight in a strengthening, hot, meal-time cup on a cold day, there's nothing quite like

INSTANT POSTUM

Let your grocer introduce you to this pleasant beverage by ordering a tin from him now.

Thoroughly Modern—Convenient—No Boiling Required.

Made in America—Sold by Grocers—No Raise in Price.

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM POSTUM

Jerusalem Almost in Christian Hands

Beautiful Photos of Palestine Where the British Army is Advancing

General Byng's Smashing Blow at the Hindenburg Line
WITH MAP

DRIVE AGAINST ITALY—MENACE TO FRANCE?

Double Page Picture Map Visualizing the Strategic Situation

Moscow's Historic Churches

French "Tanks" In Action

New Photo of U. S. Dreadnoughts at Sea

National Training Camp

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mid-Week Pictorial

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 29
[ON SALE NOV. 28]

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR
PRINTED IN ROTOGRAVURE
AUTHENTIC PHOTOS—SPECIAL MAPS

10 CENTS A COPY—$5.00 A YEAR—AT ALL NEWSSTANDS
ON SALE ALL NEWSSTANDS NOV. 28

EMENT.

What District Attorney SWANN Says of Hero Land

"It is most unfortunate that the Army and Navy Bazaar scandal should have come just before the opening of 'Hero Land,' which is a totally different sort of undertaking, and which I am confident is for worthy causes, and is being responsibly and honestly conducted. Mr. Moffat, executive chairman, informs me that no commissions are being paid to any one in connection with 'Hero Land.' This was one of the most objectionable features of the Army and Navy Bazaar. In prosecuting those who have been guilty of a breach of trust in connection with the Army and Navy Bazaar, this office has no desire to in any way deter people from visiting and from contributing to 'Hero Land.' I believe 'Hero Land' comes under the category of those charitable enterprises deserving of the public support."

BUY - USE - ENJOY

Welsbach GAS MANTLES

Upright or Inverted

Best for LIGHT-STRENGTH-ECONOMY

"REFLEX" BRAND 18¢ - two for 35¢

"No 4 WELSBACH" 13¢ two for 25¢

EXHIBITION

DRAWINGS and POSTERS by NORMAN JACOBSEN

Afternoon and Evening, November 24-December 1.

GREENWICH VILLAGE INN

No. 5 Sheridan Square

(Fourth St., between 6th and 7th Aves.)

ASK FOR and GET

Horlick's

The Original Malted Milk

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

Help Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep

On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few mintues with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising. No beauty doctor can do more for your skin and complexion than Cuticura Soap, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then. They are really ideal because so delicate, so creamy and so fragrant. Nothing better for every-day toilet uses. You can buy them anywhere or can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston."

Key to Events of the Day

The New York Times Index is a perfect digest of the year's events—a comprehensive reference to all newspapers. The Index is acknowledged to be as necessary in every library as an almanac, and it is the more valuable in that it has a permanent value as a work of reference. The Index points the way to the source of all information—the newspapers—and saves time, trouble and expense for those to whom research is a part of every day's activities. The Times Index is issued in quarterly volumes of more than 400 pages of alphabetically arranged references and cross references to the skeletons of over one hundred thousand of the year's events. Testimonials from bank Presidents, editors, lawyers, librarians, teachers, trade associations, insurance and steamship companies and hundreds of others.

New volume ready.

Annual subscription $8.00.

Strongly bound in cloth.

The New York Times Index, Times Square, New York.

KREISLER CALLS ON HILLIS TO RETRACT

Demands That Minister Withdraw Charge That He Secretly Aids Austria.

SAYS ATTACK IS COWARDLY

Violinist Asserts Vouchers for Money He Sent Abroad Were Approved at Washington.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, made public last night a reply to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis concerning statements printed yesterday, in which the Brooklyn clergyman in a sermon preached Sunday morning at Plymouth Church had sharply attacked the Austrian artist a few hours before Kreisler canceled his American tour. The preacher had charged Mr. Kreisler, in effect, with giving aid to enemy arms, and had said that Americans who paid to hear Kreisler play were virtually sending money, every $1,000 of which "would buy fifty rifles to be used against American soldiers."

The violinist demanded that Dr. Hillis should withdraw these charges publicly from the pulpit where he made them, or else give Kreisler the opportunity to confront him as man to man. Kreisler's earnestness in making the demand recalled to his interviewers an old story to the effect that the Austrian had in his time fought three duels in Europe and that he bore on his face the scar of one such encounter. Mr. Kreisler wrote out and signed his reply to the preacher as follows:

"In his cowardly, irresponsible, and unethical attack upon me, Dr. Hillis said: 'It is well known that Kreisler is an Austrian Captain, and to obtain his release from the army he promised to send a large percentage of his income back to the home Government.' This is a baseless and malicious lie. Knowing Dr. Hillis to be a minister of the Gospel, I refuse to believe that he uttered this lie in full cognizance of its falsity and import. I expect him to retract his misstatement publicly and without delay."

Dr. Hillis was absent last evening from his home at 23 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Hillis said that her husband was lecturing in New Jersey and was not expected to return until a late hour.

In the sermon in which Dr. Hillis made his charges as to Kreisler's conduct while in America during the war, he said:

"Our Government forbids trade with States at war with us. Would a merchant enter into a contract to buy goods from a German he would straightway be arrested; but what shall be said about men who enter into business contracts with Muck and Kreisler? It is well known that Kreisler is an Austrian Captain; that to obtain his release from the army he entered into an agreement to send back to the home Government a large percentage of his income. An Austrian gun costs approximately $20. Every night that Kreisler is paid $1,000 Austria can buy fifty rifles with which Germany can kill our American boys.

"Young Albert Spalding obeyed the call of his country and is serving in France for $30 a month. To do this he canceled contracts for $45,000 for his Winter's work. Last night over in New York, men and women who claim to be patriots bought from an enemy State some thousands of dollars' worth of pleasure, and with the receipts Kreisler can send enough money home to buy fifty rifles with which to kill Albert Spalding.

"It is a duty of jurists to consider this whole matter. Even though we are not at open war with Austria there must be some law under which an injunction can be taken out against directors of theatres and music halls that will enjoin them from doing business with an enemy State, or lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

"If no other citizen will undertake this task, and a law can be found under which action can be taken, I will myself take those steps that are necessary to end this outrage against American soldiers and sailors.

"Kreisler states that he has been sending his money home to support musicians, wounded, of course, in fighting against England and France and Italy. He thinks that the American people lack lack so little logic and sound sense as to be unable to perceive that in relieving the Austrian Government of the necessity of supporting these enemies of France they can take their money, thus set free, and buy guns against our allies and ourselves. He tells us that he could not have sent any money to Austria because for eight months there have been no mails. But there was a Red Cross work here in the United States! Does not this Government need money with which to buy rifles?"

ARMY GETS ORDERS TO GUARD PIERS

Continued from Page 1.

Seventy-ninth Street, Ninety-ninth Street and 129th Street. That part of the Yonkers River front which faces the New York Central yards and station is also made a barred zone, while all piers, not included in these zones, at which vessels of 500 tons or more dock are separate zones, no matter where situated.

It was pointed out by the Marshal that the 100-yard limit set by the President was to be measured from the entrance to the piers, which means a zone of about one block in width from Seventy-second Street to the Battery and from the Battery to Thirty-ninth Street on the East River.

"These zones," said Marshal McCarthy last night, "are for the present, and until the army takes charge, military zones under civil control, and until further notice the police and the Federal authorities will co-operate in the enforcement of the President's regulations, and this enforcement will be to the very letter of those regulations. No exceptions will be made in any case. Every German subject must move, and they should move without a moment's delay. By so doing they may save themselves, as well as the Government, from doing anything unpleasant. A failure to obey means just one thing, and that is internment."

Marshal's Office Besieged.

Hundreds of enemy aliens called at Marshal McCarthy's office in the Federal Building yesterday in the hope of obtaining permission to remain in their present homes or places of employment. These persons said they were willing to give bonds if the Government would make an exception in their cases. All received the same answer, which was, "No exceptions: all must go." One man who called said he was 72 years old, and that if he was compelled to move he would lose his employment, with little hope of getting another job.

"I wish you would intern me; that, at least, will mean a home and plenty to eat," he said.

"I am sorry for you, but there is nothing I can do," the Marshal said. "You should have taken out citizenship papers years ago and have become a loyal American citizen. I will see what I can do to get you another job, but you must get out of the zone immediately."

Another man, who called, was the head of a firm which had several German subjects on its payroll. This man, who is an American citizen, said the enemy aliens were absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of his business. He was told that if he wanted to keep the Germans in his employ he would have to move.

In one of the New York barred zones is a hotel, in the dining room of which is a steel engraving of the monument which commemorates the German victory over the French in 1870. The owner of this hotel has a number of Germans in his employ. He wanted to keep them and was said to be very reluctant to comply with the Federal regulations, but he promised Marshal McCarthy yesterday that all of his German employes would go before the expiration of the time limit.

Brooklyn Situation Explained.

United States District Attorney Melville J. France and United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn issued a joint statement last night in which they said:

"In view of the many conflicting statements which have been made in the last few days with regard to the enforcement of the enemy alien regulations, recently promulgated by President Wilson, the United States District Attorney and the Marshal of the Eastern District of New York issue this joint statement in order to make clear, so far as possible, the situation in this district.

"1. A list of the piers from which overseas shipments are made to the American expeditionary forces in Europe, and to the Allies are made, has been furnished by the United States District Attorney to Brig. Gen. Hoyle, commanding the Eastern Department, who has been intrusted with the duty of furnishing a military guard for such piers. Such guards, composed of Federal troops, will be established. It may be that all such piers may not be guarded at once. The more important piers will be first placed under military guards and the others in the order of their importance.

"2. The United States Marshal, in accordance with his instructions received from the Attorney General of the United States, has directed every pier owner o lessee in this district to place private inspectors and guards upon the piers, who will require the identification of all persons who seek to enter upon such piers. They are also instructed to cooperate with the military guards when those guards are established. In most instances these inspectors and guards have already been placed on the piers and the Marshal has been furnished with a list of such guards. The Marshal will check up the work of these guards daily.

"3. The Police Department has undertaken to place a policeman on duty, night and day, on every pier in this district, where the situation is such as to demand such protection.

"4. So far as alien enemies now in the 100-yard barred zone limits are concerned, they will be compelled to move immediately. The guards and Inspectors are instructed to arrest any enemy alien who enters the 100-yard zone. Violators will be summarily arrested and interned. The practical enforcement of the regulations will rest in the hands of the military authorities, the Naval Intelligence Service, the Army Intelligence Service, such Deputy Marshals as are assigned to waterfront duties, the private guards, and the police."

Marshal Power made a tour of the Brooklyn waterfront yesterday afternoon, and found that on all piers except four his orders had been carried out. The four delinquent owners promised to have their guards on duty by 8 o'clock this morning.

Whether or not the soldiers who will be placed on waterfront duty will wear blue uniforms to distinguish them from the khaki-clad men of the overseas forces, was a question that Governors Island did not answer yesterday. The instructions issued by Attorney General Gregory on Saturday night stipulated that the soldier guards must wear blue uniforms. There is an impression that the Attorney General will not have the last word so far as the uniforming of the soldiers is concerned. The War Department, it was intimated yesterday, would decide that matter, and there was reason to believe that the men would wear the regulation war-time khaki.

PLAN TO GUARD MANY CITIES.

War Department Will Assign Regulars for Pier Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Regular soldiers will be used to guard the piers in New York City, and the alien enemy regulations promulgated by the Department of Justice last Saturday will be carried into effect in all seacoast cities, according to an announcement made here today.

The failure of the army authorities to comply with the order in New York City on Sunday night, it was explained, was the fault of the War Department. Another reason for the delay was the inability to issue the passes and make a registration of those who should have access to the piers.

As soon as the public becomes acquainted with the system and learns that the regular soldiers must be obeyed implicitly, the soldiers will be replaced by Home Guards and other non-regular military patrols. For the present it is not the intention of the Government to abandon in any degree the proposed guard by regular soldiers armed with loaded guns and bayonets and instructed to prevent all persons without passes from reaching the piers and wharves.

Within a very few weeks the War Department will be ready to furnish sufficient soldiers to patrol the piers in all the cities where the Department of Justice may deem that extra precautions are necessary.

SAYS SHE WAS ASKED TO POSE AS TATIANA

Russian Dancer Here May Have Explanation of ex-Grand Duchess's 'Escape.'

Further light was thrown yesterday on the report which was circulated on Sunday that Tatiana Nikolaievna Romanoff, daughter of the former Czar of Russia, was coming to the United States to dance, lecture to women's clubs, and tell fairy tales for a Russian relief organization, by the statement made by a Russian dancer now appearing in a New York theatre that she had received an offer to $500 a week to impersonate the former Grand Duchess in this capacity.

The original story, which related the escape of Tatiana from Tobolsk through a fictitious marriage with the son of a former Chamberlain at the imperial court, was capped by the statement of one of the officials of the Russian relief society in question that "these are strange times in Russia."

The dancer, who says she has had an opportunity to impersonate the ex-Grand Duchess, is Mlle. Ekaterina Galanta. Here is her statement verbatim through a Russo-English interpreter:

"About two weeks ago an automobile called at the stage door of the theatre where I am appearing. A middle-aged man, whose name was scribbled in pencil 'Mr. Jacobs," asked if he could see me. He waited until after the performance; then, speaking very bad Russian, he asked me if I was Galanta from Petrograd. I said yes. He asked me if I had danced in Petrograd. I said yes, since I was 7 years old. He asked me if I had ever seen the Grand Duchess Tatiana. I said yes. I had danced before her and the Czar and the Czarine in the Imperial Opera House at Petrograd.

"He asked, did I want to make much money? I said how much money? He replied, 'Five hundred dollars a week, and you live like a Princess.' I said, How?

"He said, 'You leave this show; you come with me to San Francisco; you disappear as Galanta, you become the Grand Duchess Tatiana. We say you have just arrived on the steamer at San Francisco from Japan; you have escaped from Siberia.' I say, why, and he say, 'For the moving pictures. We must have Russian girl to play the part, you know the Russian Court, you look like the Grand Duchess, anyhow. Will you go?'

"I said, you must see my manager. Then Mr. Jacobs said no, he will do no business with any manager. This must be secret between us if I become the Grand Duchess Tatiana. So I refuse and he go away."

N. A. Volgar, Secretary and Treasurer of the Russian-American-Asiatic Corporation, 61 Broadway, speaking yesterday as the representative of Ivan Narodny, who, he said, was out of town, insisted that the Grand Duchess Tatiana would arrive in San Francisco before the end of the present week. He said that the vessel on which M. Narodny declared she was traveling already had left Honolulu.

"There are a great many reports going around," said Mr. Volgar, "which are intended to discredit us. These reports are inspired by enemies in Washington. I don't say who those enemies are, but we know. Why, they are even spreading the story that Mrs. Carver, who is on the way to meet the Grand Duchess, is or has been a German spy. Just imagine such a report as that being circulated! Mrs. Carver is a wonderful and a noble woman who loves the Russian people, and it is because of her devotion to them that she has visited Russia several times since the war began. Now I ask you if any one should be surprised if a woman who loves Russia as does Mrs. Carver should be engaged in a work to lessen the suffering of the poor Russians in Europe?"

"Are you absolutely sure that the Grand Duchess is coming to America, for you know many people think that a mistake has been made?" Mr. Volgar was asked.

"Of course we are certain she is coming. Has not M. Narodny said so? Do you think that he would make such an announcement if he did not know what he was talking about? Yes, she is coming and we shall all see her, you and I and everybody else."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The report that a daughter of the former Czar of Russia soon would visit the United States was completely discredited in Russian official circles here today. It was learned also that Russian officials here did not recognize certain self-styled Russian relief organizations in the United States and that discussion had taken placy between the Embassy and the American Red Cross with respect to them and the latter had been asked to denounce such unrecognized societies.

Officers' Uniforms and Overcoats

SPECIALLY PRICED

Uniforms at $32.50

Overcoats at $37.50

Kuppenheimer Uniforms 16 oz., $37.50 18 oz., $42.50 AND Overcoats 30 oz., $55.00

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The Office Boy Takes Your Dictation

You slip the cylinder off The Dictaphone and pass it to him. He carries it to the operator while you are slipping on a fresh cylinder. While the girl starts to type your first letter you continue your dictation. Thus it goes—you dictating—she typing—until your morning mail is completed.

You find that you've reduced the human equation to a minimum; that you have cut out one whole operation in letter-writing—shorthand, a wasteful and costly mode of transcription.

Your letters have to be written only once—on the typewriter. The cost of each letter is cut one-third. No stenographer kept waiting at your desk. All her time goes into typing or other productive office work. She produces at least 50 per cent more each day, yet she finds her work easier than before, because the chief causes of the nerve-strain and eye-strain—shorthand and its transcription—are eliminated.

If your business requires only one stenographer, the saving of time, labor, and money and the facilitation of your correspondence are marked. If you employ a large stenographic force, the all-round savings which are effected by The Dictaphone truly amaze you.

Whenever you make up your mind to take these facts into serious consideration, telephone for a demonstration. Or write to THE DICTAPHONE.

55 Warren Street

Phone Barclay 3043

Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk" Room 300-1, 55 Warren Street, New York

Join the Red Cross today. "10 Million New Members by Christmas." All you need is a heart and a dollar.

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries.

This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

THE DICTAPHONE

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Rebuild Your Health on a Sure Foundation

Pepto-Mangan restores strength and vitality by reinforcing the source of all vigor and health—the blood.

Thin, impoverished blood should be suspected if you have to whip yourself to your daily tasks, if your "off-days" are many, if you are pale and listless and if you are losing weight.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

is the tonic that charges the blood with iron and creates millions of new, strong red blood cells.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Thin, weak blood permits vitality-sapping poisons to develop and to clog the system. Blood that is strong in iron and red cells drives out these poisons and keeps them out.

Thus Pepto-Mangan paves the way for the return of the full joy of living.

If you are run down from overwork or worry—if you have been weakened by illness take a course of Pepto-Mangan; you will soon be feeling better unless you have a serious organic disease.

Pepto-Mangan is pleasant to the taste and cannot disturb the weakest stomach. For sale at all drug stores.

Friendly Warning: Gude's is the only genuine Pepto-Mangan. Resist counterfeits.

Pepto-Mangan is made by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

Dangerous Walking Ahead

Keep your feet dry and warm.

If you accomplish that your health through the winter will almost take care of itself.

During the bad weather wear DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES. The cushion of felt and cork makes this footwear of multiplied value for winter.

The bed of felt just beneath your foot helps retain the natural heat. The cork layer stops dampness from below.

These shoes are made in the shapes you like best.

Most Styles $7 to $9

SOLD ONLY AT

1372 Broadway, at 37th Street.

12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

For Women Made by JOHN ROBERTS SHOE CO.

NATIONAL COAL POOL IS NOW ADVOCATED

Agitation Begins for Extension of Voluntary Plan Tried in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The pooling of the nation's entire coal output under Government control may be put into effect before many weeks as a war measure. In some quarters agitation has been started to bring about this result. It is believed by advocates of the plan that the maximum of service to the consumer would be obtained by taking such a step and also by placing the railroads under Government direction for the period of the war.

The scheme under contemplation calls for the establishment of large regional pools which would make possible the greatest degree of efficiency in the distribution of coal to all sections of the country. The power to adopt this course is given in the Food Control act which makes it possible for the Government, through the Fuel Administration, either to commandeer mines and operate them or to purchase all output, pool resell and distribute it.

The last named phase is the one which is being given consideration at this time, as the Government is satisfied that the operators will provide maximum output if the cars and other transportation facilities are supplied. The question of sales and proper distribution remains.

At present operators in the bituminous fields of the Central District have adopted regulations for a voluntary pooling system which it is believed will give immediate relief, and this has the sanction of the Fuel Administration. A Government pool, on the other hand, would relieve the operators of all chance of being faced with a violation of the anti-trust law. It would also safeguard operators against damages where it was found necessary to abrogate contracts to bring about a proper distribution of the output.

It is stated that the problem has been given attention by President Wilson and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission because of the danger of an actual coal famine. With the pooling system in effect the Government would have absolute control of all coal mines, and would be able to direct sale and distribution.

Men who are in favor of this drastic step are definite in their statements that such a course will have to be followed, along with Government direction of railroads, if the war continues over another year, and hold that the greatest good will be accomplished if action is taken without further delay.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.29 cents per pound.—Advt.

Another Reason

for employing our organization to manage your real estate is that you obtain the cumulative experience of men who have produced results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1866
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Some cigarette

They all say so

Have you tried it?

LUCKY STRIKE

It's toasted

10c

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

THE ASHCROFT MANUFACTURING CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Fireproof, well-lighted and free from vibration, Aberthaw Reinforced Concrete Buildings are ideal for manufacturing or industrial purposes. When trimmed with brick, pleasing architectural effects are possible.
Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
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BELL CATCHES AIDS OF MRS. HUMISTON

Man and Girl, Sent to Entrap Upton Officials, Are Driven from the Camp.

WENT TO THE POST HOTEL

Man, Examined, Admits He Told Employer of Rumor That Dead Girl Had Been Found.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the division of the national army training at Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, yesterday announced that a man of about 40 and a girl who did not apear to be more than 16 had been arrested the night before at the hotel on the military reservation, where they had registered as man and wife, and that the man had admitted that they had been sent down to get information as to moral conditions around the camp by Mrs. Grace Humiston. About two weeks ago Mrs. Humiston stated at a meeting of women lawyers that "seven girls who were about to become mothers, who had no husbands, were dead, according to reports which she had received, and that she "had proved the facts in the cases of two of them."

Upon being questioned by a Secret Service agent at Camp Upton yesterday the man in the case, who gave his name as James C. Adkins, admitted that he had told Mrs. Humiston the story of the two girls, and that he had "heard it from some of the carpenters he was working with" during the building of the camp, before any soldiers were in it.

After General Bell had divulged the matter, Mrs. Humiston last night admitted that she had sent the couple to Camp Upton "to prove that a girl of her age and a man of 40 could register as man and wife."

The girl, who said her name was "Flossie or Adeline Francis—they generally call me Adeline," and that she had been living with Mrs. Humiston, refused to answer further questions of the Secret Service officials. The pair registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pendleton of Kansas City," and said they had come to see a friend at the camp.

When Mrs. Humiston made her statement concerning what she regarded as the conditions at Camp Upton, General Bell asked her to furnish the names of the two dead girls, so he might make a thorough examination, and officials connected with the army camp recreation and social service also asked her to give any information that she had which might aid in improving conditions. She refused the request of Washington officials, asserting that she would only give out her information if Secretary of War Baker should himself request her to head the investigation of conditions in army camps, or "if some reputable newspaper should empower me to investigate, and should be willing to furnish the funds required for the inquiry and to stand the gaff for anything I found out."

To General Bell's letter she responded that she "would take pleasure in talking with him at an early date" on the matter. But Mrs. Humiston, so far as known, has not been in or near Camp Upton. What she did is told in her own statement over the telephone last night:

"A man about 40 years old and a girl 16 years old, under my instructions, left the Long Island station late Sunday afternoon and arrived at Camp Upton that evening. They did not carry baggage. Following my instructions they went to the camp hotel and registered as man and wife. Despite the difference in their ages the clerk asked no questions.

"On a night prior to their going to the hotel, I gave a dance to working girls, and this girl attended. Several soldiers had also been invited, and one of them was at the hotel when the couple registered, and recognized the girl. This soldier then tipped off the military police of the camp. The police entered the room and asked the girl whether she intended to stay in that room all night.

Carrying Out Instructions.

"She responded that she had come to the room to get information. At the time the camp police entered she was taking down a list of articles in the room, as instructed by me, to be used later, if necessary, to prove that she and the man with her had gained entrance to the place. The girl was arraigned before a Police Chief and questioned, but she held steadfast and did not say that she had been instructed to go there under my instruction. The man admitted to questions that he had come to the hotel at his own suggestion to get information.

"Today, while two high officials from Governor's Island were in my office to confer regarding the supposed conditions at Camp Upton, the girl entered and made her statement in the officers' presence. Following the hearing of her story the officers agreed that the girl and man go to Camp Upton on Tuesday to prove that a girl of her age and a man of forty can register as man and wife.

The man in the affair, James C. Adkins, whom Mrs. Humiston referred to as "a reputable, patriotic man," was employed as a carpenter during the construction of the camp. During this period, as he admitted to a Secret Service agent after being taken into custody at the hotel, he heard "that there was two girls found dead."

Q.—Where did you say they were found dead? A.—It was when was working on the ice plant that hear it. They didn't say where they found dead, only they said on the edge of the camp.

Q.—Whom did you hear that from? A.—From some of the carpenters that was working with.

Q.—Had they seen those two girls? A.—Not to my knowledge. They said it was what they had heard. It was an evident fact that they had heard it and did not know for sure themselves.

Q.—And you told this to Mrs. Humiston? A.—I told Mrs. Humiston that I had heard this from them. I saw her two days later, when I had been trying to find out about the crimes being done.

Q.—How did you go about trying to find out? A.—I wrote to a friend of mine out here.

At their next meeting, Adkins said, he told her he had nothing further to report. Then Mrs. Humiston told him "that she had heard about the girls and who had taken their bodies away when she was going to investigate."

Adkins further told her, he said, that he had heard of men and women going to the camp and registering as brother and sister or man and wife, on the pretense of seeing friends. Then, he said, Mrs. Humiston said something to him about going there, and that "she had a girl she could trust." She said," Adkins told the Secret Service officials, "that she would like to know the true conditions of the camp, and as a citizen I was willing. I paid my own expenses. I done this as a citizen of the country to find out if the things here was true." But he later admitted that if he would give her a statement regarding this possibility she would consider it worth $5. "She didn't want me to let General Bell know it," he said, "but I intended personally to let General Bell know it and also let Mrs. Humiston know."

Adkins had previously written to Sergeant C. W. Penland of the Cooks and Bakers' School at Camp Upton as follows:

Dear Friend: Will now try to write you a few lines to ask a favor of you, as well as to tell you what to do in order to get tickets to the dance free. I am helping Mrs. Humiston by doing (keep this to yourself) some detective work in regards to girls under 17 years of age being enticed from their homes to white slavery, and I have told her about two girls being found dead near the camp while I was working there, and now she wants as many of our 'Sirs 1st Class as she can get to do so to come over to her office and tell her what you know about the conditions of the camp and how the girls stay overnight there, and she told me to tell you she would not use your name in any way when she goes to Washington to see the Secretary of War about same, and for you telling her what you know and think would be best to do she will give you free tickets to the show.

Hoping to see you at noon Wed. and with my best wishes to all the boys I am, Your friend, JAS. C. ADKINS,
435 East Fifteenth Street.

Penland had met Adkins while the latter was employed at the camp. He attended the dance, which was the one given by Mrs. Humiston, above referred to, and with another Sergeant met the girl known as Miss Francis. At 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, according to Adkins, he met Mrs. Humiston at the Pennsylvania station and was introduced by her to Miss Francis. The pair then went to Camp Upton and registered at the hotel, telling the clerk that they had come to see a friend and had expected to get back to Brooklyn that night, but found that the last train had gone. Adkins told the secret service operator he had intended to go back to town that night, leaving the girl in the room alone, so as not to injure her reputation. But he missed the train, and then made other plans, the nature of which was not disclosed. Before going to the hotel, however, he had called at the cooks and bakers' school and asked for Penland. Remarks made there led to the secret service officials going to the hotel and finding Adkins and Miss Francis in the room.

Officers at Camp Upton said last night that if these investigators were fair samples of Mrs. Humiston's staff it was not surprising that she has been misled by unfounded rumors, and that no pro-German activity could be more harmful to the efficiency and good name of the national army than the circulation of unwarranted accusations against the troops in camp.

MRS. CRANE LEFT $1,003,551

Nearly Half Is in 61 Mortgages in Westchester and This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Charles C. Fenno, as special attorney for the State Controller, today filed an appraisal of the estate of the late Mrs. Laura C. Crane of Scarsdale with Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County, which shows that she left property valued at $1,003,551. An unusual feature of the personal estate left by Mrs. Crane is that it is made up of sixty-one mortgages on real estate in Westchester County and New York City valued at close to $500,000. Mrs. Crane's personalty is appraised at $723,951.75, while her real estate is valued at $279,600.

At the time of her death she had $52,080 cash on deposit and owned the following stocks and bonds: 200 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey valued at $157,600, 184 shares Illinois Central R. R. valued at $19,504, and ten $1,000 bonds of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company valued at $8,450.

Under the will Alexander B. Crane, husband of the decedent, inherits $191,843.58, while Elizabeth G., Caroline E., Helen C., Aurelia B. Crane, and Laura C. Burgess, daughters, and Alexander M. Crane, a son, receive bequests averaging $124,487.94 each. The White Plains Hospital receives $500, the Church of St. James the Less at Scarsdale gets $1,000, while the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is left $400.

WILL DINE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Nathan Straus Will Entertain Fifty on Thanksgiving Day.

H. Wall, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Club, announced last night he had received the following letter from Nathan Straus:

"My Dear Mr. Wall:

"Already before receipt of your first communication I had made up my mind to entertain some of 'our boys' at my home Thanksgiving.

"As I suspect that the colored soldiers and sailors may not be so well remembered for this occasion, I choose them as my proffered guests. The bravery they displayed whenever our democracy was imperiled entitles them to the highest degree of respect and admiration.

"Will you assign to me not more than fifty nor less than forty for this, our national Thanksgiving Day, to be at my residence, 27 West Seventy-second Street, at 1 o'clock?"

RADICAL LAWS PROPOSED FOR POOL

Continued from Page 1.

roads are now overburdened in transporting steel, iron ore, and other commodities for war purposes. Their congested condition is intensified by the operation of this law, while the congestion might be relieved somewhat by using roads not so busy with Government work.

It is proposed that this law be amended and a subcommittee on traffic named, whose duty it would be to direct traffic over lines best situated to receive it. Agencies would be established at all the big shipping centres, which would designate the routes freight must take. If this cannot be done the railroads will be confronted by the alternative of an embargo. And if an embargo is raised the railroads will pick out a long list of non-essentials and absolutely refuse to accept freight so classified. One of the classes that would be hardest hit would be the florists, who would be unable to get coal for heating their greenhouses. The railroad experts have ascertained that 750,000 tons of coal are used every year by nurserymen.

Pooling of Revenues.

The railroad officials made it plain that the present plans did not contemplate a pooling of revenues, although many of the resourceful and far-seeing managers are strongly in favor of such a course. They say that the problem can be settled properly by pooling the revenues and the carriers obtaining their pro rata of the receipts as determined upon their haul. This would place the railroads completely under the direction of a board which would have undisputed control of the railroad situation in the country. The reforms now under consideration merely contemplate the pooling of facilities, cars, locomotives, and terminals. The radical steps of combining the revenues may come if the pooling of equipment should fail of its purpose.

The pooling of equipment has not as yet taken into consideration the New England lines. Their representatives will be asked to meet the Committee of Seven shortly and enter the proposed combination, now including all the roads in Eastern territory except those of New England.

Curtailment of passenger trains, which is being gradually effected by all the roads, will be carried out as far as practicable. The Baltimore & Ohio yesterday announced the discontinuance of some trains between Philadelphia and Washington, and this road and the Pennsylvania, both of which are bearing the greatest burden of freight business, will remove other passenger trains. The taking off of fast trains to the West is contemplated.

The experience of the roads in reducing the number of trains has not worked out well in several instances. Travel is so heavy now that the few trains left on the schedule cannot carry it, and as many as four sections have to be put on in some cases to take care of the demand.

The charging of greater rates for passenger travel, adopted by the British Government in order to discourage pleasure travel, is now seriously considered as a means of reducing travel. Travel was reduced by 50 per cent. in the British Isles after the increased rates went into effect. Excursions and all other unnecessary gatherings which increase passenger travel will be discouraged in the hope of subordinating travel to actual business and military necessity.

Before the plans now under way are actually consummated the Government, it was predicted today, will come to the rescue of the carriers and force the enactment of necessary legislation by Congress. Legislation to permit pooling of revenues, the abolishment of private routing, and perhaps Federal incorporation of the roads may come in the early days of the next Congress session.

Free Time for Freight Reduced

To reduce congestion at seaport terminals the Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized railroads to modify their rules, reducing from fifteen to ten days the free time for freight at North Atlantic ports and a reduction from ten to seven days at Gulf ports. The commission also approved a reduction from five to two days in free time allowed for domestic freight confined to New York lighterage, and declared reasonable the railroads' proposed doubling of storage charge on both export and domestic shipments.

The commission found proposed reductions from ten to five days in free time applicable to bunker coal at New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola justified.

The Lehigh Valley Transportation Company and the Ontario & Western Railroad asked the commission for authority to increase water rates on anthracite to New England by varying amounts ranging from 25 to 50 cents per gross ton.

POOL RECEIPTS A PUZZLE.

Railroads Face Problem of Just Division of Their Revenues.

While the Railroads' War Board is busy in Washington planning with the Government authorities for the operation of the Eastern carlers in a pool, transportation financiers and Presidents are facing the problem of working out a method for the distribution of receipts, so as to insure an adequate and continuing supply of funds for current expenses.

The operating Vice Presidents of the Eastern roads, who have been in conference with the War Board in Washington, are expected to return to their individual roads today and report on tentative drafts of plans for the pooling. Railroad executives in New York said yesterday that until they received these reports they could make no estimate of the practical effects.

For several months the War Board, with the co-operation of the Commission on Car Service, has been pooling freight cars and, without regard to ownership, ordering them to localities where most needed. The extension of this practice to include locomotives, and perhaps crews, would not be a complicated matter. But the common use of terminals, yards, bridges, stations, and other equipment opens a new and untried field and a problem of accounting of formidable proportions. The per diem freight-car charge is used in checking up the use of transferred freight cars, and some such plan could be worked out for the use of locomotives, but an entirely new basis of computation for the use of the terminals of one road by another would have to be worked out.

Pooling of Traffic.

But even these circumstances are small in consideration of the plan to pool traffic—in other words, to use some roads or routes, for instance, entirely for coal, a low-grade traffic, taking away the high-grade traffic such roads might have. Under the existing system a shipper routes his consignment over the road he chooses. If the War Board is to take that shipment and send it over another road, which perhaps might use some equipment from a third road, to a terminal of a fourth road, the problem becomes complicated. No one of these roads may be allowed to keep all of the receipts. Just how the receipts are to be divided is the problem facing traffic financiers.

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ARMSTRONG Baby	600	485
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STEINWAY Miniature	900	635
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ENEMY INSURANCE BUSINESS BANNED

Marine, Fire, and Casualty Companies Ordered Liquidated by Secretary McAdoo.

LIFE CONTRACTS CONTINUE

Concession to Policy Holders—Order Applies to Ally-of-Enemy as Well as German Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Under a decision announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today all enemy and ally-of-enemy insurance companies, excepting those dealing in life insurance, are prohibited from doing further business in this country. Such life insurance companies may carry out existing contracts, but not write new business. The Secretary announced that all companies coming under the prohibition would be liquidated.

The decision, made under the Trading With the Enemy act, followed a hearing before Assistant Secretary Rowe, at which arguments against permitting the German and ally-of-enemy insurance companies to do business were submitted by the American Defense Society, of which Richard M. Hurd is Chairman, and others. The point was made at the hearing that it was "unsafe, unsound, unpatriotic, and unnecessary" to allow enemy or ally-of-enemy concerns to operate in this country during the war.

Text of the Decision.

Secretary McAdoo's decision follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the President under the Trading With the Enemy act, to grant or withhold licenses to enemy or ally-of-enemy insurance companies, a hearing was called of the various parties interested, including the State Superintendents of Insurance. The hearing was largely attended, and after full discussion briefs were filed.

"Upon careful weighing of the evidence submitted, I have reached the conclusion that the safety of the United States requires that enemy and ally-of-enemy marine, fire, and casualty insurance companies shall not be allowed to do business as going concerns. The consideration of safety is so important as to render it unnecessary to determine at this time whether this action is also demanded by other considerations incident to the successful prosecution of the war.

"In these circumstances I am convinced that the best interests of the country will be served by the liquidation of these companies under the direction of their American management and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

"As the liquidation of the life insurance companies involved may work an injustice to policy holders, and as the information accessible to such companies cannot benefit the enemy, because of the character of the business and its inconsiderable proportions, these companies for the present will be allowed to continue existing contracts."

Facilities for Spy Work.

In the arguments offered before Assistant Secretary Rowe, it was stated that the German and enemy-ally insurance firms had access to the work of engineers and inspectors of the National or State Boards of Underwriters, and that they were able to send their inspectors through properties, including munitions plants, flour mills, storage warehouses, docks, wire factories, and other industrial establishments related to the war industries of the country. Information obtainable in this way, it was suggested, might be of advantage to enemy aliens in finding the easiest way to start fires, turn off sprinkler systems, and arrange for explosions.

Another point raised was that, by permitting German or allied concerns to operate, the way would be opened for the spread by German propagandists of sentiment favorable to Germany, on the theory that since Americans patronized German concerns they could be regarded as not ill-disposed toward the German nation.

Still another argument was advanced that no American ought to accept fire, marine or other insurance with a German or allied German firm while this country was at war with Germany, as to do so would merely put American money into German hands. It was pointed out that Americans, becoming awakened to the situation, already had canceled approximately two-thirds of the $3,500,000 of risks held Jan. 1, 1917, by enemy or ally-of-enemy insurance companies in the United States. The American fire insurance companies, it was stated, had canceled all their reinsurance treaties with German companies, but a few American firms still had reinsurance with Austrian or Bulgarian concerns. It was urged that to permit German ally concerns to operate would merely mean that German reinsurance would be kept up through their agency.

Companies None Too Strong.

The condition of German and allied fire insurance firms was also urged, figures being offered to show that they had assets of only $27,772,000 as against risks of $2,853,370,000. Danger existed, the Secretary was urged, in event of a large conflagration, of these concerns going bankrupt and evading payment of the policies. The experience after the San Francisco fire was cited, in which some German concerns denied liability, others paid 75 per cent. of the policies, and one or two a little more. That Germany was bankrupt and would not back the German concerns was offered in argument.

The work of liquidating the German and ally concerns is to be expedited, so that all of them will be wound up within a few weeks.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 26.—Fourteen alien insurance companies doing business in Texas will be affected by the order of Secretary McAdoo. The license of the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Cologne, Germany, was revoked a few days ago by Commissioner of Insurance and Banking C. O. Austin for failure to comply with the Trading with the Enemy act.

INTERN A GERMAN WHO FOOLED BRITISH

Steinforth, ex-Artillery Officer, Sent to Ellis Island—Rintelen Is Sentenced Again.

Wilhelm Steinforth, known also as Peter Stevenson, who during the first year of the European war was an officer of artillery in the German Army, and was captured by the French during the 1915 Champagne drive, was interned on Ellis Island by order of the Department of Justice yesterday. For some months past Steinforth, under the name of Peterson, has been employed as a teacher of German in the Franklin School, a private school for boys at 18 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Before his internment Steinforth said he was 27 years old. He speaks English like a native and has a knowledge of the Scandinavian tongues, by which he was able to pass as a Norwegian when he fell into the hands of the British, after his escape from the French prison camp near Rochelle, France.

Steinforth was in this camp for only a few weeks before he escaped. He tunneled under the electrified barbed wires and managed to get to a French port, where he stowed away on the British freighter Portland, then about to sail for New York via Bermuda. For six days out the German lived on chocolate cake. Not once during these days did he have a drop of water, and he was on the verge of collapse when his presence on board was discovered. At Bermuda the Captain of the Portland turned the stowaway over to the British authorities. To them Steinforth said he was a Norwegian, and added a pathetic yarn to account for his action in trying to make America as a stowaway. He was believed, and a few days later sailed for New York. He met friends who provided him with funds to refit himself with good clothes, and hearing that a teacher of German was needed by the Franklin School, applied for and was given the position.

Captain Franz Rintelen, the German naval officer, who in 1915 came to the United States to instigate strikes in munition plants, and who is now serving a sentence for his part in that conspiracy, was arraigned in the Federal Court yesterday to answer an indictment charging a conspiracy to defraud the United States by fraudulently obtaining a State Department passport in the Summer of 1915, just before he sailed for Europe under the name of "Gasche." He was captured by the British and sent back to answer the charges against him. When arraigned before Judge Mayer yesterday Rintelen, through his attorney, George Gordon Battle, entered a plea of guilty. Judge Mayer sentenced him to serve one year and one day in the Atlanta Penitentiary, the sentence to begin as soon as the present one is finished.

DEFERS HEARING ON LA FOLLETTE

Chairman Pomerene Is Awaiting Return of Absent Senators.

DEFENSE SOCIETY ACTIVE

Will Present a Brief Calling for Expulsion for Giving "Aid to the Public Enemy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The hearing by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections into the charge of disloyal utterances against Senator La Follette of Wisconsin went over today because of the absence of Senator Walsh of Montana, who is ill, and Senator Fall of New Mexico. Senator Pomerene, chairman of the committee, in putting off the hearings, announced that he wished to have all the five members present before proceeding. Senator James and Dillingham, the other members of the committee, were ready to go ahead, but deferred to Senator Pomerene.

William J. Bryan, who has announced his willingness to appear before the committee, to controvert a statement made by Senator La Follette that Mr. Bryan tlod him he had advised the President that the sinking of the Lusitania was justifiable, has an engagement in Washington next Sunday, and the committee will probably defer its hearings to accommodate itself to his convenience. That may mean that the hearing will not be resumed until next week.

Announcement was made here today that the American Defense Society of New York was prepared to aid in pressing the case against Senator La Follette. Attorneys for the society, it was said, were preparing their evidence in the form of a brief. The society urges the expulsion of Senator La Follette.

At the next meeting of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is to consider the question of expelling Senator La Follette from Congress, the American Defense Society, of which Richard M. Hurd is Chairman, and which includes in its membership some of the most prominent men of the country, will present a brief showing that the expulsion of La Follette is entirely within the legal rights of the Senate, and demanding his expulsion because the "Senator from Wisconsin has given aid and comfort to the public enemy."

The brief will deal most emphatically with the question of La Follette's sending out over his mail frank propaganda the like of which has been seen used by the Germans in Russia and Italy. The Defense Society's Anti-Disloyalty Committee, of which James M. Beck was at one time Chairman, and which is now headed by W. H. Gardiner of 2 Rector Street, has been collecting evidence against La Follette. The brief itself has been prepared by New York lawyers of high standing.

It was after his speech in St. Paul last September, in which he defended the sinking of the Lusitania, that the American Defense Society first began to investigate the activities of Senator La Follette, of which thousands of complaints were received by the society.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1917.

DESPOTISM, NOT LIBERTY.

The new despotism in Russia moves fast. The other day it was merely beginning, by suppressing all newspapers except Socialist ones and by ordering the well-to-do classes to furnish the army with supplies. Such first steps inevitably presage new and longer ones. Now comes an order directing the Kronstadt soldiers to break up all organizations opposed to the Bolsheviki and arrest the members. Simultaneously comes a proclamation declaring that the bourgeoisie are "blocking efforts to provision the army," which evidently means that they are not coming forward with the supplies they have been ordered to furnish, and this proclamation is a preparation for confiscation. Along with orders to private citizens to support the army come orders to banks to turn over money to the "Government." The Moscow branch of the State Bank is seized, its manager arrested, and the gold deposit confiscated. On the eve of the elections to the Constituent Assembly the opposition posters are torn down, their campaign literature seized, and the Bolsheviki soldiers announce that if the elections are against the Bolsheviki they will disperse the Constituent Assembly with their bayonets.

These first fruits of the new tyranny have all been garnered within the last three days. As time passes, the pace will accelerate. This is certain, because it is impossible to conduct a nation's affairs by seizing banks and despoiling the rich; poverty and distress will merely increase, the demand for relief will be irresistible, and the ignorant zealots at the top will know no way to satisfy it except by increasing robbery, increasing tyranny, increasing spoliation. The more such measures are adopted, the more the general distress will grow and the faster will come the vain attempts to stop it by new outrages.

There is no indication anywhere of an attempt on the part of any influential party or faction to make Russia a land of liberty. The attempt is to substitute the despotism of the Socialist proletariat for the overthrown despotism of the Czardom. In lands which have long known liberty it has come to be recognized that liberty cannot be had by giving any class, whether majority or minority, the power of ruling over other classes, for human selfishness makes it impossible that a class so empowered will give just or fair treatment to the classes at its mercy. Perfect liberty is impossible. In free countries the condition which we call liberty has been reached by the abandonment of rule by any one class, and the substitution of a state of compromise, in which all give up a certain part of their liberty, that part at which it begins to infringe on the liberty of others, and all classes are equal before the law. This liberty was slowly won. It took many centuries to bring about a recognition of the fact that it, and it alone, was true liberty. It is seven hundred years since the Barons confronted King JOHN and won from him the first concession toward it. Through all those centuries "freedom slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent." We did not come upon our priceless possession suddenly, overnight. It is still imperfect, even now.

But Russia, with her old standards overthrown and lost, stands not even where the Barons did at Runnymede, but a century or two before that; and she has all the long way to go that we have gone before she will learn what liberty is. To her today it represents only the opportunity for the under dog to get on top and to bite the upper dog. LENINE, with his seemingly ultra-modern jargon of bourgeoisie and capitalism, is intellectually and politically considerably further back than WAT TYLER. It is five hundred years since he raised the Bolsheviki standard, making the demands which SHAKESPEARE has transferred to the mouth of Jack Cade, burning title-deeds, hanging lawyers, laying the rich under contribution, and making it illegal to read, write, or own property; and yet there was even in him a dim recognition of the fact that other people had rights as well as the working classes, to which his Russian imitators may not attain for a century or so.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

When the arrest of a well-known resident of Brazil's capital was followed by the discovery in his house of elaborate plans for the operation and maintenance of German submarines along the coast, the Government gave some weight to the assertions of fishermen and steamship passengers who said they had seen a submarine near the southern provinces, where a revolt of German immigrants has been suppressed. It was recalled that LUXBURG, Germany's Minister at Buenos Aires, suggested in July to the Berlin Government that a squadron of submarines be sent to South America. Lighthouses have been darkened and Brazilian vessels move with care. Probably there are no submarines in the southern waters, but Brazil does well to be on guard. If they should appear, they would be found in the vicinity of those provinces where the entire army is now stationed to restrain the foreign settlers whose purpose has been to set up there a German State. LUXBURG said this was one of the Berlin Government's "principal aims" in South America. Brazil is solving her war problems. All German subjects are to be interned, and the Government has assumed control of their banks and commercial houses.

Argentina's President is asking for a conference of all the southern republics. The attitude of his country's people toward Germany has been clearly shown by Congress votes and in other ways. Some have thought that he was not in agreement with the majority. So far as can be learned, however, he is in sympathy with Germany's foes, but has opposed an open national expression of such sympathy because he fears it would cause great commercial loss and largely increase the republic's debt. Those whom LUXBURG called the "veneered Indians" of South America should unite in expressing to the world their opinion about the issues of the war and the conduct of belligerents. South America could co-operate in many ways for the benefit of those whom a great majority of the southern people are now willing to assist.

"ON TO WASHINGTON!"

"On to Washington!" cries Mr. MORRIS HILLQUIT at a meeting celebrating the great Socialist vote and woman suffrage given by it to New York. "The 150,000 votes which we gained in the State," he says, "turned the [suffrage] defeat of two years ago into a decisive victory this year, and these votes have come in decisive numbers and heaviest from precisely the same districts which have given us the heaviest Socialistic pluralities." Mr. HILLQUIT rejoices in the 150,000 female Socialists" added to his party. The twin victories of socialism and feminism in New York must bear fruit at Washington. There must be "an imposing" Socialist delegation in the next Congress. "Socialism works for peace." Whereat there is tumultuous, ecstatic cheering. Socialism works for the obstruction of the war, for a German peace. We all know that. A large number of German pacifists has been added to the New York electorate.

"On to Washington!" is the cry of the National American Woman Suffrage Association also. Mrs. CATT, President of the association, is to head the campaign for the Federal suffrage amendment:

> She and the other leaders of the association assert that, with the new leverage of women's votes in New York, and the approaching election of forty-three members of Congress from that State, the National Woman Suffrage Association is confident of "putting through real business" early in the coming session.

The supreme business of the country and the world, the prosecution of the war, momentous legislation and revision of legislation, must be neglected. The suffrage amendment is "the real business" which Congress must agree to, under constant pestering and threat. The suffrage workers will be on hand next week when Congress meets. Delegates of every State suffrage association will be present. The name of each Representative will go on the black list or the white, according to his views, ascertained since adjournment by the indefatigable agitators. In the second week of December the National Association will meet in Washington. In that crowded city, full today of all the engrossing tasks, military, naval, economic, industrial, financial, transportation, a multitudinous nexus of the gravest responsibilities which the Government has ever had to bear, the national suffrage convention will be held for the purpose of personally bothering, persuading, or bulldozing Congress to pass the Federal amendment at once. There will be some 1,000 delegates. They will be there to filch the time which Congressmen owe to the country and the war, to distract their attention, to cajole or menace, to interfere with the vital work of the nation at the gravest hour of its history.

Plain speaking is best. It is but a disguised, more dangerous form of picketing which these sorely misguided women are about to undertake. The easy good nature, the weakness of the political man is but too often evident, yet surely the common sense, the personal dignity, most of all, the sober patriotism of Congress will rebel at this untimely and at any time inexcusable, concerted scheme of dictation. It is utterly unrepresentative of the majority of the woman voters in this State, and, we believe, in all States. It is, in its way, an attempt to obstruct the progress of the war, to divide the energies of the Government and the people. What new friends do the woman suffragists expect to make for their cause by this exhibition of the unwisdom, the lack of proportion, and the unconscious lack of patriotism of so many of its leaders and advocates? Female suffrage is more important than the winning of the war—that is all that can be made out of their conduct. Power brings them no sense of responsibility. They win this State only to browbeat Congress and to seek to impose suffrage on unwilling States.

To the Southern Congressmen, familiar with the melancholy history of negro suffrage, does suffrage by Federal amendment seem safe or desirable? To the prohibitionists of the South, where prohibition has come by the votes of white men, on account of and to the regret of the negroes, does Federal suffrage look desirable or safe? To Congressmen of whatever part of the country, does it seem wise to yield to women who prefer their whim to the vital necessities of the country, to set a precedent for interference in the domestic legislation of the several States?

PRICES, PROFITS, AND PRODUCTION.

The National Foreign Trade Council includes men inferior to none in times of peace in authority upon the subject on which they issue a statement designed to influence action by Congress at the approaching session. Probably none will dispute that it is a general principle that the price necessary to produce the goods must be paid, including a fair profit to the producer. Otherwise producers will not produce. But these are times when the customary laws of economics are not operative. We have recently seen such buying that even extraordinary profits failed to stimulate production. In the iron, copper, and coal trades, to name no others, profits inconsistent with public interest had no other effect than to raise prices to a level that drove out of trade all except the Governments that were spending tax money. They would spend soon all the money in the world if that policy persisted. We have also seen such excessive wages in some trades that labor was demoralized instead of stimulated. There have been published cases in which manual ironworkers have earned at the rate of $10,000 a year, and coal miners $5,000. In the coal trade at least the effect was that the men took holidays to such an extent that the production of coal was reduced. The general movement for shortening hours and limiting employment to favored classes of labor is known to all.

The time will come again when all will agree with the council that profits necessary to sustain production should and must be allowed. But the world is agreed that there should be a limit to war profits. For example, there appears on the same day with the council's statement a declaration by the Government manager of the trust of the meat trusts. The five concerns have named to them the profits which will be allowed as sufficient in the public interest. Their services are declared "vital" to the Government. Needless to say, the allowed profits are not niggardly. They would be ample in peace and could be exceeded in war. But they are restricted, and it is not expected that production will be restricted. The same thing is true of the railways. Their profits have been restricted, and their production has increased, at the same time that their costs are regulated upward by influences beyond their control.

It cannot be supposed that the council disputes the Government policy of restricting profits and prices. The council merely overlooked it because it has seen and had in mind such evil results from the policy of limiting fair profits through undiscriminating hatred of capital. There is no such motive in the Government's restriction of profits to prevent prices reaching an explosive tension. The present regulations lay least weight on prices asked by retailers. They lay greatest weight upon prices and profits by primary producers. In the flour trade each step in the entire series of processes is regulated, from the farm to the eater. In the steel trade the organization daily approaches that ideal. In the packing trade there is nothing left unregulated. There could not be a more complete suspension of the rule that producers are the judges of the profits which will bring production. The singular thing about it is that approval drowns dissent. The current number of the Bakers' Weekly says:

> Every baker is glad to be an agent of the United States and to do whatever work may be required of him by those who are being held responsible for the conservation of the food supply.

Judge GARY has expressed similar sentiments on behalf of the iron industry. The prices accepted by the copper trade actually had to be raised. The Government had to raise coal prices because it put them too low.

The moral is not that peace economics should control war policies, but that everything must yield to the most uneconomic and irresistible of economic influences. Our economic organization can never be the same after the war. The combinations now forming are more permanent than is appreciated. The anthracite coal trade has never reverted to the conditions which preceded the Roosevelt settlement. The Government warred upon its "trust" in vain, and in the nation's need the organized coal industry has been a most efficient servant of the nation. The war has produced a combination in the bituminous industry, which had theretofore resisted all attempts in that direction. There never was such a combination in the packing industry as the one now managed by the Government. The railway pool is an example of what the railways long wanted, which the law forbade in vain and which can never be altogether undone. When peace returns, the policies advocated by the Foreign Trade Council will revive in considerable degree, no doubt, and with hearty support. The thing to do now is to support the Government, for every one knows the alternative.

BUILDING THE SHIPS TO WIN THE WAR.

The program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation is all that could be desired on paper. Performance will depend upon complete co-ordination between officers of the corporation, the shipbuilders, and the army of labor. The labor forces must be so large that three shifts can be employed on every working day of twenty-four hours. Americans will be living in a fools' paradise if they think that any other arrangement will produce the promised 6,000,000 gross tons. It will be necessary to beat previous records in shipbuilding. Japan has set a high mark recently, according to the shipping journals. It is said that the Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe has launched a 9,000-ton steamer with engines on board two months and twenty-seven days after laying the keel. In the building of small freighters the Japanese also had a fine achievement to their credit in the month of August, when twenty-six vessels, each exceeding 1,000 tons, with a total of 109,621 tons, were launched from their yards. May it not be expected that when the American builders get their machinery of construction running smoothly records will be made?

The preliminary work was on a colossal scale. Organization took more time than could well be spared, and discussion about designs and material was so long continued as to be obstructive. The wooden ship and steel ship partisans are still at loggerheads. Getting out the timber from the forests and transporting it presented other problems. And there was the rivalry of the Atlantic and the Pacific yards, some in existence and others to be fitted out. There were so many people getting in the way of one another it seemed as if a real start would never be made. But at last the wheels began to move. Today forty-three shipyards on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts are "humming with industry," and on the Pacific Coast from twenty-five to thirty yards are in operation. It has been estimated that it will take forty to sixty days to finish the wooden ships after launching. Calculations about the steel ships show variation. If at first American builders do not quite keep pace with the British and Japanese, it must be remembered that many of our yards have been literally created out of nothing. Consider that only a year or so ago there were but two yards in the East turning out wooden ships. The production of steel vessels was fair, but no more.

The American builders are already gathering speed. By Nov. 20 thirty-three requisitioned vessels had been completed and released; they were commandeered in an unfinished state in private yards. A good many ships of this class will soon be available. Long before Spring the new program, as distinguished from commandeered resources, should be well advanced. Mistakes too many to count were originally made, but what else could be expected in the multitude of counselors? If all is not order and economy of effort yet, the saw and the riveter's hammer are heard on every hand.

The figures given out by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, contracts let for 884 new vessels, 426 building vessels requisitioned, and 1,409 of all types to be ready and in service by the end of 1918, including 278 big cargo carriers of 7,500 tons and over and 70 transports, are full of encouragement when the warning of Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, the British Controller of shipping, is remembered: that unless the United States constructs 6,000,000 tons annually its military efforts will be crippled. It can be done, but only if there is a steady pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, with a full realization that speed is essential to success in the vast undertaking. The manning of the fleet is another problem. That also calls for organization, mobilization, and the hardest kind of practical effort. No time should be lost in finding the solution and accelerating the ways and means.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Artist Shows His Sense.

Much lamentation over the determination of FRITZ KREISLER to retire from the concert stage till the war is over can confidently be expected from the superior persons who claim that Art is a thing without relation to anything else, especially frontiers. They can say, truly enough, that Mr. KREISLER does not play the violin the worse for having been an Austrian officer in active service, and they have a colorable excuse for saying that what he does with the American money honestly earned is, on general principles, nobody's business except his own.

They—and some people who do not claim to be very superior—can go further and say that Mr. KREISLER, being an Austrian, is not an "enemy alien" at all, at least in the technical sense of that phrase, and that, while he can hardly be called our friend, since his sympathies are confessedly with our foes, he, unlike a good many others in the same or an analogous position, has carefully and consistently observed, so far as the public knows, the excellent advice of the Attorney General—"Keep your mouth shut and obey the law."

None the less is it true that, in taking the action he has, Mr. KREISLER has acted wisely. His retirement is a recognition of facts and conditions as they are. Had he obstinately stood on his legal rights, he would have continued to offend no inconsiderable part of the American public, and though in almost any of our larger cities he could have attracted large and enthusiastic audiences, they would have been made up mainly, as they have been here, of people who applauded him as a Teuton rather than as a violinist, and who took the opportunity he provided to demonstrate that they, too, were in mind antagonistic to our national policies. Sooner or later this would have resulted in disturbances that might easily have developed into violence.

As it is, Mr. KREISLER can withdraw temporarily from view, and he will take with him an amount of approval as a good musician who was a good soldier and who has a sense of propriety and expediency that not all artists possess. This appreciation will be of value to him and to his country when come the better days for which we are all hoping.

A Failure That Was a Triumph.

In THE TIMES of Sunday last there was a remarkable narrative of experiences and achievements at Plattsburg, written by a man who, had he been less of a man, might easily have claimed a serious grievance against the training camp. For to go there he gave up, he said, a position that paid him $12,000 a year, which is a good deal of money. That position he cannot recover, as it is competently filled by a man whom it would be unjust to turn out, and, after doing for three months the hardest kind of work, the writer of the article has been sent back to civilian life as unqualified for holding the commission to which he aspired.

Here is heavy loss—a disappointment in which there lies something of humiliation—enough, surely, to serve not a few as basis for bitter complaint. Instead, there was in the article not even a word of regret. Its author declared that he had received at Plattsburg so much and so many benefits, physical, mental, and moral, that he counted his stay there quite the most profitable employment of time that he had made in his whole life, and with almost lyrical enthusiasm he praised the camp, its surroundings, and all its occupants.

What he wrote should be read with care by the opponents of military training—by those who in all the confidence of ignorant assumption assert that the effects of such training are invariably and entirely brutalizing and degrading. Conversions in that class, however, will be few, as its members scorn facts and are incapable of logic. From the article readers of another sort will get a different lesson, and they will be moved to ask why, if three months in the Plattsburg school do so much for a man, and so much that is as good preparation for peace as for war, exactly such training should not be made available all the time and for all.

To that question there is only one answer, and the answer is universal military training, for peace not less than for war.

Needlessly Starting a Quarrel.

There will be taken up tomorrow at the meeting of the Board of Education's Committee on the Course of Study a question sure to be discussed with bitterness, and sure, no matter how it may be answered, to excite bitter comment. It is the question whether or not the teaching of the German language should continue in the elementary and intermediate grades of the public schools of this city.

It is a great pity that the inquiry is so narrow. As compared with other foreign languages, much that is true can be said as to the value of German, and its equal or superior utility can be maintained by not a few sound arguments. On the other hand, they have a weak case who demand that German should be excluded from our schools because the United States, for many and good reasons, is at war with the German Government. But the Committee on the Course of Study would have avoided, if not all troubles, difficulties, and embarrassments, at least all connected with racial animosities and prejudices, and would have encountered only those that can be discussed calmly, if it had set out to decide, not the fate of German in the public schools, but that of all languages except English.

Even that question is not easy to answer, or rather it is to be answered only by answering another—Can any foreign language be taught in the lower schools efficiently enough to make the instruction profitable to anything like a majority of the pupils?

Opinions on that point will probably differ till the end of time, but it is a significant fact that the demand for the teaching of a foreign language in the public schools, no matter what language, invariably comes from parents who are themselves competent to give their children better training in the one language that interests them than those children can possibly get outside of their own homes. Germans never ask that French be taught, Italians do not yearn for Spanish. All that any of them really desires is "recognition"—recognition of their own racial importance—and for it they are willing that the time of their children should be wasted in the acquisition of what in at least ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is merely a worthless smattering, forgotten within a month after quitting school.

This larger question is the one which the members of the committee should take up.

A SONG FOR AUTUMN PASSING.

Adown the aisles of morning light,
Across the brooding depths of day,
And through the dark defiles of night,
Ye pealing pipes of Autumn, play!

Play the clear anthem of our praise
For harvests reaped and harvests stored;
A ringing jubilate raise
For all the granary's garnered hoard!

Let hill make echo unto hill,
Vale sound antiphonal to vale,
For the rich guerdon of His will
Whose tender mercy shall not fail!

Crowd bars upon melodious bars;
"Thanksgiving!" be the word they say!—
Until thy music touch the stars,
Ye pealing pipes of Autumn, play!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

ART NOTES.

Sargent's Portrait of John D. Rockefeller and a Miniature of Bernhardt.

The portrait of John D. Rockefeller by John S. Sargent is now on view at the Knoedler Galleries. Mr. Rockefeller's fresh pink complexion is that of an outdoor man, a player of golf. The color blooms flower-like under the artist's agile brush, the shadows are translucent, and the beautiful half-tones about the eye sockets and the mouth are as ingratiating as only Sargent or Rubens could make them. The painting of the hands, too, is brilliant. The head seems to have been somewhat cut down in scale from a first plan, and the line where the background meets it is somewhat sharp. That Mr. Sargent is again painting portraits and painting them in this country is matter for congratulation.

Miniature of Bernhardt.

In the Knoedler Galleries is also an ivory miniature portrait of Sarah Bernhardt, painted from life at Long Beach last July by Alyn Williams, President of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters of London, who donates the miniature, which Mme. Bernhardt has signed, to be sold for the benefit of her special charity, the "Union des Arts Pour les Enfants des Artistes Tués à l'Ennemi." A facsimile of the same size as the original has been published by Manzi, Joyant et Cie., to be sold at $1 each for the same charity. The portrait represents an indomitable Bernhardt, practically untouched by time, slim and blond and fair as when twenty years ago she played in "Camille."

Demuth and Fisk.

At the Daniel Galleries Charles Demuth's charming color and original composition are on view in a number of beautiful little schematic designs over which something of joy in the visible world has played. This spirit of delight in colored visions is what they express and communicate. St. George's, Bermuda, is the scene in which the lively action takes place, and the interpretations of laughing sea and gleaming shore are more or less cryptic to the observer on the lookout for objective reality. It is worthy of note that the one picture in which a conventional statement of the thing seen is made is the least interesting of the group. There is some sort of a monument and the British flag. The latter is capitally painted, a triumph of difficult flag color, but the former is absolutely without artistic significance, a vacant spot in the composition that looks like a monument, to be sure, but has no relation to its surroundings in the matter of design; no relation whatever to the delicate shifting movements of color and rhythms of line about it. Perhaps it does more good by thus demonstrating the possibility of looking like something and having no artistic value than it could do in any other way. And the other notes of aesthetic adventure are lovely enough to make the lapse unimportant from the exhibition point of view.

In the smaller room are several landscapes and still-life subjects by Edward Fisk. The landscapes are rich in color and free in line, but are lacking in planar quality. The still life is admirable; the commonest objects, a glass fruit dish with scalloped edge, a cheap vase, a couple of books in ordinary binding, are given their full significance in the artistic scheme and gain distinction by their beautifully subordinated contribution to the whole.

LOOKS TO THE PATRIARCH.

Hope That Head of the Church May Save Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How to save Russia? That is the question nowadays repeated by millions and millions of people all over the world. Who will answer? Three centuries ago Russia was in a similar state of anarchy, helplessness and disorganization. There had been then an interregnum, Rurik's family having been extinguished. There were many pretenders to the Czar's throne, and the boyards had broken into several inimical factions. The Poles, mighty then, like the Germans of today, were supreme masters in the western provinces and, indeed, in Moscow itself. The Swedes were pressing from the north and the Cossacks dominated the south. Treason was rampant everywhere. Plunder, violence, and murder were going on unpunished. Then Patriarch Hermogen sent out his earnest appeals, calling up all true patriots. Whereupon Minin, citizen of Nijny-Novgorod, gathered plenty of money for the army, and Prince Pojarsky was made the chief commander. All the foreign enemies were driven out of Russia, order was established, and the Constituent Assembly selected young Michael Romanoff to the throne. Thus Russia was saved.

Today important news came from Moscow to the effect that the Patriarchate had just been re-established in Russia and that Metropolitan Tikhon has been elected to that post. It is certain that all Russians now are ardently hoping that the new Patriarch will imitate Patriarch Hermogen's glorious example. What a momentous opportunity for him to show to the world that his country was not called in vain "Holy Russia," that faith has not disappeared from the Russian soul, and that free Russians are able to sacrifice themselves for their country no less than formerly did the subjects of the Czar. Russia needs but a moral shakeup in order to re-establish unity, order, and the will to drive the foes from her soil.

Baron Rosen sends me word that the fifteen million Russian soldiers now with the colors do not want to fight, for since the Czar's abdication they see no reason for war. The new Patriarch may show them the reason: Russia must be cleared of the external and internal foes, order established, and the Constituent Assembly elected. Supreme efforts are yet needed in order that the Russian Republic may live.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1917.

Allies' Medals for Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in your paper of Nov. 21, calling attention to the fact that American soldiers, having served with the allied armies, could not, upon joining the American Army, wear any medals of honor received for acts of bravery or deeds of valor while fighting against Germany, failed to mention the fact that Willard Saulsbury, Senator from Delaware, President pro tempore of the United States Senate, and a distinguished member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had foreseen the situation and had offered an amendment to Senate Bill 2796, providing for just such a contingency. This bill, with Senator Saulsbury's amendment attached, passed the Senate and was sent to the House, where it was favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and is now upon the House calendar, ready for action in the coming session of Congress.

EDWIN A. HALSEY.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1917.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT THE CAMPS.

A Close Study of Life at Ayer Shows That Conditions Are the Very Best.

By HENRY ROOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of today's newspapers publish a dispatch from Ayer, Mass., stating that an officer has been appointed at Camp Devens to inspect and sample each meal served to soldiers of the Seventy-sixth Division of the National Army, now undergoing training there, and that "the step was taken as a result of rumors, thought to be part of German propaganda to spread discontent, that sour and stale food, poor meat, and cold coffee had been served the men."

For the sake of all concerned I desire to nail such rumors to the already overburdened mast of despicable falsehood and malicious intrigue whereupon so many other lies made in Germany, or by order of Germany, now are fluttering, exploded, tattered, utterly disproved.

About a month ago the Century Magazine commissioned me to go to one of the national army cantonments and there make an intensive study of the soldiers in training, paying particular attention to their living quarters, food, clothing, general health, and welfare as a whole. After calling at the office of the Secretary of War, after calling upon Provost Marshal General Crowder and Adjutant General McCain and Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, I decided that Camp Devens was representative of all the sixteen national army cantonments, and proceeded there. In response to a request from Washington the Divisional Adjutant of Major Gen. Hodges, commanding Camp Devens, willingly granted me a blanket permit to visit any and every part of the cantonment, freely to enter the 1,490 buildings, to talk with the men when off duty, to be with them at mess and in barracks, and everywhere else. There was absolutely no restriction, and you may be sure that the opportunity was fully availed of.

During the next fortnight I visited practically every part of that enormous military establishment; I was present over and over again at mess of both men and officers; I lounged around barracks and repeatedly talked with scores and scores of privates and noncoms. And I wish to say with all possible emphasis that the men at Camp Devens are getting better food and more of it than most of them ever had in their own homes. Six or eight weeks of the superb physical training they have received has worked a transformation. Most of the men arrived at Camp Devens as we see men on the streets of any city or town—civilians who have never been taught how to stand, how to walk; usually pale of face, with rounded or stooping shoulders. Some were fat, others of slight build, when they arrived. Today that body of soldiers in the making are husky, alert men, hard as nails, and working with intensity born of enthusiasm to get ready for the big job ahead of them on the other side of the Atlantic. No person can visit Camp Devens for half a day and have any possible doubt as to the quality and quantity of food being provided. The splendid physical appearance and the high spirit of those men eloquently give the lie, absolute and uncompromising, to any such wild stories as the propaganda rumor.

For a short time after Camp Devens was opened, I have been told, a company mess here or there did complain that the food was not always properly cooked; and it may be that in a few instances this was true. It is as difficult to obtain good army cooks as cooks for hotels, clubs, and other large groups which must be fed. But the difficulty which occasionally was encountered at the very beginning has been largely, if not entirely, done away with. Camp Devens had barely started its military training when an extensive school for cooks and bakers was opened, and there carefully chosen and exceptionally intelligent men have been taking a thorough and scientific course of cookery. As each week passes more and more of them finish this course of instruction and go back to the mess kitchens. This, I understand, is true of all of the other fifteen national army cantonments.

Let no father or mother, wife or sweetheart, of the men in training have the slightest anxiety as to the welfare of their loved ones. Those men are being better fed, better housed, better looked after physically—from every standpoint—than when they were at home. And they show it plainly to any one who has opportunity to visit a cantonment. If their food were poor or inadequate, their sick rate would not be so small as to be well-nigh unbelievable. The men wouldn't gain from ten to twenty pounds of solid beef and muscle in two months' time; they wouldn't be ruddy, upstanding, eager and determined to get ready for that hell-on-earth, (also made-in-Germany,) where soldiers of the United States Army, in co-operation with soldiers of the Grand Alliance, now are fighting a nation gone mad with blood-lust, a nation whose horrible excesses proclaim it a military degenerate—perpetrators of the most colossal crime in all human history.

HENRY ROOD.
New York, Nov. 26, 1917.

HYLAN BOARD SEEKS ADVICE ON SCHOOLS

Wants Superintendents to Share with Them the Responsibility of New Policies.

GARY SUBSTITUTE NEEDED

Incoming Administrators Take Up the Coal Situation, Fearing Public Institutions May Be Hampered.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan and his associates of the incoming Board of Estimate will proceed cautiously in abolishing the so-called Gary system in the public schools. The "study-work-play" plan is doomed, as the Mayor-elect and his colleagues are pledged to its abolition both through the platform on which they were elected and emphatic utterances on the stump by Judge Hylan himself, but in order to silence any cry of "politics" they are determined that the teaching staff shall share with them the responsibility for abolishing it.

The question was before the new Board of Estimate at a secret conference held in Judge Hylan's private room at the headquarters of the Business Men's League, 50 East Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon and evening. At this meeting it was determined to call into conference members of the Associate Board of District Superintendents and some of the District Superintendents themselves. The conference will be held on Saturday forenoon. The board was notified of the fact in a letter sent to Gustave Straubenmuller, Associate City Superintendent of Public Schools, who is in active charge of the work in the public schools during the illness of Supt. William Maxwell.

Will Consult Educators.

"A majority of the members of the incoming Board of Estimate, including Mayor-elect Hylan, agreed that the expert educators in the city service should have a say in the organization of the school work," said Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, who acted as spokesman for the new board. "For that reason we have determined to get in touch as quickly as possible with the District Superintendents and the Board of Associate District Superintendents with a view of obtaining their views on education to aid us in framing our new policy. We particularly wish to consult them about ways and means of eliminating the Gary system from schools where it has been established, without any inconvenience to the schools and any setback to the pupils. The Gary system is to go, for we consider ourselves pledged to its abolition; the question is what to put in its place."

The Mitchel administration, with the aid of William Wirt, who established the Gary schools in the Indiana city from which the system took its name, has been making plans to establish the Gary system generally throughout the city, and it is already in operation in about 100 schools. It was predicted yesterday that in all probability the so-called Ettinger plan, which involves a modification of the Gary system, temporarily would be substituted wherever necessary in order to give all children of school age in the district the educational opportunity to which they are entitled. Under the Ettinger plan pupils in the lower grades devote all their time to study.

"At the conference today," said Mr. Connolly, "we did not reach any conclusion as to what method should be substituted temporarily. I say 'temporarily,' because the incoming administration will proceed as rapidly as circumstances will permit to the construction of new school buildings in neighborhoods where they are needed."

Coal Shortage Discussed.

The members of the incoming Board of Estimate at the meeting last night, took notice of recent alarming rumors that the city would be hampered after Jan. 1 by a shortage in its coal supply.

"We have instituted an investigation with a view of ascertaining just what the prospects are," President Connolly said. "We want to know where we stand so that we may make sure that public institutions and the work in the city departments and Borough Bureaus shall not be hampered for the lack of an adequate supply of fuel. Especially in the public schools, a shortage would be very serious. We expect to have a full report in a few days."

When questioned regarding prospective cuts in the budget, President Connolly said that the subject had not been discussed at the meeting yesterday.

"But it goes without saying," Mr. Connolly asserted, "that we will hold the Board of Aldermen to compliance with out recommendations that unnecessary new positions and unnecessary salary increases should be eliminated from the budget. In any event, the fact that money has been appropriated for certain men or for certain projects does not mean that the incoming administration will feel itself bound either to make the appointments or carry onward the projects."

Controller-elect Charles L. Craig and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, did not attend yesterday's meeting. Mr. Craig is in Florida, and Sheriff Smith sent word that he had missed a train at Good Ground, where he had been spending the week-end at his new country home. Sheriff Smith did not return to the city until after the meeting had adjourned.

Leader Charles F. Murphy, who had been at his home in Good Ground over Sunday, did not appear either at Tammany Hall or Delmonico's yesterday. It was said that he would be at his desk in Tammany Hall today.

MEETS PORT'S WAR BOARD.

Secretary McAdoo Makes Brief Visit Here.

Secretary William G. McAdoo of the Treasury yesterday made his first visit to New York since the first Liberty Loan campaign. He was accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo. Secretary McAdoo spent most of the morning in conference at the Custom House with members of the War Board of the Port of New York. Collector Byron Newton, Irving T. Bush, and Julius Henry Cohen, members of the board, outlined to the Secretary the magnitude of their task.

Following this conference Secretary McAdoo went to the Federal Reserve Bank, where he spent some time in going over details of the second Liberty Loan campaign. At noon the Secretary went to the Hudson Terminal Building, built above the Hudson tubes, which he constructed. The Secretary received a hearty welcome at an informal luncheon of 200 employes of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, held in the clubrooms on the top floor of the building. There were no speeches, but the Secretary greeted many old friends who were associated with him in building the tubes under the Hudson.

In the afternoon the Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo visited Hero Land at the Grand Central Palace. Returning to the Hotel Vanderbilt after the visit to Hero Land, the Secretary stopped for a few minutes to discuss the War Savings Campaign, which begins next Monday.

"People will be able to buy savings stamps for as low as 25 cents," the Secretary said. "They may paste sixteen of these in a book and with the addition of 12 cents at any post office, making $4.12 in all. They may purchase a savings certificate that at the end of five years will be worth $5, the interest at 4 per cent. compounded quarterly.

"The war savings folder will be much the same. The folder will have twenty spaces, each one representing a $5 stamp. If these are purchased in January at $4.12 each, or $82.40 in all, the interest accruing at 4 per cent., compounded quarterly, will make them worth $100 in five years. Stamps and certificates will be sold at hundreds of thousands of places in the country. These will include post offices, banks, department stores, and institutions of all kinds.

"The people of the country ought to know what it means to save in small quantities. If they only would stop to realize that they may buy a stamp for a quarter, and in that act perhaps send food to a soldier who needs it, they will begin to see how necessary it is to begin saving now. This campaign will start a habit that will outlast the war and will do the country good."

Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo will return to Washington today.

JAPANESE MISSION HOME.

Ishii's Party Tells of Vast War Work in United States.

TOKIO, Nov. 26.—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii and the members of the Japanese mission to the United States which he headed, arrived home today after an uneventful trip.

No formal reception was given the returning mission, in accordance with the wishes of Viscount Ishii. The special train bearing the members was met at Tokio by Premier Terauchi and Foreign Minister Motono, with other Cabinet members, friends of the members of the party, and the chiefs of staff of the army and the navy.

The newspapers give much space to a statement by the mission regarding the vast war work of the United States. Viscount Ishii has made no statement regarding the work of the mission itself.

HERO LAND GREETS FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Jusserand Says He Hopes for Early Peace, but Only with Victory.

BIG NIGHT AT BAZAAR

Women Prominent in Society Preside Over Booths—British Envoy Expected Today.

Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, guest of honor at Hero Land, brought the "French Day" of the big war benefit bazaar to a climax last night when he said in an address in the great ballroom that America and France were in the war to win, no matter how long it took, and that they would fight on until the dawn of the day that would bring a better World, a world free from the threat of Prussianism.

The Ambassador and his party reached Grand Central Palace about 9 o'clock. They were taken over all of the four floors of the big show. The Ambassador carried a large envelope filled with dollar bills and stopped at every booth. He couldn't conceal a slight surprise when, after he had shaken the hand of "General Pershing," America's military leader, held out his hand until it received one of the dollar bills.

M. Jusserand inspected the official exhibit of the French Government, which was opened last night, the exhibits not having arrived in this country until Sunday. In his address later, he said in part:

"I give my thanks and the thanks of France for what you are doing; for your generosity which has taken every shape, which has manifested itself from the first days—from the time when you were officially neutral, for then your heart was not neutral, your heart was with us and your friendship was for us a token of victory.

"I have been around your splendid bazaar and I compliment you heartily—those who have devised this admirable piece of wonder. I have seen the names of a number of nations, all those nations suffering and bleeding, great nations and small ones, all suffering from the criminal tyranny of one set of men whose system has to be swept off the face of the world.

"And now is our chance, and your chance, and we shall not let it escape. The war may last long or it may not last long—I hope it will not last long—but so long as it may last we shall be in it, and you shall be in it, and we shall not lay down our arms until the smallest of these suffering nations is free.

"America has never been defeated, America, once more the ally of France, once more, as at the time when we were fighting with you for your independence. America and our allies will win today and then we shall meet again in triumph and shall once more exchange congratulations and our children and our children's children will be happy to praise the heroes of now who fought and bled. A better world is ahead of us and all of you will be proud to think that each one has done his bit in person or through his children.

"Long live the generous United States, the friend of France!"

Captain Richard Haigh of the British Army, in command of the tank on exhibition at the bazaar, said in an address that the British were perfecting a new-style tank which when put on the firing line next Spring would create a marked change in whatever situation then existed. He drew a picture of three lines of tanks, a thousand in a line, proceeding against the enemy and asked them to imagine what would happen.

"The enemy cannot stop such a line of armored British tanks," he said. "Once a British tank goes over the top and penetrates the enemy's defenses there is nothing more to it."

District Attorney Swann issued a statement last night with regard to Hero Land, in which he said:

"It is most unfortunate that the Army and Navy Bazaar scandal should have come just before the opening of Hero Land, which is a totally different sort of undertaking, and which I am confident is for worthy causes, and is being responsibly and honestly conducted. Mr. Moffatt, Executive Chairman, informs me that no commissions are being paid to any one connected with Hero Land, in prosecuting those who have been accused of breach of trust in connection with the Army and Navy Bazaar, this office has no desire to in any way deter people from visiting and contributing to Hero Land. I believe Hero Land comes under the category of those charitable enterprises deserving of public support."

The funds of Hero Land are being handled exclusively by employes of the Guaranty Trust Company, who make periodical collections from the various booths.

"The Daily Tank" is the name of a daily newspaper published at the bazaar containing notes of the affair. Charles Hanson Towne was the editor of yesterday's issue. Wallace Irwin will edit today's issue.

The management of the Bazaar yesterday received this cablegram from Miss Anne Morgan, addressed to the American Fund for French Wounded:

"Am arranging Xmas tree for French children. Please send stockings."

The stockings will be sent.

The official French exhibit attracted large crowds last night, although many of the exhibits were not in place. One feature that attracted much attention was a field gun, which has been nicked by shell and bullets in hundreds of places. Several gun crews were wiped out while this gun was in one battle.

The British official exhibit continued to draw a large number of visitors, as did the exhibition of official Canadian war pictures.

The favorite floor is that holding "Bagdad," in charge of which is Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. This is by far the gayest part of the bazaar, and has at the entrance the best "bally-hoo" artists in the place, two big parrots, which screech continuously.

"Smileage books," which were on sale for the first time at the Stage Women's War Relief booth, attracted great interest. These books are coupons made up in mileage form, admitting soldiers to theatrical performances arranged at every United States camp by the stage women.

This will be British Day at Hero Land. It is hoped that the British Ambassador will be able to come over from Washington. The official British exhibition room will be headquarters for a large number of distinguished British visitors. Lieut. Col. Rees and Arthur Pollen, the English naval expert, will be among the speakers. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern will give a performance in the afternoon at the Little Theatre. There will be a carnival at night, a feature of which will be an exhibition of bayonet fighting by British soldiers.

Mrs. Jacon H. Schiff has arranged the program for tomorrow, Jewish War Relief Day. Aiding Mrs. Schiff are Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Miss Harriet McB. Lowenstein. A large number of theatrical stars have given their talent to aid tomorrow's program. The feature of the day will be a pageant in the evening, "On the Road to Victory," arranged by Margaret S. Crawford, in which more than 200 persons will take part.

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MISS LA FARGE WED TO LIEUT. OSBORN

Architect's Daughter Married in Grace Church Amid Evergreens and Chrysanthemums.

The wedding of William H. Osborn, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn and a grandson of the late William Earl Dodge, and Miss Margaret La Farge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant C. La Farge and a granddaughter of the late John La Farge, was solemnized at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, and the Rev. Edward C. Chorley of St. Philip's in the Highlands.

The nave pews were entirely cut off from the side seats by a tall hedge of evergreens and tall box trees terminating in circular leafage were arranged in straight lines. Boxwood and white chrysanthemums were arranged at the chancel entrance to carry out the garden idea.

Miss La Farge, who walked with her father, wore a simple white satin gown cut on long straight lines with a plain train and her tulle veil was held in a flat cap effect with orange blossoms. She carried lilies and orchids and wore a platinum and diamond chain having two large emerald pendants. The bride's only attendants were her two cousins, the Misses Mary L. and Florence B. Lockwood, who wore apricot-colored taffeta frocks with lace collars that extended into cape jackets, sashes of pale hydrangea blue and poke bonnets of the same hydrangea-blue satin with flat bows at the back and knots of pink rosebuds at one side. They carried long-stemmed Adam Ward roses.

Mr. Osborn's best man was his brother, Earl D. Osborn, recently invalided home from France, and the ushers were Christopher La Farge, a brother of the bride; Frederick H. Osborn, another brother, who married Miss Margaret Schiefflein; Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., a cousin, and Hamilton Fish Armstrong. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 124 East Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Osborn, who was graduated from Princeton in 1916, is a Lieutenant of the Officers' Reserve Corps and is stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. Mrs. Osborn's grandfather, the late John La Farge, was a famous artist, and her father is an architect of this city. Among the guests at the church were J. Pierpont Morgan and his sister, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Woods; also Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, and others of the large family connections on both sides.

CAPT. PHILIP D. HOYT WEDS.

U. S. Reserve Officer Marries Miss Florence Yale at Brewster.

Miss Florence Yale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Yale of Brewster, N. Y., and Captain Philip D. Hoyt, U. S. R., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Brewster. It was a quiet home wedding, with only the immediate relatives of the bridal pair in attendance. The Rev. Murray H. Gardiner officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white, with a veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

Captain Hoyt is attached to the division staff at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. He was graduated from Princeton, class of '14, and his bride a graduate of Smith College, class of '12. For five years Captain Hoyt was a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Their engagement was announced about a fortnight ago, and the arrangements for the wedding were hastened, as Captain Hoyt has leave of absence for only a few days.

MISS WYETH'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to Lieut. Cass Gilbert, Jr., in St. Bartholomew's Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Javis Wyeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Stephen G. Williams, by her first husband, and Cass Gilbert, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, and Bishop Frederick Courtney of St. James's Church will officiate.

Miss Wyeth will have her sister, Miss Caroline L. Wyeth, as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be the Misses Elsie Croll, a schoolmate; Julia Talcott, Emily Delafield, and Emily Gilbert, a sister of the bridegroom.

Mr. Gilbert, who was in both the first and second Plattsburg camps, has just received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery of the regular army, and returned to New York yesterday, to remain until after the marriage. He will have J. Sanford Saltus as his best man, but the ushers are not yet decided upon.

A small reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 9 East Seventy-fifth Street.

BRIDE OF CAPT. A. RENSHAW.

Miss Jeannette E. Whitlock Wed to Engineer in Calvary Church.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Jeannette E. Whitlock, daughter of the late Bache McEvers Whitlock and Mrs. Whitlock of 24 Gramercy Park, to Captain Alfred Renshaw of the 302d Engineers, U. S. N. A., which took place at 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon in Calvary Church. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the church officiated. Only a few relatives and friends attended the ceremony.

Miss Elizabeth P. Renshaw, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor and only attendant of the bride. Lieutenant Paul Renshaw, U. S. R., was his brother's best man. Captain Renshaw and his bride are spending their honeymoon in the South, after which he will return to Camp Upton, where he has been stationed.

Miss Helen Steele's Wedding.

Miss Helen Lile Steele, daughter of Captain Theophilus Steele, U. S. A., and Second Lieutenant Ben Johnson Breckinridge, U. S. R. C., will be married tomorrow at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in West End Avenue.

Miss Steele is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Theophilus Steele, who was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, and a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, who was one of President Lincoln's close friends and advisers.

Mr. Breckinridge is a son of J. Cabell Breckinridge, a Major in the Confederate Army, and a grandson of John C. Breckinridge, who was Vice President during the Buchanan Administration, but who afterward resigned from the Senate to join the Confederacy, in which he became Secretary of War.

Arthur-Filmer Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice Arthur, daughter of Mrs. Paul M. Filmer of 333 West Fifty-seventh Street, to A. Weslake Filmer, U. S. N., has been announced. Miss Arthur is a stepdaughter of Captain Paul M. Filmer of the Adjutant General's Department, N. A., and her fiancé is his nephew. No date has been set for the wedding.

DIAMONDS

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SIR STARR JAMESON, RAIDER, DIES AT 64

Leader of Famous Invasion of Transvaal in 1895, Just Before Boer War.

JAILED; THEN KNIGHTED

Former Premier of Cape Colony Was Ally of Cecil Rhodes in the Upbuilding of Rhodesia.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sir Leander Starr Jameson died today in London.

Sir Starr Jameson, known in his early life to thousands of British Afrikanders as "Dr. Jim," was, next to Cecil Rhodes, the chief of the band of gentlemen adventurers whose fights against first the native and then the Boer led to the foundation of the Union of South Africa. As a token of his confidence and personal friendship, Rhodes made Jameson one of the trustees of his fortune.

Jameson's own career is marked for most people by its most dramatic and least successful incident—the raid on the Transvaal around New Year's, 1896. But it was only an incident—Jameson himself in later life called it a bad blunder "—in a career which did much to promote the interests, not only of the British Empire but of every resident of South Africa. Jameson, who began life as a venturesome frontiersman, ended it as a statesman of repute. But he was the adventurer all the way through, from the beginning, when he was one of the group, with Rhodes, Burnham, Seious, John Hays Hammond, Carrington, and the rest, which made a civilized country out of the waste that was Mashonaland and is now Rhodesia, to the time when, as Premier of Cape Colony after the Boer war, he used his personality to promote the consolidation of the British and Dutch races into one nationality which had at heart the best interests of South Africa.

The man who died as the Right Honorable Sir Leander Starr Jameson, P. C., was born in Edinburgh, in 1853, and got his M. D. at the University of London in 1877. After a year or so of experience in a London hospital he found his health weakening, and partly for recuperation and partly for adventure he settled himself at Kimberley, then just emerging from the stage of the wild West mining camp.

In the course of a few years Jameson became the leading physician of the South African gold fields, and had acquired a practice whose value was estimated at $50,000 a year. But about 1887 he became well acquainted with Cecil John Rhodes, and from that time on the two men worked together toward the idea of a united South Africa, with a place for both the British and the Dutch races, inside the British Empire.

It was Jameson's intercessions with Lobengula, King of the Matabele, which led that chief to let the first British colonists go through in 1889 and 1890 to found what later became the settlements of Salisbury and Victoria, the nucleus of Rhodesia.

In 1891, after adventures that would have furnished a lifetime's excitement to most men, he was named administrator of Rhodesia. He served in this capacity for four years, during which time he saw the colony get itself established on something like a firm basis. In this period the principal event was the first Matabele war, in 1893, in which Jameson was Commander in Chief and the white forces won an easy and comparatively inexpensive victory. In 1895, at the close of this period, he predicted at a dinner of South African business men the eventual commercial federation of the South African States, in which even the Transvaal would join.

Meanwhile, however, Dom Paul Kruger's Government in the Transvaal had become fearful of British expansion, had encroached on Rhodesia, and was refusing rights to the non-Dutch settlers in the Transvaal. It is as well established as any historical fact can be, after only twenty years' time, that Jameson was made the "goat" of the unfortunate enterprise of Dec. 29, 1895, to Jan. 2, 1896, which had for its object the overthrow of the Kruger Government in the Transvaal. The Uitlander population of Johannesburg, including most of the financial elements of the Boer Republic, had promised to support it not only with money, but with arms; Cecil Rhodes, then Premier of Cape Colony, had had a large part in planning it, and though he later became convinced that it was unwise, would undoubtedly have given it every aid possible; and no effectual denial has been made of the general belief that Joseph Chamberlain, then British Colonial Secretary, was a party to the plot. At any rate, Jameson enlisted a column of adventurers who were followers of his name and of the recently disbanded Bechuanaland Mounted Police and entered the Transvaal on Dec. 29, 1895. The Johannesburg British failed to rise, the Boers mobilized quickly, and on Jan. 2, after heavy losses, Jameson was forced to surrender.

Because he had failed, Jameson, when turned over to the British authorities, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

He had not only failed, but failed very unhappily. At the moment England was engaged in the Venezuela controversy with the United States; France and Russia were allied and still traditionally hostile, and William II. had seized the occasion for his famous congratulatory telegram to Kruger, which was the real beginning of modern Anglo-German antipathy. And so Chamberlain, and some of the others, sacrificed Jameson to save England's face.

Jameson served only six months of his ten months' sentence. During that six months, however, had occurred the second Matabele war. Jameson served in the South African war in 1899 and 1900, and in the last named year was elected member of the Cape Colony Parliament from Kimberley. Then came peace—an unsatisfactory peace to the Boers—and several years of tension. During this period, in 1904, Jameson became Premier of Cape Colony, and held that position till 1908.

Jameson was the Unionist candidate against General Botha for Premier of the Union in 1910, and, though defeated, with the approval of Edward VII., his personal popularity and reputation remained one of the strongest factors in establishing and maintaining the unity of the South African nation. He was a Director of the De Beers Consolidated Company from 1900, of the British South African Company from 1902, and member of the British Parliament from Capetown from 1910 to 1912.

ADMIRAL W. C. COWLES DIES.

Retired Veteran Was Former Commander of Pacific Fleet.

REDLANDS, Cal., Nov. 26.—Rear Admiral Walter Cleveland Cowles, retired, died at his home here today, after an illness of a week.

Admiral Cowles was 64 years old and a native of Connecticut. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1873 and rose through the grades until he was made Rear Admiral on Jan. 14, 1911.

His last active duty was as commander of the Pacific fleet, retiring in July, 1915, after filling this position a year. Previously Admiral Cowles had been commander of the United States naval station in Havana, and also at the head of the Asiatic fleet.

Admiral Cowles was a brother of Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, retired, of Farmington, Conn.

Dr. Ami J. Magnin, Noted Surgeon.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Dr. Ami Jacques Magnin, chief surgeon of the American Hospital at Neuilly, died suddenly last night. He was one of the foremost French surgeons and was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1910 in recognition of his skill. He lived in Paris and was a member of the Travelers' Club.

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CONCERTS OF A DAY.

Bauer and Thibaud, Bonnet, Clara Clemens, and Oscar Seagle.

Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud finished yesterday afternoon the series of performances they have been giving in the Punch and Judy Theatre of Beethoven's ten sonatas for piano and violin. It was the third concert, and the program comprised the sonatas in A, op. 12; in F, op. 24, and A. op, 47, dedicated to Kreutzer. The audience was the largest that has been to any of these concerts, and obviously enjoyed the finished and refined interpretations of the two artists.

Joseph Bonnet, the French organist, had another large audience in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon at the third in his series of historical organ recitals. His program for this one was deveted to Handel, represented by a prelude and fugue in F minor and the tenth organ concerto, and pieces by d'Aquin, Padre Martini, Krebs, Mozart, Samuel Wesley, and Bocly; of the last four pieces were given.

Clara Clemens opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by Mark Twain's own daughter, her recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, when she was assisted at the piano by her husband, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, who also composed one of her contralto songs, "Goodbye." Mrs. Gabriowitsch gave a place to German composers, including Richard Strauss, and to early Italians, one Leonardo Vinci, differing from the famous painter by two letters and 200 years. The singer made her best effect in Debussy's "C'est l'Etrasse," sung mezzo voce in contrast with much louder declamation yesterday, and repeated a second time, as were Bizet's "April" and Moussorgsky's "Hopak," to which last the accompanist added true Russian fervor.

Oscar Seagle, an admired baritone, put his wealth of voice at the service of patriotic airs in his Aeolian recital last evening, not alone American's anthem, which he sang first, but also a stirring martial song from Paladilhe's "Patrie," and a more descriptive "La-Bas" of Fourdrain, in which these French composers gave something of the war feeling of the present-day Belgium and Alsace. Mr. Seagle had rough, rollicking tunes like the "Vive Henri IV.," encored with the old French "L'Amour de Moi"; some Dvorak gypsy pieces, the last one repeated, and Fourdrain's "Carnaval," also done twice.

There were tenderer moments, and for variety there might have been more of these, such as Dvorak's "The Old Mother," a Swedish folksong of "The Dove and the Lily," and a group of negro spirituals, "camp meeting songs," that Mr. Seagle gave with a Southern relish. He encored "I Want to Be Ready" among the American melodies, adding at the close the beautiful "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," twice over, and "Brother Andrew, Where You Been?" songs that lay on the borderland between smiles and tears, and were much applauded.

W. H. CRANE IN VAUDEVILLE.

He Appears in a Playlet at the Palace—Bessie Clayton Back.

William H. Crane made his vaudeville appearance yesterday afternoon in a sketch apparently made to order for the purpose and suffering from the weaknesses which commonly attach to a work evolved under those conditions. Despite its crudeness, however, the piece gives Mr. Crane certain opportunities, and it is possible that the popularity and distinguished service of the star may supply the vital spark. The piece is a true-to-vaudeville playlet entitled "Winter and Spring," the work of Thomas F. Fallon.

Bessie Clayton returns to the Palace with a new and imposing dance production, and May Wirth, whose talents as an equestrienne has been amply demonstrated in other fields, proves no less amazing as a vaudeville artist. Adele Rowland, with several new songs and some of the old ones, is also present.

GEORGE P. POPE DEAD.

Brooklyn Art Collector Was Noted for His Catholic Benevolences.

George P. Pope, a Brooklyn millionaire, art collector, and long prominent in the charities of the Catholic Church, died on Sunday at his winter residence in Atlantic City, N. J. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Pope had given much of his wealth to charity and for church decoration. One of his gifts was the marble altar in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn, and he also gave the organ in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Barbara. He was made a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory by the late Pope Leo XIII. in 1902.

Mr. Pope was a brother of the late John Pope, who made a fortune in the tobacco business in Virginia, and after his death in 1896, George Pope, together with his sisters, came into the estate. George Pope received more than $1,313,870 and the home at 871 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, which is one of the show places of Brooklyn, and which contained bric-a-brac and art works worth $750,000. Mr. Pope had many business interests, the main one being the manufacture of bricks.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM EDWARD CLARK, 50 years old, a fashion artist employed by the Butterick Publishing Company, died at his home, 875 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, on Sunday. He was a member of De Long Council, 725, Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. MARGARET A. DWYER, wife of Thomas F. Dwyer, who is a member of the transportation firm of Dwyer Brothers, died on Sunday at her home, 453 Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn, aged 38 years.

WILLIAM B. SPENCER, 60 years old, a retired merchantman, died on Saturday at his home, 627 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was unmarried.

FREDERICK AUGUST HERMAN CORDES, a retired merchant tailor, died at his home, 151 Union Street, Union Course, L. I., on Sunday. Mr. Cordes was 69 years old.

Mrs. FRANCES AGNES BARNES, 51 years old, wife of Police Sergeant John J. Barnes, died on Saturday at her home, 42 Freedom Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.

JOHN S. RIDLEY, a retired ship carpenter, formerly for fifty years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Saturday at his home, 169 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

WATSON WEBSTER CASE, recording officer for the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, died on Saturday of pneumonia at his home, 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

Lieutenant ISADORE LAZARD, for many years a Justice and a Councilman of the Borough of Woodridge, N. J., died in this city. He was born in Luxembourg, eighty-five years ago.

AUGUST BRAUN, who for fifty-eight years had the privilege of supplying chairs for skaters on the lake in Central Park, died yesterday at his home in this city in his eighty-sixth year.

Major JAMES D. FERGUSON, former President of the First National Bank of Baltimore and Chief of Staff of General Fitzhugh Lee in the civil war, died in Baltimore last night. He was a native of Charleston, S. C., and was 80 years old.

NORVAL GREEN, a veteran of the civil war, who was wounded at Drury's Bluff, died yesterday at his home in Greenwich, Conn. He was a Freemason.

DAVID ERWIN MARTINE, a Corporal in the Fifth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Totten, died on Sunday in the Post Hospital. He enlisted in Kansas, his native State.

The Rev. FRANCIS WARD CARROLL, son of D. Hobson Carroll, died on Sunday at Silver City, N. M., in his forty-second year. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, and graduated from Bishop's College, Quebec, and for a time was a member of the clergy at the Episcopal Cathedral in that city. He left two brothers, the Rev. Marcus H. Carroll and R. Ward Carroll of West New Brighton, S. I.

The Rev. A. HINCKLEY, for the last ten years pastor of the First Unitarian Church at Wilmington, Del., is dead at his home in that city, in his seventy-third year. He was the father of Allen Hinckley, who sang bass roles at the Metropolitan Opera House.

GEORGE R. GIBSON, for forty years in the brush importing business in this city, died on Sunday at his home, 109 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J. He was also interested in brush factories in France and Japan.

Mrs. MARY B. LAUGHLIN, wife of Henry A. Laughlin, the retired Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, died at her home in Philadelphia yesterday. Before her marriage Mrs. Laughlin was Miss Mary B. Reed of Washington, Penn.

DUTTON'S

CHRISTMAS CARD ROOM NOW OPEN

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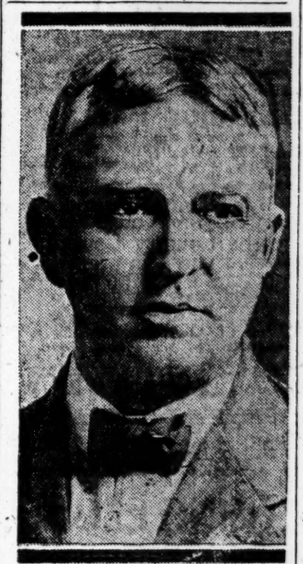
F. MATTHEWS DIES IN RAILROAD STATION

School of Journalism Instructor Succumbs While on His Way to His Classes.

LONG IN NEWSPAPER WORK

Trustee of Cornell University and Historian of World Cruise of Our Navy.

Franklin Matthews, Associate Professor at the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, was stricken with heart failure yesterday morning while passing through the Pennsylvania Station, and died within fifteen minutes. Although Professor Matthews had only missed two lectures at the School of Journalism in the last two years, he had been suffering from diabetes and hardening of the arteries. Hoping to stay the advance of these maladies and also to reduce his weight, he adopted a rigorous diet last September, losing twenty-six pounds in thirty days. He had a severe heart attack a week ago Sunday, but although weakened by suffering he continued his work at the School of Journalism, without



Prof. Franklin Matthews.

discussing his condition, except to remark once to one of his assistants that the coming Christmas would probably be his last.

Professor Matthews left his home at 427 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., yesterday morning on the 8:47 train to attend a meeting of the School of Journalism's Committee on Instruction, at which a five-year basis for the course was to be discussed. He had amused himself at breakfast by reading an article in a morning newspaper describing the easy familiarity with which he conducted his courses at the school. At about 9:30 o'clock an attendant in the Pennsylvania Station found him sitting partly conscious on a bench.

"Send for my son Crosby. He is upstairs in the Y. M. C. A. department," Professor Matthews managed to gasp. Dr. O. M. Rath, assistant physician of the station, emergency hospital, and Crosby Matthews, who is physical instructor of the station's Y. M. C. A. department, were summoned, but when they reached Professor Matthews he was unconscious, and a few minutes later died. The body was taken to an undertaker's and will be removed to his home today. The funeral services will take place tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at his home in Woodhaven. In obedience to Professor Matthews' long expressed wish his body will be cremated.

Professor Mathews was born in St. Joseph, Mich., in 1858. He received his college education at Cornell University, graduating with the degree of B. A. in 1883 and remaining for a year of post-graduate work. He then became one of the assistant managers of the late Major J. B. Pond's lecture bureau, traveling with Henry Ward Beecher, Mark Twain, Carl Schurz, and Clara Louise Kellogg, the singer, whose cousin, in 1886, he married. In the same year he met Dr. Talcott Williams, who is now director of the School of Journalism, but who was then managing editor of The Philadelphia Press. Dr. Williams engaged him as a reporter and an editor of The Press, with which publication he remained until 1890. He then came to this city, and was at first employed by The World. From The World in the same year he went to The Sun, where he remained until 1912.

While he was in the service of The Sun Professor Matthews acted as a reporter-correspondent and as an editor. He represented The Sun on the historic cruise around the world of the United States Battleship Fleet in 1907-1909, going on the lecture platform for some months after his return, and writing for Harper's Weekly, Harper's Monthly, and other publications, and also publishing several books about the cruise.

Professor Matthews became a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1912, remaining for two years, first as assistant Sunday editor and later as night city editor. He was also in 1912 that he became associate in journalism at the then newly established School of Journalism at Columbia. He was made an associate professor in 1914. Cornell University in 1913 elected him a trustee of the University.

In commenting on the death of his associate, Dr. Talcott Williams said yesterday:

"Professor Matthews's death will, temporarily at least, take away a very important side of our work in the School of Journalism. He had an extraordinary knowledge of the details of practical newspaper technique, having learned these details under the great newspaper men of the last generation of The Sun—Charles A. Dana and S. Merrill Clarke. The teaching of practical newspaper technique was his specialty in the School of Journalism. He also had a most winning personality. All his pupils called him 'boss.'"

The fourth and third year classes of the School of Journalism met at noon yesterday in the classroom where Professor Matthews taught to draw up this appreciation of what he had been to them:

Franklin Matthews was our friend, our comrade, and our "Boss," as he loved to be called. He often said, "My ideal of teaching is that it should be by personal contact rather than by rules of pedagogy." He was always willing to help, advise, and encourage. His work here will remain both for us and for the school a lasting influence.

The classes which Professor Matthews taught at the School of Journalism have been suspended until Dec. 4.

Tribute from a Former Pupil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great is the loss and sorrow that the death of Franklin Matthews, Associate Professor in the Pulitzer School of Journalism, brings to those who knew him in his academic life. Mr. Matthews has been an exponent of all that is best and most disinterested in journalism. His courses in the School of Journalism were catalogued as technical ones, essentials of newspaper technique, reporting, copy-reading, and editing. This was the smallest part of his work. Of far greater value was the love and appreciation of the profession that he instilled into each of his pupils. He loved journalism and he made every one with whom he came in contact love it.

In the outline he made of one of his courses was a list of "Dont's" for newspaper men. His pupils knew this lesson by heart before he taught it, for from the beginning he had been living out those principles for them. He gave technical explanations of the value of confidence, honesty, and kindness in journalism, but his every action showed the human working out of these principles.

"Never do as a newspaper man what you would not do as a gentleman," was one of his favorite maxims in his professional and private life. And in both branches he is equally worthy of the respect and praise of his associates and pupils.

A FORMER PUPIL.

New Rochelle, Nov. 26, 1917.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Anniversaries.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Levy announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage today. At home after 8 P. M., Manhattan Square Hotel.

Born.

FRANK.—On Nov. 25, Beth Israel Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Frank, a son.

Engaged.

GOODRICH—HALSTEAD.—Mrs. Mabel Halstead, 213 West 140th St., New York City, announces the engagement of her daughter, Edna Florence, to Mr. Julian Shepard Goodrich of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Nov. 24, 1917.

EKLUND—JOHNSON.—Karin Johnson to Gustave Eklund.

Married.

BEACH—WEED.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. John McNab, Oriena, daughter of Mrs. Laura Kelsey Weed, to Brewster Sperry Beach, Ensign U. S. Naval Reserve, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brewster Beach.

DAFT—ROSENGARTEN.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Rosengarten announce the wedding of their daughter, Madeline, to Mr. Max Daft on Sunday, Nov. 25.

KELLET—WEBSTER.—Nov. 26, by Rev. W. John Murray, Virginia Langley Webster to Carroll Boyce Kelley.

LA FARGE—OSBORN.—On Nov. 26, at Grace Church, New York City, Margaret Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant La Farge, to Lieut. William Henry Osborn, Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery and Rev. Dr. E. Clowes Chorley officiating.

MALLORY—WISKE.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Wiske announce the marriage of their daughter, Mabel Louise Wiske, to First Lieutenant John H. Mallory, U. S. R., on Saturday, Nov. 24, 1917, in New York.

RENSHAW—WHITLOCK.—Nov. 24, 1917, at Calvary Church, by the rector, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Jeannette Emmet, daughter of the late Bache McEvers Whitlock and Mrs. Whitlock, to Captain Alfred Renshaw, 302d Engineers, U. S. N. A.

Died.

AHERN.—On Nov. 26, 1917, at her residence, 243 East 116th St., Ellen T. Ahern, formerly Principal of Public School 130, New York City; beloved sister of Sarah A. Ahern and the late Mrs. James McCaffery. Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's Church, East 117th St., where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

ALEXANDER.—At the New York Hospital, on Sunday, Nov. 25, Walter Scott Alexander, sixth son of the late Charles Jameson Alexander of Hawick, Roxburgshire, Scotland. Funeral private.

ARONSON.—Rachael, at Harrison, N. J., beloved wife of Jacob Aronson, daughter of Bennett and the late Dora Bernstein, sister of Ida Gottlieb and Annie, Bessie, and Dave Bernstein, on Monday, 1:15 A. M. Funeral from chapel of Meyers & Co., 228 Lenox Ave., New York City, at 1 P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917. Burial at Union Fields, Kehillah Jeshurum.

BRAUN.—August, suduenly, on Nov. 26, beloved husband of Josephine Braun and father of Augur, Bruno, Jr., Herman P. Braun, and Josephine Hinzel, aged 85 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 316 East 67th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 8 P. M., Amity Lodge, 323, F. and A. M., and Arion Society are invited.

BROKAW.—Elizabeth Bacon, daughter of Morton V. and Sophia B., Nov. 23, at St. Paul, Minn. Funeral at late residence, Bound Brook, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 2:30 o'clock.

BROOKS.—Suddenly, at Red Bank, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 26, Mary E., widow of Charles H. Brooks, in her 78d year. Funeral services on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, 340 West 86th St., New York City. Interment private.

BULLARD.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 25, 1917, at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Frances Atwood, beloved wife of Dr. William E. Bullard. Funeral services at her late residence today at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BURKE.—Nov. 25, 1917, at his home, 2,108 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, William, beloved husband of Cathrine Werkmeister Burke. Fufieral from 2,103 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M. Requiem mass at 9:30 A. M. at the St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

CARROLL.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, 1917, at Silver City, N. M., Rev. Francis Ward Carroll, son of B. Hobson Carroll, Mus. Doc., and brother of R. Ward Carroll and Rev. Marcus H. Carroll, aged 41 years. Burial at Silver City, N. M.

DRYPOLCHER.—Esther, Nov. 26, 1917. Funeral service Wednesday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,125 Woodycrest Av.

FERDON.—At Damascus, Va., Nov. 25, Arthur Irving Ferdon, beloved son of Rachel and Henry S., of Leonia, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIELD.—At Milton, Mass., Nov. 25, James Bates Field, son of William L. W. and Rebecca Swift (Gill) Field, aged 14 years; burial private. Memorial service in the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Milton, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M. In view of the great causes needing support at the present time, it is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent to the service.

FRASER.—Graduate of Northwestern University, suddenly, on Nov. 25, Florence E., daughter of Annie W. and John W. Fraser, Sergeant of Second Branch Detective Bureau. Funeral from her late residence, 1,187 Clay Av., Bronx, Wednesday, 10 A. M. Services at St. George's Episcopal Church, 219th St. and White Plains Av., Williamsbridge. Interment Woodlawn. Chicago and Evanston papers please copy.

GIBSON.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1917, George Rodney, husband of Mary V. Gibson. Funeral services at his late home, 109 South Munn Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, D., L. & W. R. R., at 1:51. Kindly omit flowers.

GUERTIN.—Lucy Henry, widow of Pierre A. Guertin, in her 80

ELEANOR PAINTER IN LIGHT COMEDY

"Art and Opportunity" a Charming Romance of Feminine Character.

MISS PAINTER SINGS TWICE

A Masterly Little Play by an American Boy Who Fell at Loos.

"ART AND OPPORTUNITY," a comedy in three acts, by Harold Chapin. At the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Tenby.....Martin Haydon
George Frederick Gossamore..Grant Stewart
Algernon George Frederick Gossamore, Edward Douglas
Pauline Cheverelle.....Eleanor Painter
Lady O'Hoyle.....Katharine Stewart
Algernon Horatio Gossamore.....Cecil Yapp
Henry Bently.....Frank Mills

That rarest of all things came to the Knickerbocker last night, a light comedy written with a masterly touch and sustained with workmanlike skill and vigor from the first word to the final curtain. There were those in the audience who seemed to wonder for a time what the Eleanor Painter of musical comedy was doing in this gallery of high art; and there were those who were baffled by the leisurely development and the subtle rhythms of the little play. But attention never for a moment wandered; and when the true scope and method were manifest the audience as a whole gave way to the freshest delight, the heartiest laughter. The end was a triumph of delicate inspiration and exquisite comedy.

One was reminded at first of "The Mollusc," that eerily clever study in selfish femininity with which Mary Moore and others delighted us. This Pauline is a young American widow, with slender income and mounting debts. She has captured a young English nobleman, and comes to be looked over by his family, who are bent on breaking off the match. She gives no evidence of loving the young man, and it presently appears that she does not love him. Half frankly and half with arch guile she owns that she is an adventuress. But she plays her little game with such resources in clever mystification, with such a fund of inspiration in guile, that she ends by charming the whole household—the boy's father, Lord Worplesdon, a dowager aunt, and Uncle Horatio, the Duke.

And very early in the evening a note is struck which sharply distinguishes the play from "The Mollusc," the heroine of which was the clever intriguer throughout, the sybarite of selfish ease. Quasi "adventuress" though Pauline is, and pushed by her needs to desperate simulations, there is a strong substratum of normal womanhood in her character, of bewitching amiability, and of tremulous, half-unconscious emotion.

Divining that the boy does not really love her, and that his father does, she shifts to the match which is more suitable in point of years. There even comes a moment when it seems that she may be setting her cap for the Duke, a dry and ridiculous old party, who in his way is also charmed. But her eye has ceased to be bent on fortune and social position. It rests, in fact, on the Duke's secretary, the only member of the household who is her equal in cleverness, in subtlety of address, and in native honesty and sense.

In fact, Pauline really proposes. Left alone with him, she sits at the piano and sings a song of Spring and love. It is a haunting, compelling melody, and with Miss Painter's fresh young voice and witching coquetry it lifts the play to a mood of essential poetry and romance. Only the man to whom the song was addressed failed to sense what it signified. The audience applauded to the echo. And once again, in the last act, Miss Painter sang—when she was sending her man the note that brought him to her side and to his senses. It was he who did the final proposing—trust Pauline for that!

The gradations by which the charming "adventuress" of the first act developed into the full-hearted, though still adroit, young woman in love are subtle in the extreme, exquisitely felt by the playwright and denoted with unerring art. On the whole, one is inclined to rate the play even above "The Mollusc," and that would make it the most masterly high comedy ever written by an American. For, like Hubert Henry Davies, who also lived in England and wrote of English life, Harold Chapin was an American. He was one of our young men who entered the English army at the outbreak of the war. He was killed at Loos, and in his death we have lost, among other things, the most promising of our playwrights.

For Miss Painter also the evening was a triumph. In youth and good looks, as in voice, she is thoroughly suited to the part. Histrionically she may be less expert than Marie Tempest, who played it in London, but she acts throughout with high intelligence and rare skill. It must be said that she used her eyes rather obviously, and emphasized her effects with many a moue. That was perhaps a trick she brought with her from the musical stage—or perhaps it was the result of an effort to make her effects register in an auditorium far too big for this type of play. But these are venial faults, which will doubtless be toned down. Potentially the performance was in every way worthy of the play.

The cast as a whole was admirable, and the stage management reflects high credit on Clifford Brooke. Unfortunately the success of the production is jeopardized by the slenderness of the play and the size of the theatre. "The Mollusc" itself on its first production failed for similar reasons, though this was by far the most successful artistically. Fortunately Miss Painter is one of us, and, whatever the present outcome, the time will arrive when play and performance come into their own.

TUNEFUL AIRS AID 'THE STAR GAZER'

Franz Lehar's Music Feature of Romantic Costume Comedy of England of 1830.

LYRICS OUTSHINE THE BOOK

John Charles Thomas, Carolyn Thomson, and John T. Murry Brightest Spots of Cast.

THE STAR GAZER, a musical comedy in three acts. Book by Cosmo Hamilton; lyrics by Matthew C. Woodward; music by Franz Lehar. At the Plymouth Theatre.

Peter Blunt.....John T. Murray
Kitty.....Carolyn Thomson
Peckham.....John Harwood
Arthur Howard.....John Charles Thomas
Sir Joshua Puddifant.....Alfred Hemming
Lady Puddifant.....Jeanne Belyea
Rebecca Puddifant.....Edna Temple
Elizabeth Puddifant.....Carolyn Duffy
Alderman Hornblower.....George Harcourt
Martha Hornblower.....Wanda Lyon
Mrs. Hornblower.....Catherine Manning
Squire Trendlecombe...Theodore F. Reynolds
Mrs. Trendlecombe.....Elisabeth Goodall
Anne.....Sidonie Espere
Lieutenant Claydown.....Arthur Geary
Horace Bowyer.....Billy Lynn
Nicholas Finchley.....Jack Paulton
Miss Honora Titterton.....Isabel Vernon
Percy Ebblewhite.....Paul Irving
Mr. Ollyffe.....Herbert Salinger
Footman.....Owen Hervey

A first-rate score by Franz Lehar is combined with a listless book and an ill-advised setting in "The Star Gazer," presented here for the first time last night at the Plymouth Theatre. The piece is a romantic costume play of the England of 1830, peopled with about a score of folk who dress in the bright colors of the period, but who are themselves rather dull. As a result the piece is really diverting only when the orchestra plays.

In at least two respects, however, the new piece is a novelty. In the first place, it is devoid of a chorus; secondly, it contains no person deliberately inserted for comedy purposes. These omissions are explained in part by the program, which describes the piece as a comedy with music instead of a musical comedy. Its three acts, however, contain twenty numbers, and the music is the most important factor throughout.

The story concerns itself with a pair of romances, one of which has the star gazer as the central figure, and is reported to be an original work by Cosmo Hamilton, related in no way to the libretto which accompanied Lehar's music when it was heard abroad. As a story it is altogether unimportant, but from the historical standpoint it possesses a certain value in demonstrating the overwhelming superiority of the present times. It proves, among other things, that there is nothing quite so brazen as an English maiden of 1830.

The cast is chiefly noteworthy by reason of the presence of John Charles Thomas, whose splendid voice is heard to greater advantage than ever before. In addition to singing well he also wears the clothes of the period with grace and distinction, an accomplishment not shared by the entire company. John T. Murray, hitherto identified more or less with the Winter Garden, gives a surprisingly good performance in the title rôle, and a young woman named Carolyn Thomson, called upon suddenly last Thursday to replace Beth Lydy, also distinguished herself. Miss Thomson's performance, regarded purely as a feat of memory, was a considerable achievement, but it had other merits as well.

Wanda Lyon, also erstwhile of the Winter Garden, was at all times a pretty picture, and Jennetta Methven sang some high notes which appeared to satisfy the audience. The lyrics, by Matthew C. Woodward, are considerably above the average.

MUSIC NOTES.

Jean Bol, a Belgian tenor and recent war refugee, sang yesterday before the Women's Oriental Club, at 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, the home of Mrs. Yada, wife of the Japanese Consul General in New York.

Frieda Hempel will tonight visit Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., to sing for the 4,000 boys in khaki a request program, including "Last Rose of Summer" and "Annie Laurie."

Johanna Gadski has been engaged as soloist for a concert of the Arion Society of New York at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 9, under the direction of Carl Hahn.

HERO LAND

Grand Central Palace

50c—Admission—50c

BRITISH DAY—TO-DAY

There is no selling in the aisles.

THIS AFTERNOON

1 P. M.-6 P. M.—General Dancing and Band Concert at the British War Relics Exhibits. The following will speak:
4:30 P. M.—Arthur Pollen.
5:00 P. M.—Lieut. Col. Rees.
9:30 P. M.—Frank Bohm.
10:00 P. M.—Captain Dugmore
Sir Cecil Spring-Rice will be here.

DON'T FORGET

The Italian Section—The French Exhibits. The Jewish Relief Exhibition. Five Restaurants. Luncheons, Teas, Dinners, Suppers for All Purses.

THE EVENING

9-12—Carnival of Sports. Cartoonists:
R. M. Outcault—George McManus—Clare Briggs—Tom Powers—Tom McNamara—Harry Hirschfield—Winsor McCay—Rube Goldberg, whose drawings will be sold at auction.

AND ALL THE TIME

The British Tank Britannia in Battle. The Streets in Bagdad—Hindenburg Trenches. Ice Skating Rink—Dancing, Grand Hall and Ballroom—Submarine Divers. GAMES FOR THE KIDDIES.

Every Week Day from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. until Dec. 12.

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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. "THE RED HEADS," WITH All Seats WM. K. SAXTON, HOPKINS, Reserved AXTELL & CO., and 7 Others. 25, 35, 50

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d St. Mats.—Aft.—Eve.

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An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.
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PRINCESS Theatre Thurs. Eve. 8:30
Beg'g Nights, $2. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. Seats Now.
DOROTHY DONNELLY Presents
SIX MONTHS OPTION
New Comedy of Love and Marriage.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. PHONE 40 BRYANT
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat
The Musical Hit of the Year! THE STAR GAZER
Comedy With Music—With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
John T. Murray, Carolyn Thomson.

44TH STREET —ROOF— Phone Bryant 61
Mat. Sat only. Prices $1 to $2.50.
Opening POSTPONED Till SAT. Dec. 1 at 9.
Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production
Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls.
Regular Theatrical Performance. No Restaurant No Smoking.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat.
Odds and Ends OF 1917
Harry Watson, Jr. Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evs. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Tom'w Thanksgiving & Sat.
Grace George
in HENRY BERNSTEIN'S GREAT PLAY
"L'ELEVATION"
(THE HEIGHTS)

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Smartest of Musical Comedies "Oh, Boy"
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
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JOHN DREW MARGARET ILLINGTON
Drew - Illington
IN PINERO'S COMEDY The Gay Lord Quex

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksg'g, Sat. 2:30.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

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GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Tom'w, Thank'g, Sat.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

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The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT.
Extra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

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New Songs, New Dances, New Specialties.
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LAST 7 TIMES of "IN THE ZONE" and 3 Other Plays
Mon., Dec. 3—Entire Change of Bill. Seats Now.

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Noteworthy Cast Includes A. E. ANSON.
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Business Before Pleasure
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Aeolian Hall, Sat., Dec. 1, at 11 A. M.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
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100 Musicians at both Concerts.
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THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. at 2 ($1 to $5). CARMEN, Farrar, Peterson (debut); Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
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Fri. at 8, Prince Igor. Alda, Delaunois, Perini; Amato, Althouse, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Bodansky.
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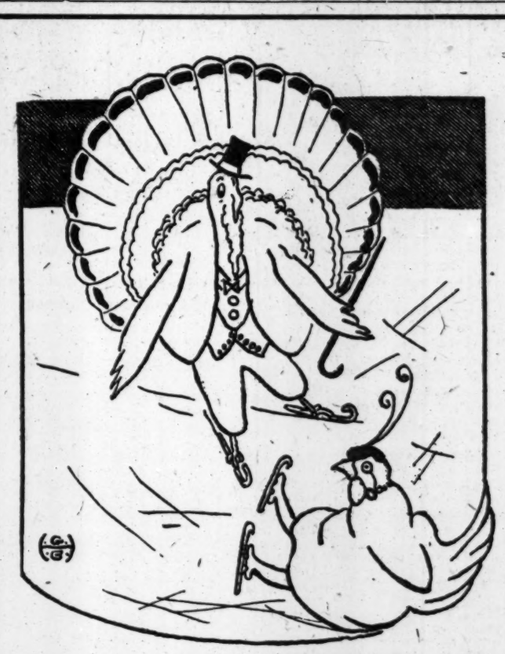

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BASEBALL NOT TO BE HIT UNDULY HARD BY WAR TAXES

TRAVELING TAX NO BAR TO BASEBALL

John B. Foster Says Clubs Can Easily Meet Railroad and Pullman Burden.

EACH TEAM TO PAY $1,100

Secretary of Giants Suggests That Lower Player Limit Would Meet New Costs.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants compiled a few statistics yesterday to show that the war tax on railroad and Pullman fares is not going to be so great a burden as some of the baseball club owners have tried to make out. Mr. Foster points out that much of the talk of the calamity howlers is groundless, and that the war taxes on each club will not be so large as to make it difficult for each team to shoulder the burden.

The average mileage of a major league baseball club during the season is about 11,000 miles. Pittsburgh usually has the greatest mileage because it makes more trips to the Western cities for Sunday games than any of the other clubs, and the Pirates' figures usually go above 13,000 miles. Secretary Foster figures that the 8 per cent. tax on railroad fares and the 10 per cent. on Pullman tickets will mean a cost of about $1,100 a season for each club. So Uncle Sam's tax on the sixteen traveling baseball clubs of both major leagues next season will amount to about $18,000.

An additional cost of more than $1,000 a club for the season is, according to Mr. Foster, nothing for the club owners to sit up nights worrying about. As for additional costs at hotels, Mr. Foster doubts if the prices will be much higher than they were last season. The additional cost of baseball through war taxes and the advanced cost of living, Mr. Foster believes, can be met easily by cutting the player limit to eighteen or twenty players. Mr. Foster is an optimist concerning the conditions in baseball, and although the clubs will be hit hard through the draft, he sees no reason why the clubs cannot go right along with the players who are available.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League got back to his office yesterday for the first time since the minor league pow-wow in Louisville a few weeks ago, when the pet scheme of Mr. Barrow and Ban Johnson for a new major league was voted down by the National Association.

If the promoters of the new circuit had money enough the plan would have been adopted. According to the rules of the National Agreement, provision is made for compulsory compensation to clubs which are dropped by a league for the purpose of including its territory into another organization of higher class. This is one of the fundamental principles of organized baseball, and it would have been necessary for the promoters of the new circuit to compensate four International League clubs and four of the American Association. A proposition of this sort to satisfy the injured feelings of the four clubs in each circuit, which were to have been left out in the cold, would have entailed an outlay of a large amount of money.

Another barrier which stood in the way and which was pointed out by Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission makes it plain that no club in any circuit can be dropped if the club has fulfilled all its contractual obligations except that adequate compensation be made for its privilege and territory. While unanimous consent of all the clubs in both the International League and American Association was necessary to put through this scheme there was not even a majority of clubs on either circuit willing to vote for it. So the Union League, the Continental League, or whatever they were going to call it, perished. If leagues were permitted to reorganize in this way to eliminate the weaker clubs, baseball would defeat its own ends, according to the opinion of baseball officials.

President Johnson continues to explain his suggestion about the exemption of players to keep the major leagues up to their high standard next season. In a statement given out in Chicago Sunday the American League head, among other things, admitted: "Fully 90 per cent. of the players in the major leagues will meet the draft requirements, and with the tremendous demand for men, it can be readily understood how great will be the drain upon the profession. The patriotism of the players is unquestioned, and I am confident that they will all cheerfully respond when the call summons them to the colors."

"In this trying period," continued Mr. Johnson, "the Government can wait on the convenience of none, and men must report when notified. Such conditions will arise in 1918 and must result in endless confusion in the great baseball family. The matter of maintaining a contest of keen interest that would appeal to the public seems impossible of accomplishment."

Most of the baseball men do not agree with this pessimistic view which Johnson draws of next season's possibilities. There will be minor leaguers to fill up the gaps. The draft board of the National League declared yesterday that it would be possible to call back the scores of veterans who have retired from the game during the past few seasons. Many of the old timers, who had to give way to youth, could still hold their own if it was necessary. When players like Chief Bender can come back and pitch the kind of ball that he did last year, it should be possible for many other veterans to achieve success. The draft will deplete the ranks of the major leagues, and while the standard may not be as high as with the youthful players, there is no doubt that the clubs can find enough players to make interesting the championship races in both circuits.

The American League yesterday filed its answer to the Baltimore Federal League Club's $900,000 damage suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court in Washington. A general denial of all allegations was made.

Tris Speaker, the star centre fielder of the Cleveland American League club, commenting on the drafting of baseball players, says: "The players want to do what the Government most needs them to do. We have been given to understand, unofficially, of course, that the Government believes it can be of great service in entertaining the soldiers before they go to war and the wounded when they return. I am of military age and anxious to get into the service. I know the other players want to serve the country where needed."

C. C. N. Y. TO MEET COLUMBIA

Swimming Season to Open with Dual Meet Dec. 7.

The swimming team of the College of the City of New York opens its season with a meet in the local pool with Columbia Dec. 7. The schedule contains five home and home meets. Besides Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Penn, and Rutgers are to be met.

With a number of veterans still in college, City College is confident of making a good showing. The team lost William Karsten, the 2:20 star, through his enlistment. The water polo ists have lost Gerstenfeld, who has become an instructor, and is ineligible.

The eligibles are: Baehr, Shenberg, Schreiber, Boones, Auslander, Hodes, Grasheim, Pepys, Thuor, Welz, Meyer, Sutta, Parker, Karsten, Leiter, and Auerbach.

The individual championships will be held this year in the New York Athletic Club pool. The schedule follows:

Dec. 7, Columbia at City College; 14, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 21, Rutgers at New Brunswick; Jan. 4, Princeton at Princeton; 11, Yale at City College; Feb. 8, Yale at New Haven; 15, Princeton at City College; 22, Pennsylvania at City College; March 1, Columbia at City College.

TEST FOR GEORGIA TECH.

Auburn May Give Line on Strength of Yellow Jackets.

Three football elevens in different sections of the country stand out as the strongest teams of the present season, Pittsburgh in the East, Ohio State in the West, and Georgia Tech. in the South, but the question of which one of the three is the most powerful football machine will have to be passed up without satisfactory solution.

When Georgia Tech. plays Auburn Thursday, a comparison may be drawn between the Southern and Western champions, because on last Saturday Auburn surprised the football world by holding Ohio State to a scoreless tie. It was believed that the Southerners would be easy for the strong Ohio eleven, but Auburn showed unexpected strength. The Thanksgiving Day game in the South should give a line on the relative strength of Georgia and Ohio.

Pittsburgh ends its regular schedule on Thursday with Penn State, but State is not up to the usual standard this year, and Warner's Panther eleven should have no trouble in this contest. Pitt will play a post-season game on Dec. 1 at Pittsburgh with Camp Lee.

Warner's eleven again stands out as the strongest team of the East, as it did last season. An array of victories over Pennsylvania, Syracuse, West Virginia, and Washington and Jefferson forms a more impressive record than that of any other Eastern eleven.

Coahc Warner has developed a wonderful lot of material at Pitt during the last three years, but graduation will take many of his stars next Spring, while it is likely that some of them will enlist before that time. Among the players that Pitt will lose are Captain Carlson, Sies Sutherland, Miller, Seidel, and McClelland.

CORNELL DRIVEN INDOORS.

Cold Weather Forces Change in Practice of Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—An unusually severe cold spell has caused a change in the plans of Cornell's final football practice before the Penn game. With the mercury below 20 degrees and the gridiron hard and slippery, further scrimmages have been halted and the men will work outdoors no longer except for daily drills in punting and handling the ball in passes. Secret signal drills, in which forward passes and a series of trick plays are being perfected, will constitute the program up to Wednesday, when the squad will leave for Philadelphia.

It is unlikely that any changes will be made in the lineup, although the improvement of Canary may cause Dr. Sharpe to give him a chance in the backfield at some stage of the game. Spiegelberg, right end, who was nursing a bruised leg last week, has rounded to good shape, while Nethercotte, Herriman, Strauss, and Harris, who had been ordered to take things easy, are now in fine fettle.

There is practically no hope among the undergraduates that Cornell can win, but there is a good deal of confidence that the Ithacans are due for a fighting comeback.

SERVICE TEAMS TO CLASH.

Naval Reserves and Aviators to Meet on Gridiron Thanksgiving Day.

Football teams from the Naval Reserve Training Station at Pelham Bay Park and the Aviation Training Station at Mineola, L. I., which will clash in a championship game of the Army-Navy Posts League at the Polo Grounds will offer one of the chief gridiron attractions locally on Thanksgiving Day. The two elevens are among the strongest in the league, and the entire receipts will be divided equally between the associations of the stations for the purpose of purchasing additional athletic equipment.

Captain Arthur McAleenan and Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club, under whose auspices the present Army-Navy Posts Football League championship games have been conducted, are endeavoring to make the event a banner display of military sport in the metropolitan district. They have arranged with the authorities at both posts to send to the Polo Grounds their entire corps.

The Naval Reserves will march in a body from their barracks at Pelham Bay Park to the Polo Grounds, while the aviators from Mineola will invade the Harlem gridiron in their full war strength. A full squadron of Uncle Sam's latest war airplanes will accompany the aviator players. There will be a war game also. The Naval Reserves will attempt to defend their territory against the invasion of Uncle Sam's air fighters. Following this minature battle each corps will give an exhibition drill. This will be staged an hour before the start of the championship struggle.

HUNT RACE FOR OFFICERS.

Meadow Brook Feature Closed to Army Riders.

There will be a military innovation in the annual point-to-point steeplechase of the Meadow Brook Club this year when the event is held on Thanksgiving Day. Officials in charge have decided to close the event to officers in any branch of the national service. Since many of the polo players and Hunt Club members are enlisted now in either the Aviation Corps or else at some one of the nearby camps it is thought that there will be no dearth of riders.

The race this year is to be over Wheatley Hills country, a course picturesque and hazardous and about three miles in length. The race, open to two classes, heavyweight and lightweight hunters, will start on the Beekman-Winthrop estate, go through the Devereux Milburn and F. S. von Stade estates, and finish on the lawn near the home of Y. Ambrose Clark. Captain Thomas Hitchcock will judge the race, and James Cooley of the Pacific Coast Polo Association will be clerk of the scales. Mrs. Charles Steele and W. Russell Grace have offered cups for the winners in the two classes.

An attempt is being made to arrange a half-mile race for officers, to be held at the same time. Invitations have been sent to the leading army officials, including General Henry Jerve of Camp Mills, to attend the race. All men in uniform are invited. Most of the Meadow Brook colony are to have Camp Mills soldiers for dinner on Thanksgiving Day, and these men will be taken to the race, too. Mrs. Robert Bacon is to have 200 guests at the turkey day dinner.

RICKARD TO REFEREE RACE.

Chosen Unanimously as Arbiter for Six-Day Cycle Contest.

Tex Rickard was chosen last night as referee for the six-day cycle race, which starts in Madison Suare Garden next Sunday night. The selection was unanimous, all the riders and Promoter William H. Wellman agreeing that Rickard was a most prominent figure in the sporting game and well equipped for the arduous task.

Oscar Egg, winner of the 1916 race, and Paul Suter, the European motor pace champion, reached New York yesterday. They will compete in next week's grind. Egg being teamed with Frank Kramer and Suter having Bobby Walthour as a partner. Egg expressed his confidence of repeating last year's triumph, when, practically unaided, he stole the lap that gave his team the victory.

Changes were made in the personnel of two teams last night. Alfred Goullet will ride with Jake Magin, instead of with Fred Hill, while the latter will have Willie Hanley as a riding mate. Magin and Hanley were originally paired. The riders and Wellman will meet today at the Newark Velodrome to reach an understanding on the new scoring system to prevail in the daily hour sprint in the afternoon and two-hour sprint at night.

BATHILDE AT LAST IN WINNERS' CLASS

David Gedeon's Two-Year-Old Takes Maiden Race from Big Field at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 26.—The dark blue colors of David Gedeon, seldom seen in the van these days, flashed to the front in the opening race today when his homebred filly Bathilde, by Astronomer-Helen O'C, won the maiden race for two-year-olds. Bathilde was ridden by T. Rice, and was well played in the mutuels. She had little difficulty in defeating the large field, with J. Arthur's Juanita III. taking the place.

The best field of the day started in the fourth race, in which W. R. Mizell's Dan caused something of an upset by winning from Kebo, another outsider. The beaten horses included the well played Felica and Zouave. Troise and Walls each rode two winners.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.

Bathilde, D. Gideon's b. f., 111 pounds, by Astronomer-Helen O'C., $9.10, $6.80, and $5.50, (T. Rice).....1
Juanita III., J. Arthur's ch. c., 114, by Sweeper-Santa Anita, $23.80 and $12, (A. Rodriguez).....2
Tolerence, L. Blaschek's br. f., 111, by Ildrim-Sufferance, $12 third, (R. Troise).....3
Jack o' Spades, Fire Test, Mayhew, Dairyman, Sun Kiss, Frank Macklin, Water Toast, Simon Pure, and Flapper also ran. Golden Soldier, Top Boots, Matoaka, Will Soon, Ormlos, and Thamar scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Moosehead, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 103 pounds, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $11.90, $6.40 and $3.70, (C. Mergler).....1
African Arrow, G. H. Browne's b. c., 106, by Javelin-African Slave, $4.10 and $3.20, (C. Kummer).....2
Babette, F. R. Doctor's b. f., 100, by Hence-La Primera, $4.20 third, (R. Troise).....3
Nominee, Umatella, Little Boy, Flying Dart, Tumble In, Vocabulary, and Senator Broderick also ran. Lady Gertrude, Wood Violet, Ceitiva, Phalerian, Heather Belle, and Corydon scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $800; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Onwa, J. J. Fitzgerald's ch. c., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, $5.10, $3.10, and $2.50 (G. Walls).....1
Ovala, J. H. McDonald's br. f., 3, 101, by Jack Atkin-Divonne, $3.10 and $2.50 (C. Kummer).....2
Preston Lynn, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 6, 114, by Dick Welles-Animosity, $3.40 third, (A. Collins).....3
Viley, Birdman, Cardome, Salon, Hops, Anxiety, Scylla, Tinsel, and Leonelda also ran. Parlor Boy, Uncle Jimmie, Costumer, Little Nephew, The Decision, and Lobengrin scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:44 1-5.

Dan, W. R. Mizell's b. g., 105 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Margaret T., $24.90, $15.20, and $7.90, (R. Troise).....1
Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 106, by Ogden-Cremorne, 8?8 and $3.10, (W. Abert).....2
Master Karma, R. Hedley's br. g., 107, by Burgomaster-Lady Kanna, $6.90 third, (M. Rowan).....3
Felucca, Zouave, Merchant, Jessie D., and Woodrap also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:58 4-5.

Brother Jonathan, Mrs. E. Arlington's br. c., 3 years, 101 pounds, by Yankee-Sister Stella, $4.70, $2.90, and $2.50, (G. Walls)..1
Rose Water, W. B. Mitchell's ch. m., 96, by The Picket-Rosecrest, $4.10 and $3.20, (C. Kummer).....2
Malheur, L. G. Miller's ch. g., 5, 110, by St. Simonian II.-Fleur de Marie, $4 third, (A. Sterling).....3
G. M. Miller, Jabot, Stalwart Helen, Milton Campbell, Handful, and Buzz Around also ran. Amplion, Baby Sister, Easter Lily, Rakeoff, and Miss Represent scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:58.

Battle Abbey, Kentucky Stable's b. g., 3 years, 96 pounds, by Hastings-Busy Lass, $12, $5.10, and $3.10, (R. Troise).....1
Sam Slick, J. F. Sweeney's ch. g., 5, 105, by Rock Sand-Artful, $4.30 and $3.30, (M. Rowan).....2
Euterpe, R. Hanley's b. m., 7, 104, by Art Wells-Halveon, $3 third, (C. Mergler).....3
Saturn, Thorn Bloom, and The Busybody also ran. Amplion, Harriet Dillon, Billy Oliver, Ella Ryan, Cousin Dan, Goodwood, and Lynn scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

Tie Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Armeath II.-Tol San, $6.90, $4.40, and $2.60, (C. Kummer)...1
Sea Beach, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 4, 101, by Marta Santa-Sea Spray, $5.70 and $3.20, (G Walls).....2
Christie, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. g., 5, 106, by Star Shoot-Chullta, $2.80, third, (T Rice.).....3
Ellison, Kilmer, and Silk Bird also ran. Nigel and Edith Baumann scratched.
Weather, clear; track fast.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Starwort, 114 pounds; Ruthie M., 106; Flapper, 106; *Heather Belle, 101; Beales, 106; Matoaka, 106; *Pinafore II., 106; *Jane Mary, 101; Will Soon, 109; Lady Small, 106; *Wheat Cakes, 103; *Thamar, 101. Also eligible: Celtiva, 106; Candidate II., 104; *Sabretash, 104; Sun Kiss, 106; Poor Joe, 111; *Boy Blue, 106. Note—Twenty excluded.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Bringhurst, 118 pounds; Mother Us, 103; *Josefina Zarate, 100; River Pirate, 110; Scarpia II., 95; *Kilts, 102; *Corn Broom, 99; Peter Jay, 107; *Milkman, 109; *Incog, 104; *Progressive, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Little England, 114 pounds; Maxim's Choice, 110; Ella Ryan, 105; *Blue Thistle, 109; *Billy Oliver, 105; Richard Langdon, 110; Old Fox, 110; Wild Thyme, 103; *Harry Lauder, 109; *Batwa, 105; King Hamburg, 110; Tinkle Bell, 110; Hickorynut, 101; *Kingling II., 105; *Onwa, 90. Also eligible: Resistible, 107; Frea, 101; Minda, 107; Preston Lynn, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Consolation Handicap, for all ages; one mile. Fenmouse, 113 pounds; Barry Shannon, 104; Sandale, 96; Sweep Up II., 92; Julialeon, 112; Woodstone, 102; Game Cock, 94; Shooting Star, 109; Wild Thyme, 104; Sixteen to One, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Dartworth, 114 pounds; *Handful, 105; *Lady Little, 102; *Cousin Dan, 99; *Miss Represent, 96; Goodwood, 110; *Smithfield, 105; *Edith Baumann, 102; *Tioga, 96; *Golden Bantam, 96; Milton Campbell, 110; *Cuddle Up, 102; *Flora Finch, 100; *Easter Lily, 96; *Margaret L., 96. Also eligible: Mary Warren, 107; Dr. Charoot, 110; *Ed Weiss, 105; Lynn, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. Malheur, 115 pounds; *Harry Lauder, 105; *Mirza, 100; *Crepuscula, 94; Captain Ray, 108; *Greetings, 102; *N. K. Beal, 100; *Hesse, 94; Loneland, 102; *Stalwart Helen, 102; *Muckross, 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Airman, 118 pounds; Fountain Fay, 108; *Vermont, 110; *Kilts, 101; Bond, 109; Dan, 106; *Judge Wingfield, 104; *Widow Bedotts, 94; Kilmer, 108; Water Witch, 105; *Hulda's Brother, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BOXING REACHES PALESTINE

British Soldiers Conduct Bouts in the Holy Land.

Civilisation came from the East, and from one point of view seems to be finding its way back there again. Just as the manly art of self-defense died a legal death in New York news came that Palestine is seeing its first boxing bouts, at least the first bouts after the Occidental manner and rules.

Boxing follows the British Army, and reports reaching here tell that the Holy Land has seen one tournament—and probably more by this time—during the present invasion. The London battalion, members of which appeared in the ring "somewhere in Palestine," has furthermore held an athletic tournament, with cross-country running and soccer.

C. C. N. Y. Soccer Team Busy.

Today at 3:15 the City College soccer team will play the Naval Reserves, Base Section, No. 6, on the C. C. N. Y field. On Saturday the college eleven will meet the Crescent A. C. at the latter's Bay Ridge field.

Small Re-elected at Bowdoin.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 26.—Reginald T. Small of Westbrook today was re-elected captain of Bowdoin College football eleven. He has played centre two seasons.

STARS IN GOLF TOURNEY.

Norman Maxwell Among Those Who Will Play Thanksgiving Day.

Few of the golfers who twice a year make merry, starting and closing the metropolitan season with a tournament at the Country Club of Lakewood, will be missing when the annual Fall competition begins on Thanksgiving Day. Norman H. Maxwell, the United North and South amateur champion, is already at Lakewood with George W. Statzell of Aronimink, practicing for the event. Maxwell played around the course yesterday and seemed entirely satisfied when he made a 77. Mr. Statzell played with his young protege and was even more satisfied when his card was under 100.

Up to date nearly forty golfers have entered for the even and it is confidently believed that there will be enough for four or five sixteens for the match play which is to take place Friday and Saturday. Gardiner W. White of Flushing, who was defeated in the final round by Norman Maxwell at Lakewood a year ago, in all probability will take part again, if only to get another chance to regain some of his lost laurels. Percy Kendall of Deal, W. M. Reekie of Upper Montclair, J. S. Worthington of Sunningdale, England, and L. G. Spindled of Fox Hills are others who have entered for the affair. C. E. Van Vleck of Baltusrol is expected to be on hand.

There will be no silver cups this year, for the first time since the tournaments were started. Only gun metal trophies are to go to the winners and all of the proceeds of the tourney are to be turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association fund. Each participant will be assessed $10, which will pay for the tournament proper and for the handicap to be played on Saturday, which will be open to all players except those who reach the final in each division.

Although it has not been definitely decided upon, reports from Philadelphia have it that the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association is to be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Friday, Jan. 11. There is to be no dinner this year, as has been the custom in the past, and the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. suggests that only urgent business will be taken up. Under these circumstances it is possible that few delegates will attend and that much of the voting will be done by proxy. The election of officers, only recently selected by the Nominating Committee, takes but little time, as a vote usually disposes of balloting excepting by the one ballot ordered by the Secretary.

Several clubs about Long Island have offered their links for the use of soldiers stationed at nearby camps on Thanksgiving Day, and at many banquets will be provided for the players. The North Shore Country Club was a pioneer in this respect, offering to take care of 100 soldiers on that day.

COCHRAN OFF IN LEAD.

Beats Mayer, 300 to 219, on First Night of 2,500-Point Match.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago billiard expert, defeated Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, one-time holder of the amateur billiard championship but now of the professional ranks, in the first block of a 2,500-point match at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. The score was 300 to 219, Cochran running out his string in seventeen innings for an average of 17 11-17. Mayer's average was 13 11-16.

Cochran again exhibited his recently acquired habit of playing open-table billiards, as compared with the close nurse game which he was developing a year or two ago. As a result his work with respect to average and interest as well was in a measure disappointing, even though he did achieve the victory in the opening clash. Mayer led at the outset and maintained the advantage for six innings, when Cochran broke loose with a neatly gathered run of 85 which demonstrated the better qualities of his billiard play. When he followed this two innings later with a run of 74 Mayer was left hopelessly behind, and, while the Chicago player's skill waned in the closing innings, he was never in danger from the plodding Mayer.

Mayer did some nice nursing, but consistency was lacking in his work. Several times he failed lamentably on easy shots when the ivories were, so to speak, "under a hat." These lapses cut short promising opportunities. Mayer's high run of the game was 42, and this he made in the first inning. Thereafter his counts were more often in single figures than otherwise.

The scores:

Cochran—3 10 1 0 0 85 17 74 31 38 1 0 0 3 20 13 4. Total—300. Average—17 11-17. High runs—85 and 74.

Mayer—4 2 8 0 2 6 31 1 0 6 2 31 1 6 28 18 0 28. Total—219. Average—13 11-16. High runs—42 and 31.

RALLY TO BILLIARD FUND.

Roomkeepers and Players Get Ready to Raise Huge Sum.

Billiard players throughout the country are rallying to the support of the plan announced several weeks ago, to raise an ambulance fund of $500,000. This was made clear at a meeting held yesterday at Joseph Thum's Academy, at which there were present a number of roomkeepers of this city as well as interested amateur and professional players from New York and elsewhere. The project was discussed from every angle, and a determined effort will be made to raise a large part of the billiard fund in this city.

Outside of Thum's Academy was tangible evidence of the preliminary success of the campaign, for on Broadway was the first ambulance of the many which it is hoped will be obtained for service overseas. This ambulance will be used to further the project in this city. It will tour from billiard academy to billiard academy in the interests of the ambulance fund, with David Kreuter, a brother of Louis Kreuter, the pocket billiard expert, driving, and posters, collection boxes, and the like will be distributed.

Several prominent professional billiardists have offered their services to the cause, among them Alfredo De Oro, the world's three-cushion carom champion; Louis Kreuter, and Frank Taberski, the pocket billiard champion. A committee to have charge of arrangements was appointed at yesterday's meeting. It is composed of the following men:

John T. Doyle, Joseph Thum, Maurice Daly, Sr., George Beaver, W. S. Farnsworth, E. L. Demmon, W. St. Denis, A. F. Steimer, Walter Trumbull, J. P. Sinnott, B. J. Bergman, Arthur Phillips, Maurice Steiner, W. J. Douglas, F. S. Sprague, A. Ravinowitz, P. T. Knox, W. C. Cranfield, Edward Lawlor, J. Klugman, W. C. Schneer, and Louis Servatius.

The first contributions from the billiard rooms were received yesterday. The Legrande Academy turned in $10 and John Doyle's room contributed $51. A tour of Maurice Daly's room last night netted a contribution of more than $25 for the ambulance fund.

MALTESE SHOW FRIDAY.

Classifications Made to Admit Exhibition of Dog Without Pedigree.

Thirty-six classifications of Maltese dogs have been made for the show of the National Maltese Dog Club, which will be held at the Waldorf on Friday. These have been divided so that all those who own dogs of that breed may exhibit them, even if they are pedigreed. Gold money prizes have been offered for the best of the twelve regular classes by Elbridge Gerry Snow and silver money prizes by Mrs. James Gardner Rossman for the second best. Nearly 150 unclassified special prizes have also been offered.

The National Maltese Dog Club was organized only last May, but since that time has met with encouraging success in bringing together fanciers and owners in the various parts of the country.

REACH SEMI-FINALS IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Hyde, Appel, Onatavia, and Riley Survive in Competition for Fall Honors.

Play in the annual Fall squash tournament advanced to the semi-final round at the Squash Club yesterday. Those who came through to the advanced brackets were Fillmore van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, J. W. Appel of the Harvard Club, J. Onatavia of the Harvard Club, and A. W. Riley of the Squash Club. This leaves four of the strongest players in the metropolitan district to strive for the honors. When the semi-final round is played today Riley and Appel will be the contestants in the upper half of the draw and in the lower half Hyde will pit his strength against Onatavia.

In yesterday's competition there were two keenly waged matches. Probably the best contested, even though the score was onesided, was the match between Riley and Sterling Martin of the Greenwich Field Club. Riley displayed a well-balanced game which rose to real heights of brilliancy at times, and Martin, although he was putting forth a fine bit of play, was forced to bow in defeat to a score of 15—5, 15—6.

Onatavia made his advance at the expense of A. Baxter of the Crescent A. C., the score in this contest being 15—12, 15—11. Hyde met with little opposition from R. C. Coburn of the Harvard Club after the first game. Hyde was pressed to a 15—11 score in the opening clash, but after then swept with the full power of his finished play at his command and romped away with the final game at 15—1. Appel got into the semi-final round without even having to play for the bracket. His opponent, G. W. Mead of the Squash Club, defaulted to his Harvard Club rival.

With Hyde, Riley, Onatavia, and Appel in the round which will be played today, two stirring matches are anticipated, and there was considerable speculation as to the outcome among the squash tennis enthusiasts yesterday. The fact that none of the players has had much competitive experience thus far this season lends an element of even greater uncertainty than would ordinarily prevail.

MANY NAMED FOR MARATHON

Annual Yonkers Event Will Be Held on Thanksgiving Day.

Despite the unusual circumstances under which the event will be run in comparison with those of former years, the officials of the Mercury A. C. of Yonkers are enthusiastic over the large number of entries received for the annual Yonkers Marathon. This race, being held for the tenth year, will be run through the streets and roads of Yonkers on Thanksgiving Day.

The war will make itself felt on the event this year through lack of entries which have in the past given the race more than ordinary import. Among the absentees will be Sidney Hatch, the Chicago distance runner, who is now in some branch of the service. Entries of athletes from Canada will also be markedly absent this year, especially so since the long-distance runners of Canada in the past have made it a point of coming down annually for the race.

Up to yesterday a total of twenty-eight athletes had sent in their names to start in the event, and it is expected that before the entry lists are closed this number will be increased to thirty-five. Following is a list of those whose entries have been received:

B. Moore, unattached; S. Silverstein, Glencoe A. C.; L. Rado, unattached; F. Gillespie, Chicago; D. Bunn, Walkers Club of America; Roy Malary, Mohawk A. C.; Michael J. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C.; William Hook, Mohawk A. C.; W. Frans, Mohawk A. C.; James Brooks, unattached; C. J. Jordan, unattached; O. S. Weeks, Hollywood Inn A. A.; A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C.; R. Hug, Ozanam Association No. 3; C. Carlin and Murphy, St. John's Club; George Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.; M. Seinfeld, Kings County A. A.; J. Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C.; I. Berjensky, unattached; James W. Hocking, Walkers Club of America; T. F. Ruffino, Ozanam Association No. 3; A. J. Bodlas, Jersey Harriers A. A.; A. A. Ince, Jersey Harriers A. A.; S. Arniotid, Millrose A. A.; George Efante, Greek-American A. C.; P. Trivolidas, unattached; P. I. Abhil, Pastime A. C., and F. Deatato, Italian-American A. C., Schenectady.

ATHLETES TO BE OFFICERS.

Higgins and Kelly Among Those Recommended for Commissions.

A number of athletes well known to local followers of track and field sports were included in the recent list of those recommended for commissions from the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. Prominent among these are Joe Higgins and Andy B. Kelly, both of whom gained athletic prominence as wearers of the emblem of Holy Cross College. Both are New York products and had enviable reputations in the athletic world. They have been recommended for commissions as First Lieutenants.

Higgins's best local performance before entering the service was his victory in the 1,000 yard event at the last Metropolitan A. A. U. championships indoors. He was also the New England champion at this distance while he was attending Holy Cross. Kelly captured the senior national A. A. U. indoor championship title last March, and in doing so set a new record for the event. He, too, while attending Holy Cross College was New England champion at this, his favorite distance.

Others who have been recommended for commissions are James Stacey Sullivan, as Second Lieutenant, and Charles Reinerth, as First Lieutenant. Sullivan is the son of the late James E. Sullivan, recognized during his connection in the late years of his life with the A. A. U. as the foremost figure in that association. Reinerth formerly competed locally for the Long Island A. C. and was a creditable middle distance runner who occasionally took a fling at going over the hurdles. He performed with varying success.

RHODE ISLAND Y. C. ELECTS.

William B. Streeter Again Named to Serve as Commodore.

The Rhode Island Yacht Club has again selected William B. Streeter to serve as Commodore of the organization. Mr. Streeter has twice previously been elected to that office for terms of one year each. In the discussion of plans for next season at the annual meeting it was advocated that any work during the Winter should be directed toward the promotion of sailing races.

The associates of Mr. Streeter on the official board of the organization and the committees for the ensuing year are as follows: Vice Commodore—Louis D. Pierce; Rear Commodore—George G. Wheeler; Secretary and Treasurer—F. A. Barnes; Measurer—Scott C. Burlingame; House Committee—Fred L. Davenport, Edward C. Stickney and Ernest Colvin; Social Committee — Crawford Allen and Richard E. Wildpratt; Sub-Station Committee—George F. Brownell; Race Committee—Bradbury L. Barnes; Directors-at-large—William H. Draper and Charles A. Stone; Delegates to Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association—Bradbury L. Barnes, Richard P. Jenks and William B. Streeter.

Clubs Raise Service Flags.

Officials of the Morningside A. C. and Brooklyn A. A. yesterday hung out their service flags after short ceremonies. The Morningside flag shows thirty-five stars, one for each athlete from the club who has entered the service, while that of the Brooklyn organization shows twenty-nine stars. This is 50 per cent. of the membership of the Brooklyn A. A. The flag was presented to the club by Sheriff-elect Daniel J. Griffen of Brooklyn.

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The Leading Houses Always Open.

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is now open; first-class American Plan Hotel with many attractive features, including the recently installed Hydrotherapy Baths for men and women.
Camp Dix at Wrightstown is a short motor run from Lakewood.
A. J. Murphy, Manager.
C. V. Murphy, Assistant Manager.
Lakewood, N. J. Tel. 430 Lakewood.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Undergo Wide Fluctuations on Limited Dealings—Puzzling Railroad Situation.

Prices moved in a very irregular manner yesterday, with only a moderate turnover in stocks. The close saw advances running up to 4 or 5 points in a number of issues, most of them the less active industrials, but with declines of equal size in other shares. The rails were no more active, despite the highly important developments under way in the transportation situation, and the Street reflected its inability to measure the effect on them of the new conditions by fractional price changes.

What is to come out of the initial steps for the pooling of railway facilities is not clear even to the railway executives who are at work on the problem, but changes of far-reaching importance are likely to be decided upon within the next thirty days. The situation is one that may very likely call for a complete overturning of all settled ideas as to the essentially competitive nature of railroad service. Already a start has been made in this direction by throwing the Western Maryland into a three-track system with the Baltimore & Ohio's parallel line. The executives believe that it will be necessary before the Winter is far advanced to route freight and passengers without regard to the effect of changes on the earnings of the roads concerned. This will inevitably lead to some kind of a pooling arrangement for earnings as well. It may become necessary for certain roads to give up their best passenger trains because such service competes with equally good trains over another line, and for others to refuse some classes of freight in order to keep their cars free to handle other offerings. Whether such a pooling arrangement can be made or would be advisable for the whole country it is too early to say, but leading officials are convinced that it must be adopted at an early date for the Eastern lines. A proposal to put it forward in some quarters that the Government adopt a plan somewhat along the lines of that followed in Great Britain, guaranteeing to the roads the same earnings reported before the war in return for their surrender of all rights over control of their traffic. In the light of the new problem the Street has almost lost interest in the forthcoming freight decision, which is looked for soon after the first of next month.

Throwing all the mileage and rolling stock of the carriers into one great system would put off for some time the imperative necessity for financing which some of the weaker companies now face by relieving them of pressure in some directions, while supplying them with cars for freight allotted to them under the new scheme. The great difficulty of evolving a method under which the Federal Government can finance the carriers lies in the fact that it is the weaker roads which need aid, and they are the companies which have not the collateral which would be required to cover advances. The transportation managers are being summoned to Washington for a series of meetings which may be productive of a solution of the existing difficulties, provided that Congress can be induced to authorize the necessary enabling legislation. Under Government regulation the idea that there must be keen competition among the railroads is being outgrown.

LONDON TRADING IS ACTIVE.

War News Stimulates Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The war news stimulated business in most directions on the Stock Exchange today, and the market commenced the week distinctly strong and cheerful, oil, shipping, and Peruvian shares leading the improvement. Argentine rails were buoyant on the proposed purchase of Argentine grain by the Allies, gilt-edged securities were benefited by an accumulation of week-end orders and the prospects of the reinvestment of dividends at the end of the month. American securities were quiet.

Money was in increased request. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 59 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London (unofficial) 27 francs 25½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 80 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 3½ Last 3¼
Low 3 Renewals 3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days...5¼@6¼ Sixty days...5¼@6
Ninety days...5¼@5¾ Ninety days...5¼@6
Four months...5¼@5¾ Four months...5¼@6
Five months...5¼@5¾ Five months...5¼@6
Six months...5¼@5¾ Six months...5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2½@2¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 2¾@3
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¼@3½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 4¾@5
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Cleared.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.74⅝	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	—.02⅝
Cables	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	—.02⅝
Rubles—				
Demand	12.10	12.10	13.10	—.25
Cables	13.35	13.35	13.35	—.25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8693 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.74⅝	5.72½
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	107.00	107.25
Shanghai	100.00	100.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	44.00	44.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823 Italy	5.70	5.69
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.25
Yokohama	52.00	52.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.125	50.25
51.60 Russia	13.10	12.85
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.00⅝	27.00¼
Copenhagen	33.50	34.00
Christiania	34.00	34.50
19.295 Spain	23.65	23.75
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.92	26.33
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.71	46.81
5.1826 Switzerland	4.36	4.33

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $407,171,594; balance, $43,043,315; Sub Treasury debit balance, $6,914,239; Federal Reserve credit balance, $37,392,951.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d. off 3-16d; in New York, 84½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 64½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,241,594	$70,796,814
Ord. Internal rev.	70,412,651	268,815,017
Income tax	6,015,578	31,767,031
Miscellaneous	36,272,360	96,981,830
Total receipts	$122,942,184	$468,361,894
Exs. of ord. disburse.		
over ord. receipts	$68,962,940	1,296,442,027
Exs. of total disb. over total receipts	$12,206,321	768,284,073
Expenditures	130,904,884	1,736,709,921

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	441,126	1,278,553	463,477
Year to date	170,537,883	200,826,619	159,263,511

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
70	80	60	Adams Express	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
2⅛	2¾	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2¼	2	2¼	...
2⅞	3	400	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	...
18½	18¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
78	82	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	78	78	78	78	...
74½	75	300	Am. Beet Sugar	74¾	75	74¾	75	+1
37	37¼	14,500	Am. Can	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
96	97	300	Am. Can pf	96	96	96	96	+3
65¾	66	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	66¼	+1
25	25½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
58	59	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
53	54	54	Do., odd lot	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
10¾	11	100	Am. Ice	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
39	40	400	Am. Ice pf	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
55	55½	100	Am. International	55	56	55	55	...
23⅝	23¾	1,500	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+2
55½	55½	2,800	Am. Locomotive	55	56	54½	55½	+1
12	14	600	Am. Malting	15	15	15	15	+3
55	58	400	Am. Malting 1st pf	58½	58½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
55	58	55	Do., odd lot	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	...
77¼	77½	4,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76½	77⅝	76	77⅜	+1⅜
102½	103½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103½	103½	103	103	— ⅛
91	92	100	Am. Shipbuilding	91	91	91	91	+3
57	57¼	900	Am. Steel F'dries	56⅝	57½	56¼	57¼	+1¼
98¼	99	600	Am. Sugar Ref	98	99	97⅞	99	— ⅛
103⅝	104½	2,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	103	104½	103	104½	...
171	172½	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	170¼	172⅞	170¼	172	—1⅛
43½	44	100	Am. Tobacco	172⅞	172⅞	172	172	—1
88	95	100	Am. Woolen	43	43	43	43	— ½
26¼	31	100	Am. Woolen pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
58¾	59	3,500	Am. Writing P. pf	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
85	85¼	1,400	Anaconda Copper	58¼	59¼	58	58⅞	+ ⅜
82¼	85½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	86¼	86¾	85	85	—1½
84	9	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	85¼	85¼	85¾	85¾	— ½
94½	95¾	200	Atlantic Coast Line	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
99	100	3,800	At., Gulf & West I	96	96	96	96	...
55⅝	56	8,400	Baldwin Loco	90⅞	100⅝	90½	90½	...
51⅞	52	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅝	57	54	55⅝	+ ⅝
58⅞	60	600	Baltimore & O. pf	52⅝	52⅞	51⅞	52⅛	...
91	92	100	Barrett Co	59	59	59	59	—1
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
82½	82⅝	24,200	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	82	83¼	81¼	82⅝	+1⅝
97⅛	98	1,300	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.c.p.	98¼	98½	98	98	...
45¾	46½	2,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	44⅝	46	44⅝	46	+2½
6	7¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅝
113¼	116	2,900	Burns Brothers	114	116	114	115⅝	+2¼
17½	17⅞	300	Butte & Superior	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	...
12¼	13½	200	California Petrol	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	...
37½	38¾	100	California Pet. pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
135½	136	6,400	Canadian Pacific	136⅜	136⅝	135½	135⅝	+ ⅞
30½	31	100	Central Foundry	31½	31½	31½	31½	—1
41¾	42¼	200	Central Foundry pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	+ ½
67½	67⅝	9,100	Central Leather Co	66⅝	68¼	66⅝	67½	—1
99	101½	6,300	Central Leather pf	101½	102	101	101	+2
76	78	200	Chandler Motor	78	78	78	78	...
30¾	30⅝	200	Cerro de Pasco	30¾	30¾	30	30	...
64	64½	300	Chandler Motor	64	64	64	64	— ½
45¾	46	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ½
37⅞	38	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37½	38	37	37½	— ⅛
74	75	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75	75¼	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
18¾	18⅞	2,100	Chi. & Northwest	95¼	95½	95	95	— ½
52	52½	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	18¾	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	43¾	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
15¾	16¼	2,250	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	42¾	43	42¼	43	...
42	42½	400	Chile Copper	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
36½	36¾	800	China Copper	41½	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
32	32¼	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36¼	36	36	+ ½
30	30	100	Columbia Gas & El	31¾	32¼	31¾	32	+ ½
98	98	100	Comput. Tab Rec	28	28	28	28	...
85	85	600	Consolidated Gas	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	—1
96	96	5,700	Continental Can	96	96	94	95	— ½
30	30	100	Corn Products Ref	30	30¼	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
90	90	5,500	Corn Prod Ref. pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
56¾	57	3,500	Crucible Steel	56¾	57	55	56	+ ⅛
30	30¼	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	30	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78¼	78¾	78	78½	...
96	96	2,400	Deere & Co. pf	96	96	96	96	...
93½	95	200	Del. & Hudson	93½	95	93¼	94¼	+1½
190¼	192	200	Del., Lack. & West	190¼	192	190¼	192	+1½
117½	118	1,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
36¼	37	1,771	Distillers' Securities	36¼	37	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	6⅞	1,800	Dome Mines	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15	15	1,500	Erie	14¾	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
22	22¼	100	Erie 1st pf	22	22¼	22	22	...
13¼	13½	1,400	Federal M. & S.	13¼	13½	13¼	13¾	+1¼
33¼	33¾	12,400	Gaston, W. & W	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	+1¼
129	129	5,700	General Electric	129	129	126½	129½	+1¼
92	92½	200	General Motors	92	92½	90¾	91½	—1½
36	36	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	36	36	36	36	—1
91¾	91¾	1,000	Great Northern pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
27⅝	27⅞	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27⅝	27⅞	27	27½	...
89	89	300	Gulf States Steel	89	89	89	89	+2
28¾	28¾	1,100	Haskell & Barker	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
43¾	44½	300	Inspiration Copper	43¾	44½	43¾	44	+ ⅝
7¼	7¾	100	Interboro Consol	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	...
46	46	500	Interboro Con. pf	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜
37¾	38	50	Int. Agricultural pf	37¾	38	37½	38	...
38½	38½	100	Do., odd lot	38½	38¾	38½	38½	...
53	53	7,300	Int. Harvester Corp	53	53	53	53	—1⅜
26	26⅜	40,100	Int. Mer. Marine	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
96⅜	99¼	1,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	96⅜	98¾	96⅜	97½	+1½
26⅝	27⅜	9,300	Int. Nickel	26⅝	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+1½
24	24	100	Int. Paper	24	27½	24	27½	—1¼
75	75	930	Int. Paper pf. sta	75	75	75	75	—1¼
58	58¾	1,100	Kansas City South	57¼	58¾	57¼	58¾	+2½
17⅞	18¼	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¾
100	100	900	Kennecott Copper	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
33¾	33¾	8,100	Lackawanna Steel	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
81¾	82¼	1,000	Lehigh Valley	81¾	82¼	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
55¼	55¼	480	Liggett & Myers pf	55	55¼	55	55	...
101¾	102	500	Mackay Cos	101¾	101¾	101	101	+ ¼
80¾	80¾	500	Mackay Cos. pf	80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	—¾
63	65	6,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	63	65	63	64	+7
14½	14½	2,900	Mexican Petroleum	14½	14½	14½	14½	—1⅝
79¼	81¼	200	Miami Copper	78¾	81¼	78¾	81¼	+2½
28¾	28¾	2,900	Midvale Steel	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
44¾	45	100	Minn. & St. L. new	44¾	45	44	44¼	— ½
10	10	1,000	Missouri Pacific	10	10	10	10	— ½
23¼	23½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	23¼	90	23½	24¼	+ ½
90	90	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	90	90	90	90	+8
107	107	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	107	107	107	107	...
24½	25¾	5,500	Nat. Enam. & St	24½	25¾	24½	24¾	— ½
37⅜	38¾	1,800	Nevada Con. Cop	37⅜	38¾	37⅜	38¾	+1
17¾	17¾	300	N. Y. Air Brake	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	...
110	110	100	N. Y. Central	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
71	71	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	71	71½	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
27¾	28¾	1,776	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
20	20	200	Norfolk & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
104½	105½	200	Northern Pacific	105	106	105	106	— ⅛
86¼	86¾	1,800	Nova Scotia S. & C	86	86¾	86	86½	— ⅜
65	66	200	Ohio Cities Gas	66	66	66	66	+1
36¼	36½	2,400	Owens Bottle Mach	36	36¼	35¾	36¼	+1
60	64½	200	Penn. R. R.	64¾	64¾	64½	64½	— ⅛
47	47⅜	3,300	People's Gas, Chi	47¼	47⅜	46¾	47⅛	— ⅛
38¾	39¼	100	Pere Marquette	39¼	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1½
25	25½	100	Philadelphia Co	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1½
27¼	27¾	100	Pierce-Arrow	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅝
32	32	800	Pittsburgh Coal	32	32	32	32	+1
45¾	45¾	100	Pitts. & West Va	45¾	45¾	45	45	—1¼
23	23½	300	Pressed Steel Car	23	23½	23	23½	+ ½
58	58	1,400	Pullman Co	56	56½	56	56½	—2
128	128	100	Quicksilver	128	128	123½	125	—2
½	½	100	Quicksilver pf	½	½	½	½	...
7	7	100	Railway Steel Sp	7	7	7	7	...
44¾	45	500	Ray Con. Copper	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
22¾	22¾	500	Reading	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
71½	72¾	20,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	71½	72¾	70¾	71½	+ ¼
79	80	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	79	80	78¾	79¾	+ ¼
95	96	400	Royal Dutch t r	95	96	94½	95	+1
69	70¼	200	St. Louis Southwest	69	70¼	69	70¼	+ ¼
25¾	25¾	100	Saxon Motor	25¾	25¾	24½	24½	—1¼
5¼	5¾	600	Seaboard Air Line	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼	...
8¾	8¾	600	Seab. Air Line pf	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
19¼	19¼	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
143	143	300	Shattuck-Arizona	143	143	143	143	+3
19	19½	500	Sinclair Oil & Ref	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
31	31½	600	Sloss-S. Steel & I	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	+ ½
39¼	39¼	800	Southern Pacific	39¼	39¼	39	39¼	+ ½
83¾	83¾	900	Southern Railway	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ½
24¾	25¼	200	Southern Ry. pf	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	+ ½
58	58	3,100	Studebaker Co	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
40¾	41	2,000	Superior Steel	40¾	41	40	40¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Tenn. C. & C	37⅞	37⅞	36	36	— ½
12¾	12¾	2,500	Texas Co. & C	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	— ⅛
142	142	100	Third Avenue	142	146	142	144½	+1½
17¼	17¾	10,800	Tobacco Products	17¼	17¾	17¼	17½	+1½
52	53½	2,200	Union Pacific	52	53½	51½	53¼	+2
116½	116½	100	United Alloy Steel	116½	116½	115¾	116	+ ⅝
37	37	6,300	United Cigar Stores	37	37	37	37	...
91¼	93	100	United Fruit	91¼	93	91	92¾	+2½
117¾	118	200	United Rys. Invest	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	— ½
6¾	6½	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	6¾	6½	6¾	6½	— ½
113	113	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅜
93	93	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	93	93	93	93	—2
11¾	11¾	200	U. S. Rubber	11¾	11¾	11¼	14½	+4½
51⅝	51⅝	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅝
97	97	200	U. S. Sm. R. & M	97	97	97	97	—1
45¼	46	100	U. S. Steel	46	46	45¼	46	+ ⅛
97¼	99¼	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	97¼	99¼	96¾	98½	+ ⅛
109	109¼	600	Utah Copper	109	109¼	109	109½	+1¾
78	79	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	78	79	78	79	+ ⅝
31⅝	33	300	Wabash pf. A	31⅝	33	31⅝	33	+2½
41¾	41¾	300	Wabash pf. B	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ½
21¼	21¼	1,400	Western Maryland	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
14¼	14¾	300	Western Md. 2d pf	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
25¾	26¼	600	Western Union Tel	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
83¼	83¼	3,100	Westingh. E. & M	83¼	83¼	83	83	+ ⅛
39	39½	600	Wheeling & L. E	39	39¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
10¾	10¼	1,400	Wilson & Co	10	10¼	10	10½	+ ⅛
47	47	3,900	Willys-Overland	46	46¼	46	46¼	— ⅛
19¼	19½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	19¾	19¾	19	19½	—1
111	111	100	Worthington Pump	111	111	110	110	— ⅝
84¼	85	400	Worth. Pump pf. B	55	83½	55	83½	+1½
55½	57	100			55		55	+1

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Nov. 24, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Nov. 17		$10,997,872.23
Receipts—		
Revenues	$6,458,436.89	
Miscellaneous	40,359.05	
Loans—		
Corp. stock notes	$1,526,600.00	
Special revenue bonds	1,010,000.00	
Tax notes	250,000.00	
Assessment bonds	250,000.00	
	3,036,600.00	
		9,535,795.94
		$20,554,868.23
Payments—		
General administration	$2,151,667.53	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	2,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	26,720.00	
Interest on city debt	7,561.64	
		2,187,949.22
Balance Nov. 24		$18,366,919.00
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested Nov. 17		$3,469,203.41
Receipts		974,234.36
		$4,444,227.77
Payments		2,891,288.20
Balance uninvested Nov. 24		4,153,282.57
Aggregate balance Nov. 24		$22,520,201.57

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	69.28	68.78	69.03	+ .03
25 industrials	72.54	71.29	72.33	+ .75
50 stocks	65.90	65.03	65.67	+ .39

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Nov. 20	65.90	65.03	65.67	+ .39
Nov. 24	65.81	65.13	65.28	— .51
Nov. 23	66.16	64.91	65.79	+ .70
Nov. 22	65.86	64.85	65.39	+ .31
Nov. 21	65.89	64.39	65.40	+ .65
Nov. 20	65.18	63.81	64.75	+ .98
Nov. 19	63.89	62.77	63.77	+1.02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Nov.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
1917..	66.16 Nov. 23	60.42 Nov. 8	65.67
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	97.77 Nov. 1	97.93
1915..	93.81 Nov. 1	85.76 Nov. 10	90.39
1914..	Exchange closed.		
1913..	87.80 Nov. 1	83.81 Nov. 25	85.37
1912..	84.12 Nov. 7	81.10 Nov. 12	82.37
1911..	78.98 Nov. 24	74.14 Nov. 1	77.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	60.42 Nov. 8	65.67
†1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	90.91 Sep. 22	98.61
	Full Years.		
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	90.91 Apr. 22	93.22
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.56 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	67.41 July 30	69.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68

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Northport, N. Y.	4.75%	1918-26	4.45%
Bronxville, N. Y.	4.75%	1921-47	4.50%
Lockport, N. Y.	5.00%	1919-28	4.50%

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STAMP ACT COSTLY TO BORROWING BANKS

War Revenue Provisions Will Lay Heavy Burden on Promissory Notes Beginning Saturday.

Beginning Saturday, the day the stamp provisions of the new War Revenue act become effective, it will be costly for banks and trust companies to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank on their promissory notes, secured by collateral. A great many institutions have been availing themselves of the special 3 per cent. rate for loans made by the Reserve Bank for periods of fifteen days or less. Frequently large banks find it convenient to borrow for only one or two days, and in many cases loans of this character have been secured by the deposit of Liberty Loan bonds or Treasury certificates, while the regulations permit of the deposit of eligible commercial paper as collateral for the bank's promissory notes.

The Revenue act provides for a tax of 2 cents for notes not exceeding $100, and an additional 2 cents for each $100 or fraction thereof. It was figured out yesterday that if a member bank borrowed from the Federal Reserve Bank for the period of one day, the cost of the use of the money would be 10 per cent., instead of 3 per cent., the charge made by the Reserve Bank. For a period of fifteen days the cost would be 3½ per cent., compared with 3 per cent.

The extent to which the banks are taking advantage of the special 3 per cent. rate for fifteen day advances is seen from the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board, which shows that $449,500,000 of $656,000,000 of discounts consist of these collateral notes. Over 80 per cent. of them are secured by Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness. In the case of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, about $309,000,000 of the $351,000,000 of discounts consist of "advances" made to member banks on their promissory notes.

In view of the fact that through these advances member banks have been able to facilitate Liberty Loan payments without disturbing the money market, efforts will be made to secure an amendment to the Revenue act, providing for the exemption from taxation of promissory notes negotiated with the Federal Reserve Banks, especially those notes specifically created for the purpose of financing Liberty Loan payments.

It is understood that no additional stamps will be required in the case where a bank rediscounts a customer's note with the Federal Reserve Bank, the stamp placed by the maker of the instrument being regarded as sufficient.

Bankers are waiting for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue his rulings. In some banking quarters the view is held that call loans will not be subject to taxation by reason of the fact that accommodations are extended by banks to brokers under a general agreement, and new notes are not issued from day to day. It is not unlikely, however, that these loans will be taxable.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930		97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1956	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	97⅛	98¾	97¾
4½s June,	1965	97⅛	98¾	97¾
4½s Mar.,	1963	97⅛	98¾	97⅛
4½s Nov.,	1957	97⅛	98¾	97⅛
4½s May,	1957	97⅛	98¾	97⅛
4½s Nov.,	1917	97¾		97⅞
4½s April,	1960	92	93½	91¾
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	92½	94	92
4½s Mar.,	1964	92	93¼	91½
4½s Mar.,	1962	92	93¼	91⅝
4½s Sept.,	1960	92	93¼	91⅝
4s May,	1959	89½	91	89⅝
4s Nov.,	1958	89½	91	89⅝
4s May,	1957	89½	..	89⅝
4s Nov.,	1956	88	..	89½
4s Nov.,	1955	88	..	89¼
4s Nov.,	1936	90½	..	91
4s May,	1919	98½	99½	98⅝
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99⅝
3½s	Nov., 1954	79	..	80
3½s	May, 1954	80	..	81
3½s	Nov., 1955	79	81	79½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1918-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1924-1931	4.75	4.40	4.65
4½s	1921-1923	4.75	4.40	4.65
4½s	April, 1920	4.75	..	4.65
4½s	1918-1919	5.00	..	4.75
3½s	1940-1953	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s	1930-1939	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s	1922-1929	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s	1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.70
3s	1940-1953	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s	1926-1939	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s	1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
325	Republic Ry. & Light	24½	23½	23¼	24¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 1f	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Electric	88	92
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	41	44
Am. Light & Traction	221	225
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	95
Am. Power & Light	40	45
Am. Power & Light pf.	71	75
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	59	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4	5
Am. W. W. & Electric	9	13
Am. W. W. & El. st pf.	57	62
Carolina Power & Light	30	31
Carolina P. & Lt. pf.	90	94
Cities Service	208	209
Cities Service pf.	72¼	73
Colorado Power	21	22
Colorado Power pf.	95	98
Columbus Electric pf.	73	82
Commonwealth P. & L.	35	37
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	62	65
Conn. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	89	92
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	79	82
Duluth Edison	73	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	79	84
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	89	93
Electric B. & S. pf.	94	97
Electric Properties	50	53
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	86
Federal Light & Trac.	..	9
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	..	38
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	94
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42

	Bid.	Asked.
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	7	9
Miss. River Power pf.	34	36
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	72
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	32	56
Northern States Power	56	58
Northern States P. pf.	85	88
Northern Texas Electric	50	54
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	74
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec.	33½	34
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80¼	81¼
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	96	98
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	78½
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	13	16
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	48	53
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	57
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	62½	67½
Southern Cal. Edison	80	83
South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	4½	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19	22
Tampa Electric	102	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	2	4
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	10	12
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	86	88
United Gas Improve.	89	89½
United Light & Rys.	28	29
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	64	66
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	30	35
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	9	10
Western Power pf.	40	45
Wisconsin Edison	35	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	68¼	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	63	66	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	70	75	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	70
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	77	82
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	93	97½	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	75	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s	89	93
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98	Pa. G. & E. (Avis.) 6s, '34	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	95	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	83	91	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	Sou. Cal. Edison 5s, '30	89	92
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	87	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	92	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	Union L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	89	97
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	75	80	U. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	96
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	United Util. 6% 6s, '45	93	98
Inter-Mt. R., L. & P. 6s	96½	100	Utah Securities 6s	86	87
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s'41	85	90	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Atlantic Pet.	4	4	4
3	Atl.C.L.of C.	86	86	86
135	Con. Coal	89	89	89
37	Con. Power	98½	97½	98½
635	Cosden	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
10	Do pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Davis. Chem.	24	24	24
1,750	Houston Oil.	24	23¼	24
100	M. & M. Tran.	60	60	60
125	Pa. Wat. Pow.	63	63	63
50	United Rys.	24	24¼	23¾
305	Wayland	3¼	3¼	3¼

Bonds.

$1,000	C. Coal ref. 5s	86½	86¼	86¼
3,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Houston Oil, div. ctfs.	85½	85½	85½
$3,000	United Rys. Inc. 4s	55	55	55
2,000	United Rys. 1st 4s	76	76	76

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Zinc	14	14	14
70	Ahmeek	84	83	83
200	Alaska Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Allouez	51½	51½	51½
205	Anaconda	59	58¼	59
520	Ariz. Com'l	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
750	Butte-Balak.	60c	60c	60c
355	Cal. & Ariz.	67	66	67
19	Cal. & H.	430	425	430
70	Cop. Range	45⅞	45½	45⅝
150	Daly-West	2	2	2
925	Davis-Daly	5	4¾	5
100	East Butte	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
20	Franklin	5	5	5
5	Island Creek	55	55	55
2	Do pf.	83	83	83
35	Isle Royale	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
4	Keweenaw	1½	1½	1¼
100	Lake	6½	6¼	6¼
5	Boston & M.	22¼	22⅝	22¼
18	Do pf.	28	28	28
305	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28½	27⅞	28⅛
10	West E. pf.	49	49	49

Railroads.

20	Atchison	85½	85½	85½
195	Boston & A.	130¾	130	130
24	Boston Elev.	34½	35½	34½
15	Boston & L.	80	80	80

Miscellaneous.

78	Am. Agr. C.	78	78	78
7	Do pf.	92¾	92½	92¾
30	Am. Pneu. Serv.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	Am. Sugar	99	99	99
5	Do pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾
385	Am. T. & T.	109¼	108	109
81	Am. Wool. pf	89	89	89
4	Art' Metal	8¾	8¾	8¾
80	A. G. & W. I.	101	100	100
50	Cuban P. C.	12	12	12
5	Edison	158	158	156
41	Gen. Elec.	129	126½	128
1	Ist. Port. C.	6	6	6
62	Mass. Gas	79½	79	79½
15	N. E. Tel.	101	101	101
15	Pullman	125½	125	125
2387	Swift & Co.	128	128⅜	128⅜
30	Torrington	48	48	48
5	United Drug.	70	70	70
124	Do 1st pf.	50	50	50
825	United Fruit.	118⅛	117¼	118⅛
264	United Shoe.	43¾	42⅝	43⅝
6	Do pf.	25⅜	25½	25⅜
870	Ventura	5¼	5⅛	5⅛

Bonds.

$1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	91	91	91
6,000	New Riv. 5s	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝
1,000	Swift 5s	93	93	93
$9,500	U. S. Liberty 3½s	..	..	99.00
16,000	Do 4s	..	..	98.50

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Shipb'g.	92	91	92
100	Do pf.	83½	83½	83½
1,400	Booth. Fish.	19⅜	17⅞	18⅜
300	C. C. & C. pf	18½	17½	17½
85	Chi. P. Tool	49	49	49
275	Chi. Ry., 8.2	10¼	10	10¼
365	Cudahy	112	110	112
118	Com. Edison	106	107	107½
80	Dia. Match	108	108	108
20	Hartman	42¾	42¾	42¾
82	M. Ward pf.	110¼	110	110
129	People's Gas	58½	58½	59⅛
4	Q. Oats pf.	95¼	94½	96¼
30	Sears-Roe	144	142¼	144
280	S. Warner	48⅞	47½	48
1,242	Swift	128	124	128
1,528	Un. Car'e Co.	54½	51¾	54⅝
387	Wilson	47	45	46
10	Do pf.	95	95	95

Bonds.

$4,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	85⅝	85¼	85¼
1,000	C. Ry. 1st 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾
$4,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	98	98	98
3,150	Liberty 3½s	98.90	98.80	98.90
1,000	Do 4s	98.00	98.00	98.00

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Buf. & Sus. pf.	59	59	59
10	Cen. Trac. N. J.	67	67	67
400	Elec. Stor.	67	67	67
6	Ins. Co. N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
248	Lk. Superior	12¾	12	12¾
230	Lehigh Nav.	57	55¾	55½
685	Do warrants	6¼	6¼	6¼
70	Lehigh Val.	55½	55¼	55¼
6	Penna. Salt	88	88	88
159	Ph. Co. cum. pf	36¼	39½	36¼
180	Phila. Elec.	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Phila. R. T.	26¾	26¼	26¼
178	Ton. Belm't.	4	3¾	3¾
2	Ton. Mining.	5	5	5
122	Un. Gas Im.	65¾	63	65¾
10	Wark Iron	8¼	8¼	8¼
97	West. Coal	77½	77	77
95	W. Cramp & S.	69¾	68¼	68¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Fstate Rys. 4s	45¼	45¼	45¼
1,000	L. V. con. 4½s	95	95	95
1,000	Do gen. 4s	80½	80½	80½
6,700	Phil. El. 1st 5s	95¼	95	95
$9,000	Can. G. 5s	95	94¾	94⅞
6,000	G. El. 6s	99½	99¾	99½
35,000	Gen. El. 6s	..	..	99½
	2-y. n., '19	99¼	99	99¼
50,000	Do rights, 2¼	2	2¼	2
5,000	W. N. J. & Pa. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Saturday 5,000 Nixon-Nevada sold at 1⅜.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Am.-B. M. pf.	20	40	20	40
Am. Writ. P.	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2½
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15	15¼	15	15½
Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Can. N. Gas	½	¾	½	¾
Carbon Steel	80	85	80	85
Chalmers Mot.	2	4	2	4
Do pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron.	6½	7	6½	7
Do pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Cramp Ship.	71	74	71	74
Curtiss A. pf.	59	75	59	75
Free. Texas.	35	40	37	40
Hall Signal.	1	5	1	5
Do pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Do pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar.	40	50	40	50
Do pf.	98	101	85	101
Hupp M. Car	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Int. Motors	10	12	10	12
Int. Mo. 2d pf	15	20	15	20
Int. Tr. Cp. pf.	55	75	55	75
Key. T. & R.	11	11¾	11	11¾
Do pf.	11½	13¾	11½	13¾
Kresge pf.	92	96	92	96
Lake T. Boat	3¾	4¼	3½	4¼
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	6	7	6	7
Lee Tire & R.	65	70	65	70
Lukens Steel.	35	44	35	44
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100	102
Mid. Steel & O.	44¾	45	44¾	45
Do pf.	87	90	87	90
Mo. Pacific.	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾
Nat. Conduit	25½	25¾	25¼	25¾
Nat. Enc. & S.	38½	39	38	38½
N. Y. Cent.	71¾	71¾	71	71
N. Y., N. H. & H.	28½	28	28	28½
Pennsylvania	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Reading	72¾	73	70¾	71¾
Rep. I. & S.	80¾	78¾	79¾	79¾
Southern Pac.	84½	85½	85½	84
Southern Ry.	25	25	23	23
Studebaker	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Tobacco Prod.	53½	52	53½	53⅝
Union Pac.	116⅛	115⅝	116⅛	116⅛
U. C. Stores	92	91½	92	92
U. S. Ind. Alco.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Rub.	51	51	51	51
U. S. Steel	99½	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Utah Copper	79	78½	79	79
Westinghouse Elec.	39	38½	39	39
Willys-Overl.	19½	19	19	19¼
BONDS.				
Atlanta	.09½	.09	.09	.09½
Con. G'ldf'd Con.	.42	.42	.42	.42
Iron Blos.	.50	.50	.50	.50
Midw. Ref.	123	120	122	122
N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Okla. Oil.	6	5	5½	..
Do pf.	15	15	15	..
Okla. P. & R.	7½	..	7⅝	..
Omar O. & G.	30	28	30	..
Osage-H. Oil	7½	7	7⅝	..
Pa.-Ky. Oil.	5½	5½	5½	..
Pa.-O. O. & G.	12½	12½	12¼	..
Pa. Gasoline.	¼	..	¼	..
R. R. O. & G.	1⅛	.90	1	..
Rice Oil.	⅛	..	⅛	..
Sap. O. & R.	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
Seq. O. & R.	⅛	..	⅛	..
Somer. Oil.	⅞	..	⅞	..
Un. West. Oil	⅞	..	⅞	..
Victoria Oil, new stock.	4	4	4	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Although prices showed considerable advances during the day the recessions in the last hour of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange did not rob the list of more than one-third of the day's gain. The final tone was steady, and the final reaction appeared to be principally due to profit taking by professional and commission-house traders.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Beet Sug.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1,270	Am. Can	37⅝	36¾	37⅜
50	Am. Car & F.	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
150	Am. Locomo.	56	54¼	55⅝
720	Am. Sm. & R.	77⅜	76	77⅜
10	Am. Sugar	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
90	Am. Sum. Tob.	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
920	Anaconda	59¼	58⅝	59
340	B'dwin Loco.	56½	54⅝	56
60	Balt. & Ohio.	51⅞	51¾	51¾
3,640	Beth. Steel, B	81¾	81¼	82½
180	B'klyn R. T.	40¾	40¾	44⅛
130	Can. Pac	136½	135¾	136¾
560	Cent. Leath.	68¾	68½	68¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	47¾	48¾
200	C., M. & St. P.	38¼	36¾	37¾
10	Chile Cop	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Chino Cop	41½	41½	41½
30	Col. Fuel & I.	36¼	36	36¼
220	Corn Prod	30¼	29¾	30
920	Cruc. Steel	57	55¼	56¾
230	Cuba C. Sug.	30¼	29¾	30
10	Del. & Hud.	94½	94½	94½
100	Dist. Secur.	36⅝	36¾	36⅝
340	Erie	15¼	14⅝	15¼
90	Gen. Elec	127¾	126⅝	127¾
320	Gen. Motors.	92⅜	90	91½
15	Gt. Nor. pf.	92	92	92
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	28	27	28
50	Insp. Copper	43½	43¼	43⅜
490	Int. Mer. Mar.	28½	28	28
5,230	Do pf	99	96¾	97⅜
20	Kan. City So.	18⅞	18	18
10	Kennec't Cop.	33¼	33¼	33¼
170	Lack Steel	82	81¾	82
460	Mex. Petrol.	81¼	79¼	81¼
40	Midvale Steel	44¾	44¼	44½
90	Mo. Pacific	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
10	Nat. Conduit	25¼	25¼	25¼
70	Nat. Enc. & S.	39¼	38	39⅛
70	N. Y. Cent.	71¾	71	71
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¾	28	28⅝
10	Pennsylvania	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,450	Reading	72⅜	70⅝	71¾
500	Rep. I. & S.	80⅜	78⅜	79¾
80	Southern Pac.	84½	83½	84
50	Southern Ry.	25	25	23
300	Studebaker	40¾	40¾	40¾
290	Tobacco Prod.	53⅜	52	53⅛
310	Union Pac.	116⅛	115⅝	116⅛
120	U. C. Stores	92	91½	92
50	U. S. Ind. Alco.	112¾	112¾	112¾
50	U. S. Rub.	51	51	51
26,110	U. S. Steel	99½	98⅝	98⅝
200	Utah Copper	79	78½	79
160	Westinghouse Elec.	39	38½	39
470	Willys-Overl.	19½	19	19¼
BONDS.				
1,000	Beethlehem Steel 7s	97½	97½	97½
2,500	Met. Petrol.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	Midw. Oil.	120	118	119
500	Do pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Midw. Ref.	123	120	122
500	N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
13,000	Okla. Oil.	6	5	5½
2,000	Do pf.	15	15	15
5,000

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Cyanamid Com.
50 Celluloid Co.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Famous-Players-Lasky
10 Fidelity & Casualty
50 Guantanamo Sugar
100 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
50 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 National Fuel Gas
25 Scoville Manufacturing
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Coal Run Land Co.
25 Celluloid Co.
40 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 Famous-Players-Lasky
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
60 Horn & Hardhart Com. & Pfd.
100 Nat. Aniline & Chem. Co.
50 Pacific Coast 1st Pfd.
25 Rush Creek Land Co.
25 Thurmond Land Co.
25 Victor Talking Machine

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Unlisted Securities Department

American Power & Light Stocks.
Colorado Power Common
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Int'l. Motor Truck 1st & 2nd Pfds.
Mallory Steamship 5s, 1932.
N. Y. & Cuba Mail Steamship 5s
Ocean Steamship 5s, 1920.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stocks & Bonds.
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Texas & Pacific Coal

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Bordens Milk com.
Brooklyn City R. R.
Remington Type. stocks
Guaranty Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805 25 Broad St.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Utah Securities Corp.
6% Notes Due 1922
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston.

Chic. & East. Ill. Ry. Coal 5s
Huntington Land & Improve. 6s
Otis Elevator 5s
Rockford Electric 5s

GEO. REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Amer. Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com.
Western Power Common
Kiely & Horton
20 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

H. W. Johns-Manville
Bordens Cond. Milk Com.
Mich. State Telephone Pfd.
Utah Power & Light Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Texas & Pacific Coal
Hocking Valley Prod.
Royal Baking Powder
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private Telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

AMER. LT. & TRACT. COM. & PFD.
CITIES SERVICE COM. & PFD.
PACIFIC GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
NORTHERN STATES POWER
H.F.McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York

Union Bag & Paper 1st 5s, 1930
New Orleans Gt. Northern 1st 5s, 1955
Denver & Salt Lake 5% Equip., 1929
Gulf Mobile & Northern Preferred
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2360 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

COTTON AT 30 CENTS

New High Record in the Market Here—Strong Competition in December.

The bullish predictions of a week ago that cotton contracts would sell above the 30-cent level were realized yesterday, when contracts for December delivery opened up at 30 cents and advanced to 30½ cents. Thus there was established a new high record in the history of the New York cotton trade, which was accompanied by the quotation of 31¼ cents for spot cotton, a new record since 1889.

Throughout yesterday's session trading was active and excited. The sharp advance was due to a renewal of trade buying, a broadening outside demand, and covering, while there was evidently strong competition for the few notices which were issued against December contracts. At 30½ cents, December showed an advance of more than $4 per bale from the final quotation of Saturday, and it closed at 30.28, with the general list closing steady at a net gain of 46 to 65 points.

According to estimates around the ring, the December notices issued amounted to only 500 bales, and no less than eleven local and Southern houses were said to be in the market for deliveries. The strength of the near position naturally exercised a sympathetic influence on later months. Beyond that the market was dominated by reports that manufacturers were still able to sell goods for forward delivery at advancing prices, reports of an active spot demand in the South, and the circulation of small crop estimates.

The opening was firm at an advance of 15 to 28 points. The appearance of the predicted 30-cent level brought out considerable realizing, but offerings were readily absorbed. Brokers with both Liverpool and domestic trade connections were good buyers, the demand of this sort serving to increase the uneasiness of recent sellers, and during the early afternoon there were rumors of further British successes. January sold up to 29.73, with active months generally showing a net advance of about 71 to 88 points. Realizing then became more active and closing prices were several points off from the best.

Aside from realizing there appeared to be very little pressure against prices at any time during the day, notwithstanding the new high levels and the realization of old bullish predictions. Thirty cents has been the price most talked of in connection with Southern holding, but many of the advices received here yesterday suggested that the views of Southern holders had been advanced by the factors responsible for the recent upward movement in futures. Exports yesterday were 21,298 bales, making 1,941,665 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Dec.	30.00	30.50	29.90	30.28@30.29	29.67
Jan.	29.00	29.73	28.94	29.50@29.54	28.85
Feb.	..	..	..	29.13 bid	28.60
March	28.70	29.28	28.65	29.08@29.10	28.55
April	28.62	28.62	28.62	28.90 bid	28.37
May	28.50	29.07	28.44	28.85@28.88	28.32
June	..	..	..	28.68 bid	28.22
July	28.32	28.87	28.22	28.62@28.63	28.16
Aug.	28.12	28.12	28.12	28.37 bid	27.90
Oct.	..	..	..	27.00@27.50	..

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 95 points higher, at 31.25c for middling upland; sales, 1,350 bales.

Southern spot markets follow: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 29c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 29.50c; Memphis, 29½c; Houston, 28.90c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	28,615	28,273	58,852
Exports	21,298	40,587	49,999
Exports, season	1,641,535	1,556,017	2,236,204
Port stocks	1,106,286	1,126,401	1,470,133
Interior receipts	46,518	47,902	50,828
Interior shipme's	35,382	29,244	42,892
N. Y. arrivals	9,008	12,722	7,261
New York stocks	115,587	105,749	126,965

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton moderate demand; sales, 4,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Imports, nil. Middling unchanged, at 22.16d; good middling unchanged, at 21.60d. Futures opened steady 50 to 55 points higher. Closed quiet 38 to 46 points higher.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. gross	$15,304,554	$13,591,999	$11,384,903
Net aft. tax.	4,960,004	5,515,442	3,755,113
10 mos. gross	131,294,254	115,087,158	100,068,450
Net aft. tax.	40,186,347	40,612,152	30,650,075

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO., all subsidiaries—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross	$1,004,972	$892,972	$112,000
Net earnings	423,643	417,696	5,947
12 mos. gross	11,176,141	10,137,148	1,038,993
Net earnings	4,772,565	4,689,534	83,031

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT—

October gross	1,763,894	1,458,380	305,514
Net earnings	752,442	731,381	21,061
Sur. after tax. and charges			
Bal. after pf. dividends	196,749	231,858	*35,109
10 mos. gross	15,905,165	13,718,682	2,186,503
Net earnings	7,065,472	7,028,800	58,663
Sur. after tax. and charges	1,775,721	2,087,249	*311,528
Bal. after pf. dividends	878,241	1,246,254	*368,013
12 mos. gross	19,149,109	16,518,224	2,630,885
Net earnings	8,626,649	8,565,523	61,126
Sur. after tax. and charges	2,340,214	2,641,290	*301,076
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,284,559	1,640,295	*375,736

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. and subsidiary companies, eliminating intercompany items, for October—

Gross earnings	452,968	338,613	114,355
Net earnings	136,702	149,691	*12,989
Gross income	143,132	150,844	*7,711
Net income	55,617	81,773	*26,156
Preferred div.	25,957	25,957	
Balance	29,660	55,816	*26,156

12 months ended Oct. 31:

Gross earnings	4,650,883	3,879,262	771,601
Net earnings	1,578,905	1,636,529	*57,624
Gross income	1,633,259	1,652,680	*19,421
Net income	657,206	849,722	*192,516
Balance	345,722	538,238	*192,516

*Decrease. †Equal to $16.80 on the common stock.

Miscellaneous.

CONSOLIDATED INTERSTATE-CALLAHAN MINING CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	Sept. 30.	June 30.	March 31.
Net val. ship'ts	$653,027	$733,500	$614,272
Oper. costs	283,531	334,513	236,607
Improvements	66,000	69,531	33,418
Surplus	303,106	339,456	344,157

Total surplus for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1917, amounted to $986,719, compared with $1,932,187 for the corresponding period of 1916, a decrease of $945,468.

UNITED FRUIT CO. for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total income	17,592,291	14,062,133	7,614,570
Interest	867,567	1,396,835	1,714,048
Taxes	*3,686,886	689,146	
Net income	13,037,958	11,943,151	5,900,522
Dividends	3,903,392	3,415,468	2,927,544
Surp. for year	9,134,563	8,527,683	2,972,978

*Subject to the interpretation of the War Revenue act.

NIPE DAY CO. for the year ended Sept. 30—

	12 Mos. Ended Sept. 30, 1917.	15 Mos. Ended Sept. 30, 1916.
Net earnings	1,827,608	2,729,983
Other income	266,376	40,742
Total income	2,163,984	2,770,726
Interest	301,565	444,271
Taxes	*305,962	41,120
Net income	1,656,756	2,285,335
Dividends	360,168	383,034
Surplus	1,296,588	1,902,301

*Subject to final interpretation of the War Revenue act.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Forecast:
N. C.—Fair Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.
S. C.—Fair and warmer Tuesday; cloudy Wed.
Ga.—Fair and warmer Tuesday; cloudy Wed.
Fla.—Rain and warmer Tues; fair Wed.
Ala.—Fair and warmer Tues; fair Wed.
Miss.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; fair Wed.
Tenn.—Rains Tuesday; fair Wed.
Ky. and Ind.—Rain or snow Tues.; fair Wed.
Mich.—Snow and warmer Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Ohio—Snow or rain Tues.; cloudy Wed.
La.—Rain Tues. and Wed.
Ark.—Rain and colder Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Okla.—Rains and colder Tues.; fair Wed.
Tex.—Rains Tues.; fair Wed.
Ill.—Rain or snow Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Mo.—Rain and warmer Tues.; fair Wed.
Wis.—Snow or rain Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Minn.—Snow Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
Ia.—Rain or snow Tues.; fair Wed.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues and Wed.
Neb.—Cloudy Tues.; fair Wed.
Kan.—Cloudy Tues.; fair Wed.

PENNIES BY THE BILLION.

National City Bank Cannot Understand Reported Shortage.

In a statement issued yesterday the National City Bank said the scarcity of pennies reported from various parts of the country was the more surprising in view of the fact that the Government coinage of one-cent pieces had been much larger in recent years than in any earlier period of the history of the country. The bank's compilation showed that more than one billion one-cent coins had been manufactured by the Government and distributed to the people during the last dozen years.

According to the bank's compilation, the number of one-cent coins manufactured by the mints of the United States from 1793 to the end of the fiscal year 1916 was 2,804,000,000, while the number issued in the last decade alone was, in round numbers, one billion. Even in the single fiscal year 1916 the number of one-cent pieces was 101,230,317, while in the high record year, 1910, the total number turned out was 152,846,218. The number of pieces coined never touched the 100,000,000 line prior to 1907, the total for that year being 108,138,618, the annual average since that time having been nearly 100,000,000 per year.

The bank estimates that the number of one-cent pieces coined from the beginning of the Government to date would, even if all were in existence and circulation, allow for each individual about 27 one-cent pieces. Of course, the number actually available is far less than this, for it is quite probable that out of the two and three-quarter billion one-cent pieces coined by the Government not more than about two billions are now in existence, or at least in circulation, making the present average per capita for all the people of the United States of about 20 one-cent pieces.

"The face value of the 'token coins' issued by the Government (the one-cent pieces and the five-cent nickels) is, of course, much greater than the value of the metal which they contain," the bank's statement said. "In fact, the profit on the manufacture of these coins, together with a slight profit on the manufacture of the minor silver coins (ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces) is more than enough to pay the running expenses of the mint."

RED CROSS SHIPMENTS.

35,000 Cubic Tons Sent to Allies Since Oct. 1.

The American Red Cross announced last night that since Oct. 1 last steamships plying between American and allied ports in Europe have transported approximately 33,000 cubic tons of war relief materials to the Allies. The shipments were valued at about $1,736,316. The statement points out that at the present time the Red Cross is not only supplying war hospitals, but also infirmaries, canteens, recuperating stations, homes or nurses, and various other establishments in France and the other countries of the Allies.

Since Oct. 1 the following foodstuff was despatched to Europe: Flour, 602 tons; beans, 431 tons; condensed milk, 320 tons; beef, 158 tons, and coffee, 55 tons. Seven hundred and eighteen cases of cigarettes and tobacco, weighing 100 tons, were included in the Red Cross shipments.

In addition to the shipments listed in the report of the Supply Service, the Red Cross has made arrangements to forward seventy-five tons of foodstuffs to American prisoners in Germany. Two thousand tons of foodstuffs are to be purchased for Rumania at a cost of about $1,000,000. Shoes, medical supplies, and other materials costing about $250,000 will be shipped as soon as possible to Rumania.

The Red Cross will shortly extend to Japan its activities in war relief work, announcement having been made here that the organization has accepted an offer to take over St. Luke's International Hospital in Tokio in case of need arising for its use by the military or naval forces of the United States. In making this announcement Dr. R. B. Teusler, director of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, said the hospital would become the centre of Red Cross activities in Japan.

B. R. T. Declares Dividend.

Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at their meeting yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 17. The stock of the B. R. T. advanced yesterday 2½ points, closing at 46. The company's 5 per cent. notes, due July 1, 1918, sold at 93 and closed at 92¾.

Amer. Light & Tract.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

[Charter No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 20, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$30,576,530.85	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	741,180.15	
Customers' liability account of acceptance of this bank purchased or discounted by it.	50,000.00	
Total loans	$31,367,711.00	
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	1,903,835.74	
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	741,180.15	
		$28,722,695.11
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		11,650.49
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		580,182.62
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$1,900,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	200,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)	800,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	50,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged for bills payable	300,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		3,750,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.	$13,750.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, pledged to secure U. S. and other deposits, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.	610,000.00	
		623,750.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$198,832.80	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	240,178.20	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		439,011.30
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		7,841.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		120,000.00
Value of banking house		995,257.34
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		2,017,471.56
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		85,733.78
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,160,567.31
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		318,263.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		611,139.91
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		25,320.84
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		1,084.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		95,000.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate)		28,000.00
Other assets—Amount due on account subscriptions to Liberty Loan Bonds secured by Liberty Bonds		167.94
Total		$38,533,386.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$727,734.07	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	218,536.39	
		509,197.68
Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate)		147,000.00
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		80,868.92
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		12,665.84
Circulating notes outstanding		1,847,000.00
Net amounts due to national banks		3,623,832.13
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		2,805,426.57
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		9,868,627.53
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		280,587.99
Certified checks		195,567.22
Cashier's checks outstanding		205,927.39
Dividends unpaid		33.00
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		765,060.00
Postal savings deposits		194,379.98
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		3,379,016.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		1,000,000.00
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		11,690.49
Acceptances executed for customers	$723,941.23	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	60,000.00	
		663,941.23
Total		$38,533,386.43

55. a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank $1,903,835.74
b Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise 741,180.15

Total contingent liabilities (55 a and b) $2,645,015.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1917.
[Seal.] HENRY D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM F. NEU,
ARTHUR G. MEYER,
R. H. JONES,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BRONX BOROUGH BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities	$87,490.00	
Private securities	474,836.25	
Real estate owned	262,417.11	
Mortgages owned	200,750.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	27,743.09	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	128,523.71	
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.	951,908.39	
Overdrafts	1,097.64	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$87,737.34	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	37,833.81	
		125,570.65
Specie		17,615.78
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		176,365.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$94,922.53	
Other cash items	5,200.74	
		100,123.32
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets.		2,108.00
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$10,650.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	6,059.50	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	22,013.31	
		38,722.81
Total		$2,581,071.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus: Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	13,811.19	
		63,811.19
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$78,860.26	
Deposits by the State of New York	162,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, N. Y. City	10,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	1,696,185.21	
Deposits drawable only on presentation of pass-books	167,233.50	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	13,328.39	
Certified checks	65,975.83	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	17,446.72	
		2,211,028.43
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$106,100.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	6,395.10	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,168.11	
		117,663.21
Subscription account Liberty Loan No. 2		38,568.00
Total		$2,581,071.75

NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,077,681.45
Bonds and investments		4,869,319.50
Exchanges	$703,678.05	
Cash and reserve	1,374,628.41	
Due from banks	547,865.29	
		2,626,171.75
Total		$17,573,172.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,121,191.78
Reserve for unearned discounts	72,000.00
Reserve for taxes	21,295.86
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	11,073,685.06
U. S. deposits	4,235,000.00
Total	$17,573,172.70

OFFICERS:
G. FOSTER SMITH, President.
T. SCHENCK REMSEN, Vice President.
H. D. SCHOENBERNER, Cashier.
A. J. RYDER, Asst. Cashier.

Partner Wanted with $30,000

To export tractors and plows to Peru, South America. I have orders for 20 tractors and plows on which I can make a net profit of $10,000. Address F. McCann, Room 748, Hotel Martinique.

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SPECIALISTS
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Amer. Light & Tract.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam

71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

ESTABLISHED 1810

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

Condensed Report of Condition, November 20, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$120,810,432.50	Capital Stock, paid in	$6,000,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	6,085,875.68	Surplus and Undivided Profits	11,046,767.37
Bonds, Securities, etc.	28,163,039.34	National Bank Notes Outstanding	3,764,800.00
Banking House and other Real Estate	4,400,000.00	Letters of Credit and Time Acceptances (Foreign Dept.)	6,411,318.18
Cash and Due from Banks	81,575,391.70	Deposits	213,811,853.67
	$241,034,739.22		$241,034,739.22

DIRECTORS

DANIEL BARNES	L. F. LORIE	CHARLES M. PRATT
JAMES M. BECK	V. EVERIT MACY	ROBERT C. PRUYN
WILLIAM E. CORBY	HENRY B. MALLORY	SAMUEL F. PRYOR
W. R. CRAIG	T. FRANK MANVILLE	FERDINAND W. ROEBLING, Jr.
WM. E. S. GRISWOLD	GATES W. McGARRAH	HENRY H. ROGERS
H. O. HAVEMEYER	JOHN McHUGH	JOHN D. RYAN
H. H. HEWITT	S. T. MORGAN	GEORGE R. SHELDON
WILLIAM A. JAMISON	WILLIAM A. PAINE	F. de C. SULLIVAN

The National Bank of Commerce in Saint Louis

November 20, 1917

Cash and Exchange	$30,018,230.24
Loans and Discounts	37,224,763.02
TOTAL RESOURCES	$81,301,421.16
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS	13,376,865.36

Tom Randolph, *Chairman of the Board.*
John G. Lonsdale, *President.*
J. A. Lewis, *Vice President and Cashier.*

TheSeaboard National Bank

18 Broadway and 5 Beaver Street, New York

Condensed Statement, November 20, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$39,492,282.22	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	55.36	Surplus and Profits (earned)	3,424,026.82
U. S. Bonds	5,894,000.00	Circulation	69,997.50
Bonds, Securities, etc.	2,315,344.97	Reserved for Taxes	90,479.07
Due from Banks (net)	524,152.00	Deposits	63,838,232.96
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York	13,121,239.01	Acceptances Executed for Customers	150,000.00
Cash, Exchanges and Due from U. S. Treas.	7,375,662.79	U. S. Bonds Borrowed	300,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances executed by this Bank	150,000.00		
	$68,872,736.35		$68,872,736.35

DIRECTORS

Samuel G. Bayne	Richard J. Dagnan	Rdm. H. R. Green
William K. Cleverley	Henry C. Folger	Peter McDonnell
Edward J. Cornish	Bennett L. Gill	Stuart G. Nelson
Joseph Seep	Charles C. Thompson	William H. Woolin

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

CONDENSED QUARTERLY REPORT
At close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$15,127,248.56	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Securities	5,580,706.60	Surplus & Undivided Profits	1,614,144.97
Banking House and Lot	625,000.00	Unearned Discounts	42,236.39
Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures, Head Office and Branches	120,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	57,973.67
Accrued Interest (Net)	57,767.22	Deposits	27,830,707.76
Due from Banks	2,715,835.18		
Cash and Cash Items	5,788,415.21		
	$29,945,067.79		$29,945,067.79

OFFICERS

GATES W. McGARRAH, President	THOMAS B. NICHOLS, Cashier
JOHN R. WOOD, Vice-President	CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Asst. Cashier
HENRY W. MACOMBER, Asst. Cashier	

DIRECTORS

JOHN R. BERWIND, Vice-Pres. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
WILLIAM H. CHILDS, President The Barrett Company
JOS. S. HOUSE, Cashier Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank
WALTER C. HUBBARD, Hubbard Bros. & Company
GATES W. McGARRAH, President
JOHN McHUGH, Vice-Pres. Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank
CHAS. S. SARGENT, Jr., Kidder, Peabody & Company
AMBROSE G. TODD, Reeves & Todd, Attorneys
JOHN R. WOOD, Vice-President

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF AN ASSOciation for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females in the City of New York, for the election of a Board of Trustees and officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the home, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Tuesday the 4th day of December, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Chartered 1799.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, November 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Middletown & Crawford R. R. Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Middletown & Crawford Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company at No. 50 Church Street, New York, on Tuesday, December 4th, 1917, at 1 o'clock P. M.
DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.
Dated New York, Nov. 14, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ST. ANTHONY ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. ANTHONY ASSOCIATION will be held at 17 West 50th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
New York City, N. Y., November 24, 1917.
PERRY D. BOGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 57.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1917, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred stock was declared, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record December 15th, 1917. Books remain open.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 5.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1917, a dividend of 1½% on the Common stock was declared, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1918. Books remain open.
R. JONES, JR., Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1308.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Nov. 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$29,654,028.48
Acceptances of other banks discounted		165,000.00
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		80,000.00
Total loans		$29,899,028.48
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)		615,000.00
		$29,284,028.48
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		398,515.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		4,539,250.74
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917): U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$800,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,620,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		2,420,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.	$13,840.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, pledged to secure U. S. and other deposits, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.	3,755,000.00	
		3,768,840.00
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than U. S.): Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$5,262,585.88	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	758,572.51	

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A dividend of 3.7187 per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, this being final payment of accumulated deferred dividends, payable December 20th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 11th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 18th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

To the Holders of the 7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the Coupon Number 5 in respect of the interest due and payable on the 1st of December, 1917, on the 7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after the 1st of December, 1917, at the Bank of Scotland, 30 Bishopsgate, London, England, and as their agents, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 23 King St. West, Toronto, and the New York agency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1917.

For BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

Continental Refining Co.

A monthly dividend of 1% will be paid on the common stock of the Continental Refining Company, payable December 10, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

A. A. ROLLESTONE, President.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dividend No. 30.

November 26th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the capital stock of the Company, payable January 15th, 1918, out of the earnings for the fiscal year to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 M. Saturday, January 5th, 1918.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRI LESCHZINER, doing business under the trade name of MAISON HENRI, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2-489, Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Butchers' Fixtures, Marble Counters, Ice Box, Office Fixtures, Safe, 1 Ford Auto Delivery Wagon.

IRVING L. ERNST, Receiver.

VINCENT LIPPE, Attorney for Receiver, 150 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MINTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 530 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Coats, Trimmings, Buttons, Piece Goods, etc.

MAX E. SANDERS, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—To the Creditors of the GRAPE OLA CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25661.

A meeting of creditors is called to be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 28th, 1917, at 2 P. M., to consider and vote upon an offer made by Johnston Dryden & Co., Inc., to pay the creditors 100% on the dollar on the amount of their respective claims as such claims may be proved and allowed payable by five notes, made by the Johnston Dryden & Co., Inc., 20% each maturing respectively on March 1st, 1918; June 1st, 1918; September 1st, 1918; December 1st, 1918, and March 1st, 1919, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Said notes to be secured by Syndicate Certificates of Preferred Stock of a Corporation to be formed and known as the Grape Ola Products Corporation, to which all of the assets of the bankrupt herein will be transferred.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1917.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Marcus Helfand, Esq., Trustee, Office and P. O. Address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

William Solomon, Attorney for Trustee. Office and P. O. Address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,538.—In Bankruptcy.—CARROLL FELTER and EROLD MARTIN, Bankrupts.

Carroll Felter and Erold Martin, individually and as copartners doing business as Carroll Felter & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,161.—In Bankruptcy.—SELMA COHEN and IRENE ROSENGARD, individually and trading as SEDONIE HAT CO., Bankrupt.

Selma Cohen and Irene Rosengard were duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 7th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 7th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,161.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELMA COHEN and IRENE ROSENGARD, individually and trading as SEDONIE HAT CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 629 Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Butchers' Fixtures, Marble Counters, Ice Box, Office Fixtures, Safe, 1 Ford Auto Delivery Wagon.

IRVING L. ERNST, Receiver.

VINCENT LIPPE, Attorney for Receiver, 150 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MINTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 530 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Coats, Trimmings, Buttons, Piece Goods, etc.

MAX E. SANDERS, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

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Dated New York, November 15th, 1917.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Marcus Helfand, Esq., Trustee, Office and P. O. Address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

William Solomon, Attorney for Trustee. Office and P. O. Address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Notwithstanding the small receipts of wheat at Western points last week, the visible supply of domestic and Canadian wheat in the United States increased 1,649,000 bushels, bringing the total to 21,218,000, against 72,000,000 last year. Advices from Argentina said that prices there were strong on reports of negotiations pending for the purchase of the entire surplus of wheat as well as linseed and oats by the Allies. It was also said that the Argentine crop had been severely damaged by frost, and Broomhall's agent now estimates the exportable surplus at 138,000,000, compared with earlier estimates of 176,000,000 bushels.

RYE.—Market steady. No. 2 Western, $1.89, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was feverish and irregular, closing ⅝ net lower to ⅝c higher. At best the market is a narrow one, owing to the restrictions placed on aggressive operations, and consequently prices are subject to quick changes both ways, as operations are mostly in small lots and traders are disposed to take small profits. There was further talk of prospective large receipts, and on this count some operators were disposed to look for lower prices. As a matter of fact, receipts are increasing, and the visible supply showed an increase for the week of 661,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 826,000 last year. In the local cash market new yellow corn was quoted at $2.03, cost and freight, New York, ten days shipment; Argentine corn at $2.03 to $2.10, free on board cars New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	1.24½	1.23½	1.24	1.24½	96¾
January	1.22⅝	1.20⅝	1.21⅛	1.21¼	93¾
May	1.19⅞	1.18⅛	1.19⅝	1.19	93¾

OATS.

The oats market was slightly lower early under selling for a reaction after last week's advance. A sharp upturn in Winnipeg, however, again stimulated buying, and this, supplemented by export sales of about 300,000 bushels, caused a sharp rally. Final prices were 1¼@1¾c net higher. The visible supply decreased 525,000 bushels for the week, and the total is now about 30,000,000 less than last year, despite the large crop. The local cash market was firmer. Standard quoted at 79@79½c; No. 2 white, 79½c; No. 3 white, 78¾@79c; No. 4 white, 76@78¾c; fancy clipped white, 79@81c; ordinary clipped white, 78@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	71⅝	69¾	71¼	70	55
May	70½	68⅛	70½	69¼	55¼
July	..	..	..	66	55

PROVISIONS.

Larger receipts of hogs than expected in the West, and a decline of 10 points in the hog market, brought about an easier opening to the provision list, with more or less scattered selling. The firmness in grains, however, and buying which was thought to be by packers, caused a rally, and the close was firm and generally higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 55,000; estimated for Tuesday, 33,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
November	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.37	16.55
January	24.90	24.65	24.87	24.80	16.45
Ribs—					
January	25.10	24.75	25.10	24.80	14.65
May	24.92	24.60	24.92	24.65	14.80
Pork—					
January	46.77	46.35	46.72	46.50	27.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was irregular early, closing easy, with final prices 5 to 33 points net lower. Total sales were 4,600 barrels. The November position advanced 21 points on covering, but closed weak. Total tenders on November contracts during the month were 19,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	18.30@18.60	18.40
November	18.71	18.50	18.52@18.75	18.50
December	18.49	18.20	18.15@18.20	18.45
January	18.40	18.30	18.30@18.40	18.35
February	..	..	18.25@18.35	18.30
March	18.48	18.45	18.35@18.40	18.40
May	..	..	19.00	..

COFFEE.

The circulation of December notices, estimated at slightly over 20,000 bags, caused a renewal of liquidation and a good deal of switching from December to later months in the coffee market yesterday. These offerings seemed likely to prove well absorbed on an early decline of about .5 to .42 points, however, and rallies followed on covering, while there also seemed to be some interested trade buying during the afternoon. The close showed a net decline of 7 to 11 points. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 7¼c for Rio 7s and 9¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.92
December	6.92	6.82	6.91@6.92	6.94
January	6.99	6.90	7.00@7.01	7.03
February	..	..	7.08@7.09	7.11
March	7.18	7.11	7.16@7.18	7.19
April	..	..	7.24@7.25	7.28
May	7.34	7.26	7.32@7.34	7.36
June	7.34	7.34	7.41@7.43	7.45
July	7.51	7.50	7.50@7.51	7.53
August	..	..	7.58@7.60	7.62
September	7.68	7.60	7.66@7.68	7.71
October	..	..	7.72@7.74	..

SUGAR.

There were no fresh developments in sugar. It is reported that the Russian sugar recently released has not as yet been distributed, but the commissioner is working out details, and it is expected that distribution will be made later in the week. It is now reported that no final agreement has yet been reached on a price for the new Cuban crop, and that the Federal Trade Commission in New York for a final conference here on Friday of this week. Practically all the Western beet sugar factories are working full time and turning out about 100,000 tons of sugar daily, but a good deal of this is going into warehouses owing to the shortage of cars. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c, and cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,880 packages. Market still short of high grades of fresh creamery. Prices were further advanced, with a strong feeling at the close. Medium qualities are attracting rather more attention and are stiffening a little and there is a better movement from first hands. Most of the large chain stores are now running on the held goods. Fine renovated doing a little better. Ladles and Packing stock very quiet. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 47½@48c; extras (92 score), 47@47½c; seconds (83 to 87 score), 40@42½c; thirds, 38@39c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 48½@49c; extras, 47¼c@48c; firsts, 44@47c; seconds, 39@43c. Creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 39½@40½c; thirds, 38@39c. State, dairy tubs, finest, 46@46½c; good to prime, 41½@44c; common to fair, 36@41c; Renovated, extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 39½@40c; lower grades, 35@38c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32¾@33c; lower grades, 31@32c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 4,833 cases. Fresh gathered eggs continue in extremely small supply and there is a great scarcity of new-laid qualities. The needs of the trade are increasing as a result of the recent advance in prices, but dealers are still having difficulty in obtaining enough for urgent requirements, and the market is fully sustained, with a firm tone on all desirable qualities. The range of prices is still very wide, owing to the irregular quality of the receipts. Storage eggs are meeting a moderate demand and show a steady tone at unchanged prices. Nearby white eggs are a little more plentiful. Trading is quiet and selective and prices rule in buyers' favor. Most of the receipts are of inferior and irregular qualities, and comparatively few are now found to reach our top quotation. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 57@58c; extra firsts, 55@56c; firsts, 52@54c; seconds, 45@50c; thirds and poorer, 40@44c; fresh gathered mixed colors, No. 1, 35c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice dry, 32@33c; under grades, 29@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34@34½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33½@33¾c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 30@32c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 24@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@76c; ordinary to good, 69@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 68@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 65@66c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 65@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 68@69c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 66@68c.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3,062 R. S. R. S. & 347, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold One package containing seven packages of Paradise and Goura Feathers; One package containing 150 feathers of the Bird of Paradise and 150 Quills; and forty-three boxes containing beads and feathers of Birds of Paradise and Goura Heads.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 10th day of December, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 17th, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney.

INTERNED GERMANS INJURED

Three Hurt in Garden in Cuba When Old Grenade Explodes.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Frederick Gunning and Otto Rosahl, former members of the crew of a German ship seized when Cuba declared war, and Kort French, under confinement as a German spy, all of whom were interned in Cabanas fortress, were injured this morning by the explosion of one of several old grenades which they were placing about a small garden patch.

Gunning's hands were mangled. The others were less seriously injured.

Coin Shortage in Philippines.

MANILA, Nov. 26.—There is a shortage of coins throughout the Philippine Islands. The Philippine National Bank is issuing paper bills of the denomination of 10 and 20 centavos as a temporary relief.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Seventy-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,918,600, were chartered today. They include:

Holmes Music House, Middletown, $50,000; F. R. Alford, F. E. Hall, A. J. Holmes, Middletown.

Brooks & Co., Manhattan, metal boxes for vaults, $12,000; S. E. Ferris, E. J. and C. C. Jenkins, 681 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

The New-Worth Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Sarlot, P. Neuwirth, J. L. Schwartz, 134 West 113th St.

Beck-Hazzard Store, 2, Manhattan, shoe store, 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $500. There are thirty-three similar companies formed, each bearing a number, to conduct shoe stores in Greater New York. Directors, M. L. Davis, R. P. Hazzard, A. A. Brown, 226 Lafayette St.

Margaret Holding Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Tobin, A. Hyman, A. H. Mittleman, 46 West 83d St.

Beekman Storage Warehouse, Manhattan, $150,000; P. V. L. Bouton, L. M. Tafford, C. E. Thorall, 50 Church St.

Euclid Avenue Realty Corp., Kenmore, Erie County, $16,000; F. B., R. L. and L. K. Ferbrandt, Kenmore.

Samuel Bruck, Manhattan, commission merchants in food, $10,000; G. C. Menacci, M. Ladiana, M. Pickholtz, 320 Manhattan Av.

11 Commercio Publishing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. Del Guidice, G. A. Quiro, F. Albano, 113 East 28th St.

J. F. McCarthy Shoe Co., Manhattan, $100,000; P. G. Fourman, L. W. Simmons, J. F. McCarthy, 170 Fourth Av.

The Ever Ready Auto Service, Manhattan, $10,000; J. H. Bacon, F. S. Weisington, W. H. Willis, 125 West 132d St.

Niagara River Realty Corp., Buffalo, $50,000; A. J. Thornton, 1127 Ellicott St.

L. Hemmerdinger & Co., Manhattan, paints and painters' supplies, $50,000; L. and B. and L. Hemmerdinger, 486 East 123d St.

Breeze Air Craft Co., Manhattan, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $10,000; J. A. Preville, A. Sutherland, A. D. Weekes, jr., 52 William St.

Connecticut Owning Co., Manhattan, hotels, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; J. A. Preville, E. P. Shell, A. R. Fritz, 56 West 45th St.

Beuret & Co., Mt. Vernon, commission merchants in dry goods, $100,000; H. N. Dunn, E. J. Dunn, W. Cryan, 348 4th Av.

Otto P. Weisswange, Inc., Mt. Vernon, precision thermometers and scientific glass apparatus, $50,000; M. Harding, H. Weismann, E. K. Noll, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Gerwig & Agan Co., Herkimer, coal and Builders' supplies, $50,000; B. W. Gerwig, G. W. Agan, G. P. Trace, Herkimer.

Port Ewen Commerce and Realty Corp., Port Ewen, $25,000; A. C. Wappler, D. B. R. Chapman, A. B. Patton, 251 West 42d St.

Candy Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. A. McNamara, F. Holman, J. J. Reilly, 115 West 45d St.

Oakdale Cent. Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. S. Mack, W. Kaufman, R. Meyers, 7 Beekman St.

Decoration Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. J. Hegt, D. J. Mitsick, J. E. Hume, 529 Courtlandt Av.

Frank Eberhart, Inc., Manhattan, plumbing and steamfitting, $5,000; E. Cladell, B. A. Buge, M. Eberhart, 962 Whitlock Av.

Elwood Express Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. W. Heinrich, P. and W. F. Heiserman, 568 Third Av.

Wearstrong Clothing Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $150,000; L. Fish, E. and A. Goldman, 26 Lenox Av.

General Oil Industry Improvement Co., Manhattan; $1,500,000; J. H. Rieger, A. Silver, J. A. Pagnani, 51 Chambers St.

Mason & Moore, Manhattan, make printing and bookbinding machinery, $100,000; G. Chapman, W. A. Moore, W. O. Mason, 51 Chambers St.

Porto Rally Co., Manhattan, $6,000; J. H. and H. and G. Neuschafer, 321 East 77th St.

Thorne Dairy Can Co., Albany, $500,000; W. H. Taylor, J. C. Watson, A. H. Pratt, Albany.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Microphe-Detector Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $1,150,000.

E. F. Coombs & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

8 West 40th Street Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $500,000.

Edwin H. Silk Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000.

Edwin Wasser, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Frick Co., Penn.; new representative, A. C. Olp, Rochester.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Cohen-Chelsea, Inc., Manhattan.

Walker's Restaurants, Inc., Buffalo.

Abramson Drug Co., Brooklyn.

Albany Storage Battery Co., Albany.

Rubes Electric Devices, Brooklyn.

Tiger Silk Co., Manhattan.

Eagle Hosiery and Glove Co., Manhattan.

Flinn-O'Rourke Co., Manhattan.

Hewitt Bros., Cortland.

S. Ostrin, Manhattan.

244 Delancey Street Corp., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 26.—Charters filed:

Uesco Oil and Refining Corp., $3,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, Wilmington.

Federal Oil Refining Co., $1,000,000; J. J. Jolls, M. L. Grubb, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Liberty Systems Corp., accounting, manufacturing, $1,000,000; L. A. Watters, S. F. Lloyd, E. L. Reel, all of Edwardsville, Ill.

Fullard Drying Products Corp., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, jr., Irwin Pimm, S. C. Seymour, all Philadelphia.

Independent Aetna Sprinkler Co., $1,000,000; R. H. Anderson, E. W. Shaw, all of New York; J. W. Husley, jr., of Wilmington.

Catlin Shale Products Co., $300,000; J. F. Charlton, L. Nillel, M. M. Manning, all of New York.

Increases in Capital.

Myando Pulp and Paper Corp., Rochester, N. Y., from $7,000,000 to $11,000,000.

The Page-Lewis Oil Co., Olean, N. Y., from $150,000 to $500,000.

Standard Car Construction Co., from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Penn Leather Co., from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 26.—Premier Rubber Corp., Jersey City, $100,000; C. L. Williams, A. M. Lowenthal, and William Lowenthal, all of New York.

Universal Service and Auto Sales Service, Newark, $10,000; J. A. Mandeville of South Orange, John H. Knox and Thomas H. Warren of Newark.

Passaic Valley Chronicle, Morristown, $25,000; A. Jennings Pierson, Joseph Weiner, and Viva Cordon, all of Morristown.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RALPH SAMUELS, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 32 East Thirty-first Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: K. L. Abbott, $500; A. L. Sanders, $50, and M. H. Doody, $50. Liabilities are reputed to be $24,000; assets, $14,000.

ISRAEL TEICH, manufacturer of furs, at 47 East Eighth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Isaie Goldstein, $400; Sam Goldman, $400, and Gustave Lecht. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000, and assets, $6,000.

AARON SILVERSTEIN, manufacturer of dresses, at 36 West Twenty-fifth Street and 103 West Houston Street.—A petition in bankruptcy against him has been filed by these creditors: Schlansky, Kapfer Co., Inc., $75; Philip Schlansky, $212; M. Schlansky & Co., Inc., $105, and Adelson Weisberg, $175. Liabilities are $7,000, and assets, $2,000.

HYMAN KROTMAN, dealer in furniture, at 3,896 Third Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy against him has been filed by these creditors: H. Guasman, Inc., $175; Daniel O'Connor, $350, and Bassett Furniture Co., $113. It is alleged that he made an assignment to Rubin Mayersohn.

MICHAEL GROSSMAN of 1,220 College Av. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,975, and no assets. Among the creditors are the Phoenix Trading Co., $8,900; Simon Russek, $8,900, and Elias Silverstein, $3,900.

DAVID LENTIN of 32 West 118th Street, builder and real estate, formerly President of the Washington Place Building Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,094, and no assets, except some stock in the company of no value.

JOSEPH FLEISCHER, cupmaker of 740 Jennings Street, formerly in business at 129 Wooster Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $365, and no assets.

ALEXANDER BACKER, a salesman, of 3,905 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,100, and no assets. Among the creditors are Hudson Trust Company, $10,000; William A. Wood Mercantile and Publishing Machine Company, $3,000. The debts are all indorsements in notes.

H. TOWNSEND AHERN, actor, of 3,647 Broadway, has filed a petition, individually and as surviving partner of F. W. Garton & Co., with liabilities of $6,881, and no assets. There is $272 in the hands of the public administrator. Among the creditors are Elisabeth Remsen, $4,000; S. Smith & Jones, $500.

THEODORE JONES, dealer in furs, at 436 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $5,747, and assets of $2,976, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $360; accounts, $625, and cash, $1.

JOSEPH Pinkesthal, wholesale dealer in millinery, at 653 Broadway, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $12,135, and assets of $4,311, consisting of stock, $1,500; accounts, $2,874, and cash in bank, $287.

LILLIAN M. HEASON LONG, dealer in women's apparel, at 784 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $6,139, and assets of $472.

FEUER & SOLOMON, trading as the Eclipse Clothing Company at 1,591 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,674 and assets of $8,151, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $900; accounts, $221, and cash, $30.

WILLIAM B. RICHMOND, druggist at Peekskill, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,308 and assets of $3,244. Judge Hand appointed J. Wesley Barker receiver.

MAX ZEISLER.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Zeisler, doing business as the Crescent Tire Company at 1,771 Broadway, and as the Independent Auto Supply Company at 30 Chambers Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities were $146,570.

HAUSEN BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Hausen Brothers, manufacturers of women's hats at 650 Broadway, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $70,699.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

MARTIN DEGNAN, grain, East Chatham, N. Y.

JOSEPH F. RYAN, clerk, Newburg.

SOLOMON and ROSALIE LUCHMAN, 1,838 Madison Avenue.

HENRY ROSENBERG, formerly jeweler, now manager of junk shop, 45 John Street.

EDWARD KRUTHEN, manager express, 229 West 124th Street.

HERBERT S. COLE, 647 West 172d Street.

MARTIN SEIDLER, 230 Grand Street.

MAX E. ROSEN, confectioner, 252 Broome Street.

SAMUEL KOTLER, 316 West 111th Street.

S. BOLIVAR, S. ROMERO, 50 Church Street.

DAVID TOBIAS of 964 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Weihberger Brothers, $194; Paul & Weinbaum, Inc., $145; Harry Sacks, $289.

MORRIS MENDES, a salesman, 384 Keap St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,888 and assets of $4,988.

OTTO L. SPEISS, 324 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,854 and assets of $530.

LOUIS RUBINSKY of 46 Blake Av., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,684 and no assets.

H. M. AUTO SUPPLY CO. of 718 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Henry Kraus, $12,776; W. E. Spencer, Co., $22.36; Albert Block & Sons, $11.50; Jacob Hanauer, $127; Phillip Allen, $75.78.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and Over.

American Sodding Machine Corp.—L. Babini $657.92
American Phonograph Co.—Doehler Die Casting Co. 3191.45
Andre Jacques Restaurant—New York Telephone Co. 108.10
Bradhurst Automobile Co.—J. Jellasen. 576.43
Bastone, John—Sykes Realty Corp. 258.05
Brady-Ottarah Const. Co.—Universal Road Machinery Co., costs. 150.36
Blank, William—J. Grossmann. 121.96
Burland, Weil; Mathias Rastport, and Sophia Burland—Kobre Assets Corp. 332.10
Bigall, William—O. J. Gude Co., New York 132.20
Baldwin, John F.—J. H. Naughtin. 103.94
Choguet, Arthur—Encyclopedia Britannica, costs 258.22
Carabean, Inc.—C. S. Pinkney et al. 416.66
Cohen, Louis—W. Menke et al. 173.03
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—R. Goldberg 1,637.41
City Assets—Gilbert 419.35
Catino, Raffaelo—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York 143.88
Clements, Dorothy N.—A. B. Clements, costs 898.84
Chester Dry and Wet Wash Laundry—J. M. Thomson & Co. 880.11
Cushing-Perine Co.—J. R. Shelton 2,520.50
Same—Same 429.50
Dreyfuss, Barnard J.—Livingston 210.79
Le Solding, Joel S.—F. M. Wallace 993.88
Daly, Alice—New York Title and Mortgage Co. 186.90
Da Chong Leong—W. D. Chung 1,186.90
Dunn, Louise S.—Barry Realty Co. 389.41
Donovan, Andrew—K. T. Pothoff, costs 109.61
E. W. Minter Co.—S. L. Newman 270.45
Eagle Products Corp.—Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. 297.62
Edwards, Chancellor W.—S. M. Meyer. 144.60
Freund, Edw. and Sidney—E. C. Stiffler 2,150.50
Globe Wholesale Drug Co.—A. H. Jadwin & Sons 122.83
Guma, Daniel F.—Consumers Brewing Co. 273.63
Gibbs, Louis and Israel (Gibbs Bros.)—Same—Same 826.53
Howard, Ray L.—H. M. Baer 246.90
Hoffman Realty Co.—A. J. Durkin 735.45
Herz, Leah, or Leah Harding—M. Lydon 216.61
Howard, Ray L.—H. M. Baer 735.45
Horter, Earl B.—E. Horter, costs 153.33
Herrigan, William—O. J. Gude Co., New York 241.80
Imrie, Malcolm G.—Motor Car Equipment Co. 552.84
Juno Realty Corp.—New York Telephone Co. 128.72
Judson, Jacob—D. Merkel 565.91
Koller, Samuel—S. Garcia et al. 327.96
Kittel, Russell H., and David F. Garton—E. Smith Printing Supply Co. 453.45
Kelly, Lawrence—J. Dunn 119.91
Kennedy, Hannah—E. Glennin 475.85
Lee, William J., jr.—Interstate Shade Cloth Co. 897.40
Levy, Ethel—E. Giandelfi 119.91
Miller, George—H. De Martino 329.72
Normandie Shirt Co.—Singer Sewing Machine Co. 1,169.79
New York Railways Co.—A. J. Durkin. 350.00
New York Builders' Supply Co. and Robert T. Norton—Albert A. Volk Co. 756.80
Phillips, William R.—First National Bank of Omaha 11,511.06
Power, E. H.—Hotels Statler Co. 4,810.88
Reichhard, Jacob, and John Reston, (Capitol Chemical Co.)—Bush, Beach & Gent 86,957.83
Roce, Frank—Steinhart Bros. & Co. 258.77
Roberts Motor Co.—Lent et al. 200.11
Re Inker Mfg. Co.—J. Blum 1,049.97
Rostolder, Max—A. Mannare 905.20
Simmons, John L.—E. Weingart 118.91
Stuart, Edith B

The Greatest Scientific Illuminant

Americolite

"Transplanted Sunlight"

CHEERFUL—RESTFUL—ECONOMICAL

The most efficient electrical illumination for offices, stores, hotels, churches, factories, draughting rooms, etc. Perfectly adapted to color matching, also to lighting large areas and obviating individual desk or table lights. SEND FOR FOLDER

AMERICOLITE COMPANY

533 West 52d St., New York City

Telephone—Columbus 5580.

Recent Installations—Banks:

CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK (Four Branches), New York

COLUMBIA TRUST CO. New York

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION New York

BOUND BROOK TRUST CO. Bound Brook, N. J.

Food for Thought!

There is no law of God or man by which a business man is guaranteed protection against his own incompetence. But there is a clearly demonstrated way by which an intelligent manufacturer can protect himself against present day emergencies, and that way is by availing himself of my funds.

Hundreds of manufacturers use my service and unhesitatingly indorse it to their business friends.

Why not investigate it for yourself? A conference involves no obligation, and the strictest confidence is assured.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Ave., New York.

Auctions.

NOW ON VIEW

IN SILO'S

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

"Silo Building,"

546 Fifth Av., N. Y.

1 West 45th St.

A Most Important Sale,

Friday & Saturday,

Nov. 30 & Dec. 1 at 2:30 o'Clock

The estate of the Late

John Martin Crawford,

Consul General to St. Petersburg.

Also by order of

R. J. Bell and W. E. Speers,

Committee of the person and property of

Thomas Bell

and others.

Magnificent French, English and Italian

FURNITURE

of the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Objects of Art and other Bijouterie, Fine Paintings, Rugs, Chinese Porcelains, Textiles and other Hangings.

THE PAINTINGS.

Among which are works by the following artists:—

Geo. Inness, James M. Hart, H. O. Tanner, Sanchez-Perrier, Piot, Bierstadt, Azti, Osthaus, &c.

To Be Sold on Friday Evening, November 30th, at 8:15

JAMES P. SILO & SON, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

Executor's Sale To-Day

at 10:30 A. M.

at 125 West 72d Street.

Estate of the late

FANNY M. ARONSTEIN,

By order of SIDNEY ARONSTEIN, Esq., Executor. Modern Furniture, Steinway & Sons' Grand Piano, Victrola and Records, Sterling Silver Tea Set, Hot Water Kettle, Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c., Books, collection of Oil Paintings and Water Colors; a Masterpiece in Carrara Marble by A. E. Carli, Roma, "The Bather"; Bronzes, Clock Sets, Porcelains, Table Glass and China, Oriental Rugs, Lace Curtains, Linens, Down Quilts, two Fur Coats and Muff and other personal property in variety.

The sale will be conducted by

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th St.

Telephone 4023—Vanderbilt.

A Tremendous Stock of High Grade

Uniform Clothing

as sailors, shipmen, yachtsmen, fishermen, naval officers, conductors, and others, comprising in part as follows: 1,000 blue heavy uniform suits; 4,000 pairs pants in blue flannels; 8,000 pairs white duck overalls and coats; 1,000 blue serge suits and pants; 1,500 single coats in blue flannel and serges; 2,000 men's white aprons; 4,000 white duck coats and pants; 500 sailor blouses, 300 heavy wool sweaters; 200 dozen caps for sailors, conductors, etc. Also raincoats, fisherman coats, sheepskin coats, etc.

Will Be Sold By

H. KARP, Auctioneer,

Friday, Nov. 30, 10:30 A. M.,

At Salesrooms, 477 BROADWAY.

1,000 Men's & Youths' Overcoats, 100 Men's & Young Men's Suits.

The goods are now ready for your inspection. Telephone Canal 9524.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

BANKRUPTCY SALE

BALDWIN & GRIMES. November 26th, 1917, at 11 A. M. A complete line of

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

At 119 Washington Street, BOONTON, N. J.

and property generally found in and about the automobile accessory business.

SAMUEL VAN POZNAK, Auctioneer, 42 So. Orange Ave., Newark, N. J.

CLAUDE GARRISON, Receiver, Boonton, N. J.

William Harris, Attorney for Receiver, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALE

ALBERT VARNDELL, BANKRUPT.

November 27th, 1917, at 10 A. M.,

Complete Butcher Establishment

at 10 Centre Street Orange, N. J.

Consisting of five horses, wagons, fixtures and property generally found in and about the wholesale and retail butcher business.

SAMUEL VAN BOZNAK, Auctioneer, 42 So. Orange Ave., Newark, N. J.

SAMUEL I. KESSLER, Trustee, 9 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

William Harris, Attorney for Trustee, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock, better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BIRCH Wanted.—71, all colors. Address S 165 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Spot cash; will buy any quantity, all colors, F. & H. or botany. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—American Woolen Co.'s 11050, 544, 13046. Farragut 3454.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., all colors; spot cash. Phone Farragut 5035.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for a quantity Juilliard's 110-2002. Chelsea 9867.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for all shades, spot cash. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

BURRELLA Wanted.—American 0310, Pekin and burgundy. Madison Square 2740.

CLOTHING Wanted.—The Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn., are open for jobs in men's and young men's Fall and Winter suits and overcoats; must be well tailored garments. Call New York office, 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Out of town jobbers looking at Spring samples all week, ladies', misses', and junior coats; also better and medium grade dresses in serges, taffeta and foulard. Lesser & Kasindorg Co., 1,170 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring models, all week; ladies', misses' and juniors'; call between 9 and 12, 3 and 5, 6 West 18th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits; also jobs in Winter suits and coats. Call, rear elevator, 4th floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at ladies' Spring suits and coats; call in the mornings, third loft, 30 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber open for Spring goods. Call, with samples, 9 to 11, or 3 to 5, all week, fourth floor, 16 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing order Spring coats and suits. Call with samples, 9th floor, 34 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring line ladies' and misses' sizes. W. & H. Walker, 116 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring sample coats, suits, and dresses. 43 West 24th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring coats. Call all day 10th floor, 134 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, all grades of merchandise. 4th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber now placing order on Spring coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, 8th floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring goods. 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring children's, juniors'. Room 1808, 15 E. 26th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 7th floor, 35 West 31st St.

COATS Wanted for Spring lines. Call mornings, Eisen & Sons, 122 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on children's Spring coats, 11th floor, 158 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Buying Spring samples, snappy styles; 1st floor, 3 E. 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Snappy Spring styles; 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 1,182 Broadway. Room 804.

COATINGS Wanted.—Stevens 1040 range. L. Finkelstein & Sons, Spring 6311.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of cotton messalines, black, white, and colors. Telephone Farragut 5323.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy any kind of close outs; cash no object. Box Y 217 Times Annex.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, for cash. Spring 253.

CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGETTE CREPE Wanted.—Open for 200 pieces, flesh and white; submit samples. F 181 Times.

DICE Wanted.—Can use large quantity. G 12 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on better dresses, taffetas, crepe de meteors, and crepe de chines; call with samples immediately. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles of good silk, serge, and gingahams. Call all week, 244 5th Av., 4th floor. Madison Square 1666.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for cash any quantity serge dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Spring silk and serges of better grade. 147 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on Spring dresses of the better kind. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at tailor made dresses, in serges and taffetas, 14th floor. 12 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ready to place large orders on Spring dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job good quality silk georgette dresses. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

DRESSES, VELVET, Wanted.—Jobs for basement sales. The Fair, 225 4th Av.

FANCY GOODS and toys wanted immediately by responsible party on consignment; bank references. J 128 Times.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Mais, white, flesh, &c.; also crepe de chine, 3-thread, 72 pick, spot cash, spot delivery; also future orders. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. Spring 5390.

GRAY GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, short and seconds, for cash. J 147 Times.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's black and mole, cheap. J 153 Times.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 11050, 13006, 15020, A. D. Juillards 2002, 2060; quantities no object; for cash. Greeley 5290.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, K 544, 11050, 15020, 0359; quantities no object for cash. Farragut 9063.

KERSEY Wanted.—Blacks; submit samples. F 182 Times.

LININGS Wanted.—Open for Paisley, fancy pongee lining, at a price; jobs only. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

PACIFIC GOODS Wanted.—V. S. L., M. S. L., W. S. X., P. P. L., D. P. N. L.; also some of their other numbers. Phone Gramercy 1283.

POPLINS Wanted.—Spot cash; will buy any quantity, any mill, all colors. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

POPLIN Wanted.—Pay cash for American 6079½ or similar. Hauptman, 130 W. 28th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 06077, or similar in mannish serge. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SATEEN Wanted.—White and black; cash if cheap. Phone Spring 368.

SATIN Wanted.—Black yarn dye cotton back; 50 to 100 pieces; good quality only; cash. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. Madison Square 7598.

SERGES Wanted.—Any number of Whitman's serge or any number of Amoskeag's serge. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d. Spring 6311.

SERGES, POPLINS wanted for cash; Whitman's, Juilliard's, Amoskeags, Andrews, Botany, Dunmore, Pacifics, Nemo, Room 1209, 06 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity navy, Botany 809-813, Walworth 3703, Juilliard 54249, 54289. F 183 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—7002, 7120, 54289; also men's wear serges and broadcloth. London Mills, Gramercy 5625.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag serges 6301, 7301, and 7614, in navy, copen., and tan. Phone Farragut 2770.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 838, 235; Dunmore 0420, 0422, 0351, 0361, 0310; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash; all kinds; send samples and full particulars. Wm. Cerf & Co., Chicago, Ill.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; will buy any quantity, any mill, all colors. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

SERGE Wanted.—Can use large quantity of 18in. International Dress and Skirt, 138 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for style W. F. X. brown, and lowest price. J 52 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity Juilliard 54289 at a price. Mad. Sq. 6883.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 7120, 1404, and 4532. Stuyvesant 3335.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SHANTUNGS Wanted for trimmings. Madison Square 6376.

SILK UNDERWEAR CONTRACTORS wanted. Call between 9 and 12 and 4 and 6, bring samples. Colonial Underwear Co., 27 East 22d St., Room 84.

SILK Wanted.—Open for silks of any description up to 80c per yard. Madison Square 3867.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobbers will look at sample silk skirts Tuesday and Wednesday, from 2 to 4. 3 West 29th St., Room 407.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 12 West 32d St., ninth floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, better grades. 14th floor. 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits from $9.75 to $25. 106 Madison Av., 18th floor. See George Cohen.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders on smart Spring suits. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

TRICOTINE AND POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Spot cash, Garfield 4718, 4978, 4976; state quantity, colors and price. G 11 Times.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavyweight American or similar; any quantity, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 3139.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, heavy weight, ¾ cheviot, all Meltons; any quantity, for cash. Harris Pankin 36 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted. — Three-quarter goods, all colors, any quantity, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted. — Heavyweight, all colors. Colonial Cloak and Suit Co., 34 E. 12th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, 544, 11050; Juilliard's 2002; spot cash. Madison Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 13046, also 0359, 15020, any quantity. Merit, 22 W. 27th.

VELOURS Wanted. — All kinds of heavyweight velours at a price. Chelsea 6018.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAFFIN SEAL.—Hind & Harrison; reasonable; also quilted sateen linings. Greeley 4377.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

BLANKETS. — For immediate delivery; in case lots only. J 156 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 343, white, 80 inches, $2.10 net, cash. J 152 Times.

BURELLA.—American 09057; also 0310, all colors; pom poms, brown, claret. Far. 2731.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—To close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Am. W. C., 633-21, navy, brown, and green; opening price. Tel. Madison Square 9348.

COATS.—A group of low priced coats for immediate delivery with a "special sales" plan. Developed for December and January retailing. Room 1210, 5th Avenue Building. The Printz-Biederman Co. These are Printzess coats.

COATS.—Pom poms, bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c., plain, fur-trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS, Children's.—Will close out at cost job lot of coats, sizes ranging from 2 to 6 and 8 to 14, velour, plushes, corduroys, and sibelines. Consolidated Girls' Coat Company, 1,265 Broadway.

COATS. — Pom poms, bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c., plain, fur-trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 high-class ladies' and juniors' velour coats; full convey collar and cuff; close out at a price to make room for our Spring line. The Ultan Cloak Co., 113 University Place.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses'; high-class models; finest materials; fur trimmed; popular colors; at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values pom poms, plush, velour, broadcloth, self and fur-trimmed; immediate delivery. Shapire & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—65 large Kit Coney collars at $9.90 net; better coats at $11.90 net; 85 splendid coats at $12.90 net; few suits to close out. 3d floor, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—200 of American wool velous, all colors, and Burgundy; fur and plush trimmed; for immediate delivery. S. Sragow Co., 142 West 24th.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats; ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials; fur trimmed, popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—1,000 for immediate delivery; plushes, velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, to close out, at a price. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th.

COATS, Coats, Coats.—Hundreds of them on the racks; all lined velours, fur collars; exceptionally priced. Greenberg, Frechtman, 33 East 9th.

COATS.—Exceptional values in velour fur-trimmed coats; very desirable merchandise, to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—100 American velour coats, fur-trimmed, all shades, half lined; close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—A job of ladies' and juniors' coats in velours and broadcloth to close out. J. D., 51 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

COATS for immediate delivery; taupe and Burgundy fur-trimmed; broadcloth and velour coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Kerseys and velours, fur-trimmed, to close out cheap; also other good values. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—350 infants' American velour coats with fur collars to close out cheap; sizes 2 to 6. A. Bender, 7 West 22d.

COATS.—650 coats in velour and broadcloth, mostly fur collars, to close out. M. Rosenman & Co., 40-42 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 coats on the racks to be disposed of at once. Ettenson & Goldstein, 29 West 30th St.

COATS. — Have 400 fur-trimmed coats at mark-down prices. I. Zelikow & Son, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Children's 8-14 cloth mixtures; immediate delivery. Klein & Zimmerman, 20 East 12th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour coats to close out at a price. The Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Charles Cohen, 113 West 17th St.

COATS.—Cloth, $5.75 up; plushes, $12.75; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed coats, to close out. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th.

COATS.—Ladies'; ask for special $8.75 net; fur-trimmed. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Jobs children's, cloth and plush, selling below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Closing out wool velours, fur trimmed. Isadore Feldman, 54 E. 13th St.

COATS. — Plush, immediate delivery; also fur trimmed coats. Wechsler, 170 5th Av.

COATS.—1,000 ladies', misses'; fur-trimmed; big values. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS. — Infants' and children's; close-out prices. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors', close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Juniors', misses' fur-trimmed; to close out. Chas. Feller, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed, assorted, close out. Giants & Schreiber, 9 West 20th.

COATS.—100 pom pom; 30 serge coat dresses, fur trimmed. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—150 ladies' and misses'; sacrifice price. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Job of fur-trimmed coats to close out cheap. M. Lesmer, 159 West 25th.

COATS.—85 to close out, $16 net; regular, $16.50 to $33.50. Etkin, 106 W. 32d.

COATS.—Jobs velours, meltons; 1,000, $5 up. United Cloak Co., 27 W. 20th.

COATS.—500, all materials, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th St.

COATS.—Better kind; immediate delivery. L. Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS.—Job to close out, low price. Goldberg & Shulman, 85 East 10th.

COATS.—2,000; 2-6, 8-14, sacrifice price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Better grade; immediate delivery. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—To close out, ladies', juniors', and children's, Neumann, 15 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Closing out 1,000 coats from $6.50 up. H. Rudinsky, 159 West 25th.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed; off price. H. Mahler & Bros., 32 West 20th.

COATS.—500, to close out; all fur trimmed. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed, to close out. Mardoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS, closing out, $3 and higher. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

COATS, children's sizes, 6 to 16, to close out. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—Job to close out, low price. Goldberg Shulman, 85 E. 10th.

COATS.—Job 250 coats to close out. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

CORDUROY, 32-inch, black, navy, brown, green, garnet. Republic Novelty, 344 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Ladies'; will sacrifice 600 silk and serge dresses, sizes 16 to 42, at a very low price. Militant Dress Co., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and evening dresses; close out entire stock account of moving. Greenberg-Weiner Co., 133 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Manufacturer has an accumulation of fine serge and satin dresses to close out. Engel, 143 West 20th.

DRESSES.—50 afternoon and party dresses for girls and juniors, to close out, cheap. L. Bogen, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, velveteens, satins, close out; finest assortments; reasonable. Welfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge dresses to sell at a sacrifice. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Tailored velour and broadcloth, also ladies' vests to close at a price. Phone Stuyvesant 3352.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and satin dresses; close out at a sacrifice. Phone 8415 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—Job to close out at a sacrifice. Lents Bros. & Co., 136 West 21st St.

FLEECE UNDERWEAR. — Delivery immediately; mostly shirts, Silver and Jagger wool and cotton hosiery; also notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuyvesant 4945.

FOXES' SCARFS, Muffs. — Red, taupe, poirei; sacrifice. Barnett Fur Co., 401 6th Av.

KERAMI CAPES and muffs to close out reasonable. Rikian, 74 5th Av.

KERAMI.—For sale, at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal, $7 per yard. Far. 2248.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—Large lot to close out. S. Stern, 392 5th Av.

LACES.—Excellent sample pieces, must be sold at once. Israel, 38 Lispenard.

MIDDYS.—Spring line of 3 in 1 middy blouses and new smocks ready. Freedman, 814 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

MOHAIR. — 50 each, black and navy; 200 pieces for low market price. J 146 Times.

MOLE STRIPS.—3-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

NECKWEAR, odd lots, 25c., 50c., $1; close out, cheap. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PANTS.—Contractor desires work on khaki and corduroy pants; cut, make, and trim. K 231 Times Downtown.

PLUSHES.—10 pieces Hind & Harrison, quality 200, $3.35 net. I. Grossman & Son, 38 East 30th.

PLUSHES.—F. & H. Baffin seal, guaranteed; roulette, Salt's, velours du Nord. Madison 3121.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peco, Peerless, ¾ Cheviot, very cheap. Farragut 9812.

PLUSH.—Peco plush, $3.25; broadcloth, Burrells, tweed, for sale cheap. Farragut 2943.

PLUSHES.—Behring seal, 5 pieces, at $4.85. Phone Madison Square 8272.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex, $3.40 net; also Kerami, $6.75 net. Farragut 4588.

PLUSH.—Pico and Esquimette, at a low price. Farragut 3284.

PLUSH.—Will sell esquimette plush reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

POM POMS.—0816; best colors. For particulars phone Far. 9732.

POM POM. — Metalamb and Chase's mole. 3678 Farragut.

POM-POM taupe for sale. Call Farragut 9872.

RAINCOATS, all kinds; entire stock selling out below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SERGES.—American 0036, 234, Garfield 519, 528, U. S. 235, Gilberts 8300, Whitman's 106, 94, 2175, Wallworth 3817, Cleveland 9058, Loraine 3676, Juilliard 54221, 54249, 54289, 54262; quantities in desirable shades; poplins, all shades; immediate delivery. Levensohn-Sats, Madison Square 1266.

SERGES.—Arlington 99, 104, 10; Lorraine 2,678, Pacific G. B. 7, Stegens 3850, 3020, U. S. 820. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7614, about 6,000 yards, navy. Levensohn-Sats, Madison Square 1266.

SERGES.—American, 09050; 25 pieces; navy and black. 9090 Farragut; Mr. Phillip.

SERGES.—54292, 54,268; black, 3670; Whitman, 1210. Gram. 3001.

SERGES.—104, 7120, 6120, and 54289; navy, poplins. Gramercy 5143.

SHIRTS.—Jobs to close out, all kinds, large quantities, cheap. Bachrack, 584 Broadway, Spring 3265.

SILKS.—All kinds, special values, for immediate delivery for manufacturing trade; call at our show rooms. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK.—1,000 pieces all Tokio silk for linings; solid colors and fancy patterns. D. & S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 B'way. M. S. 1870.

SKIRTS.—Contractor wants work on silk skirts, dresses, or Government work. Madison Square 2311.

SKIRTS.—Serges only; will close out at price. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1123.

SKIRTS.—Job poplin serges and mixtures, $1.50 each. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS, highest quality, lowest prices, white or black, carded or bulk, for exporters or dealers only; special inducements for large quantity orders. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 150 West 25th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery, $12.50; coats, $9,75-$25. Plager, 48 West 27th.

VELOUR.—Two green, one brown, one burgundy; all-wool heavyweights; no reasonable offer refused. Farragut 2917.

VELOURS.—Garfield, style 136, brown, green, reindeer, navy, black, $2.05 net. Madison Square 9288.

VELOURS. — 544, 13046, 0359, 11050, 15020 pom pom, American serge 09056. Spring 2571.

VELOURS, light and heavy weight, all colors, 0310, all shades. Madison Square 3426.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing cordgrey. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 21st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN remnants, 5 to 20, black and colors. Clajam, 640 B'way. Spring 5010.

VESTS.—We have quilted ladies' vests and crib pads in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Wilson Quilting and Novelty Co., 133 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WAISTS.—$18 cotton; close out cheap. Shapiro & Kumin, 20 East 12th.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT DESIGNER.—Lady, must have experience on medium priced line of stout dresses. L. Rubin, 150 West 25th.

BUYERS Wanted.—Two young men wanted; housefurnishings, toys, and rugs; drapery buyers for large popular price department store; must be live wires, and only experienced buyers or head assistants to a big house; furnishing or rug buyer will be considered; others need not apply; big opportunity; permanent positions to right men. Call today, Mr. Weisberger, Martinique Hotel.

KNIT GOODS. — Sales agency desires communication with manufacturers or contractors with view to handling factory output. G 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, selling corrugated boxes; salary and commission; apply between 12 and 1. Elliott Novelty Co., 153 Greene St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

STOCK CLERK Wanted.—Experienced in silk house, one that can take complete charge of stock book, charging and wait on inside customers. Pressman, 423 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

BUYER OR SALESMAN, energetic, capable young man, excellent recommendations, ten years' experience as buyer and salesman for wholesale furnishing goods and clothing firm, large Southern trade acquaintance, seeks position. R 43 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5½@5¾ p. c. for the best names.
Saturday....5½@5¾ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Tie Business Up with Last Year.

Though there have been isolated cases in the men's neckwear trade of business failing behind the record of a year ago, there seems no indication that this condition is general throughout the industry. Reports from some of the largest factors in the local trade indicate that while business has not gone ahead of last year to any extent, it has not fallen behind. With the better grade of merchandise which is now being purchased, and with higher prices for nearly every grade, the year's business will amount to more, in dollars and cents, it is said, than the orders of the previous year.

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Children's Sweaters Selling.

The cold weather of the past few days has been a great stimulant to business in the children's knit goods departments of the local retail stores. Sweater suits for small children and separate sweaters for larger boys and girls are said to have been very actively sought. Angoras and Shetland weaves have been popular in these lines all Fall, though moderate weather during most of the season has to some extent held trade back. Blue, gray, and khaki shades have been the leaders, though it seems that red and green, the old standbys, are still in demand. The increased buying yesterday is said to have been largely in the better grades.

***

Men Buying Heavy Woolen Socks.

One of the striking developments of the Fall season in the men's wear trade is said to be the unusually large call for heavy woolen half hose. It is reported that the demand is felt both in and outside of the metropolitan district. Though, ordinarily, black and white were the most favored in these lines, this season a wide variety of colors in the darker shades is sought. Mixtures of green and brown, forming a dark olive drab, have been the best sellers so far. Plain weaves are popular, though ribbed and pearled goods in the better grades are said to be well taken.

***

Staple Dress Goods Doing Well.

Staple dress goods are having all the better of it at the present time, both for Spring and immediate delivery. While plaids are doing well for immediate shipment on French serge grounds, fancies as a whole are not as active as they might be. In the last couple of weeks, in particular, there has been an increasing demand for cotton-warp and all-wool storm serges, which had been having a rather marked rest. It is predicted that they will continue to get better as time goes on. French serges are selling well in cases where buyers feel their trade can absorb them at present price levels.

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Good Outlook for Spring Trade.

Men's clothing manufacturers of this city, who have already sent their road men out with Spring lines, are said to be receiving glowing reports as to trade prospects for the approaching 1918 season. Retailers in all sections seem to have lost the gloom of last Summer, when so many fears were expressed as to the effect of the draft on business. A good Fall season at retail is said to be among the chief factors which brought about this general rejuvenation. As a result a healthy eagerness is shown for good merchandise, and in a number of cases good orders have already been placed. One house, whose salesmen have been out six weeks, reports orders in excess of the same period a year ago.

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Spongers Make New Ruling.

An important step has been taken by the Textile Finishers' Association of New York looking toward more friendly business relations between the members and the garment manufacturers who are their customers. It has assumed the form of a kind of court of first resort, to which any garment manufacturer who feels that he has been unfairly treated by any member may present his case directly to the association. It will then be judged on its merits by that body, and if the sponger is adjudged at fault, he will have to make the necessary amends or lose his membership in the organization. It is expected that this will do away with many of the disputes that have arisen between the spongers and the manufacturers, and tend to place the business on a generally better footing.

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New Hemmed-Top Hose.

Some misapprenensions as to the kind of hemmed tops now put on men's hose were called attention to yesterday by a man in the business. The goods that are now coming out with hem tops, he pointed out, are made on special machines, which knit the sock, the top and the welt all in one operation. This not only makes the hemmed socks cheaper to produce than ribbed tops, but gives them even more "stretch" than the latter have. Time made yesterday proved this claim. It is said of the new process of manufacture, which is also being used in making women's hose, that it turns out socks that will not bind, will not break in coming on or off, and which will fit better at the top than ribbed goods. They are made with a four-inch hem, and it is claimed that garter "pull" will not tear them.

***

Warehouses Are Filling Up.

If investigators go hunting out alleged cases of hoarded dry goods they will not have much trouble in finding what looks like evidence. They would find, however, that this merchandise is not being tucked away against the coming of higher prices, but against the coming of ships to take it where it belongs. It was said yesterday, for instance, that there is one big warehouse here which is almost entirely filled with goods waiting shipment to the Eastern countries alone. Much of them are due buyers in India. Merchandise bought for other markets also is being held up for lack of tonnage, but with deposits of 25 to 50 per cent. in cash already having been paid on it, and other payments being made from time to time, the shippers of the goods are not being hit so hard by the shipping delays as the consignees.

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Some Printcloths Withdrawn.

Things got so hot in the local gray goods market yesterday, due to the wild rise in cotton, that some lines of printcloths were withdrawn until the temperature, speaking figuratively, has a chance to drop a little. A large business was done, however. This year's deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 13½ cents, and spot business was reported on 38½-inch 64-66s both at 11¾ and 11¾ cents. The same goods sold through the first quarter of next year at 11½ cents. Ten cents was paid for deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s running to May, and 39-inch 56-44s sold for similar shipment at 9¾ cents. In the coarser goods 40-inch 64-52s yard sheetings sold at 13½ cents to May, with nearby business done on four-yard 56-60s at 14½ cents. Nearby 5.50 sheetings brought 10½ cents. Sateens and twills continue to move freely. Printcloth prices, spot, averaged about this way:

39-inch, 80-90s...15½c|38½-inch, 64-60s...11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...14½c|38½-inch, 64-56s...11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...13½c|38½-inch, 60-52s...10½c
39-inch, 56-44s... 9½c|38½-inch, 60-48s...10c
38½-inch, 64-64s..12¾c|27-inch, 64-60s...8½c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of the H. & S. Pogue Company, Cincinnati, is now being handled in this market by Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street.

E. J. Alexandre has been elected Vice President of John Stember & Co., manufacturers of leather goods, 821 Broadway.

W. Smith, formerly buyer of gloves and leather goods for Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, is now buying these lines for Gimbel Brothers' New York store.

Miss M. L. Carios, who for several years was buyer of waists for Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass., is now associated with the M. O'Neill Company, Akron, Ohio, in the same capacity.

ADDS TO EMBARGO LIST.

Tobacco and Drugs Among New Articles to be Held in Australia.

Ernest T. Hall, the official representative in this city of the Commonwealth of Australia, announced yesterday that the following articles had been placed on the embargo list by the

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Midtown properties were features of an active real estate market yesterday, two important transactions being closed affecting holdings in that section. The Stonewall Realty Company, Robert P. Zobel, President, bought from Elbridge T. Gary the buildings at 8 to 16 East Twenty-ninth Street, on a plot 40 by 98.9, and the abutting property at 7 East Twenty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9. The combined properties are assessed at $182,000.

Mr. Zobel stated that he had no immediate plans for the improvement of the site, although he expected eventually to build either a business building or an apartment hotel.

The site lends itself for reimprovement since it faces on Twenty-ninth Street the Little Church Around the Corner and adjoins on Twenty-eighth Street the edifice of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, assuring permanent light and air.

Another transaction in the immediate neighborhood concerned a modern store and loft building. Harry J. Luce, President of Acker, Merrall & Condit, sold the five-story building at 37 West Thirty-second Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9, just east of Broadway, which is assessed at $105,000. William B. May & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

The property was acquired by the seller about four years ago from Mrs. Jennie K. Stafford in an exchange involving the Sherwood Studio Buildings, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The Parkway in Deal.

The United States Savings Bank has sold to an investor, for cash, the Parkway, a six-story elevator apartment house, at the southwest corner of Cathedral Parkway and Manhattan Avenue, on a plot 72.11 by 100.

The bank acquired the property recently at foreclosure. It was held at $150,000. Edward N. Crosby & Co. negotiated the sale.

East Side Tenement Sold.

Isadore Shapiro bought, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, 244 Delancey Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 75. The property was taken from Selig Goldstein in a recent trade at a $30,000 valuation.

Resale in East Harlem.

An investing client of Bernard Smyth & Sons purchased from Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 76 East 115th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. The sellers bought the property last week.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

Mrs. Emily D. Way sold to a client of Slawson & Hobbs 5 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 23 by 102. The property, which is located about 163 feet west of Central Park West, was held at $45,000.

Bronx Sales.

J. H. Bohlen purchased for investment from Jacob Jensen 878 East 180th Street, a five-story new law apartment house with three stores on a lot 50 by 108 by 116. In addition to cash the buyer gave the two family house, 2,876 Briggs Avenue, on a lot 25 by 125. John A. Steinmetz negotiated the sale.

Max J. Klein purchased from George J. Shapiro 851 Hornaday Place, a five-story twenty-five-family new law tenement, on a lot 50 by 100, S. Rosen negotiated the sale.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold to an investor for cash 522 Southern Boulevard, a five-story tenment with stores. The building occupies a lot 25 by 75 on the southwest corner. W. Selkir negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold the three-story brick store and apartment building located on the north side of Church Avenue, 44 feet and 4 inches west of East Second Street, with a frontage of 20 feet and 10 inches on Church Avenue, and a depth of 93 feet and 8 inches on both sides, for Arthur H. Bull to a client for investment.

Queens Borough Sales.

F. F. De Rahm, as referee, sold to J. Seeman of Manhattan the property, 100 by 200 feet, on the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eleventh Street, Whitestone, and 50 by 150 feet on the northeast corner of Kissam Avenue and Broadway, Whitestone.

B. Du Bosch sold to K. Goetz the property, 104 by 119 feet, on the southwest corner of Highland Avenue and Hillcrest Avenue, Jamaica.

The Kew Gardens Corporation sold to H. J. Arnold of Richmond Hill the dwelling and plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the south side of Pembroke Place, 400 feet east of Austin Street, Kew Gardens.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for Carl F. Grieshaber a three-story building, occupying a plot 97 by 99, on the northeast corner of Swan Street and St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, to Jiacom Mazzarella.

New Jersey.

The Edgewater Realty Company sold to Allen M. Clark of Watertown, N. Y., a frame cottage on Browne's Terrace, Englewood. The Englewood Real Estate Company was the broker in the transaction.

Godwin Auction Sale Today.

Interest will centre today on the auction sale of the holdings of the Godwin estate by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom, commencing at noon. As a result of the partition suit instituted in the Supreme Court, 234 lots in the vicinity of the West 231st Street subway station will be offered at absolute sale.

The lots are located on both sides of Broadway, on Kingsbridge Avenue, on 230th and 231st Streets and on adjacent streets. The section is practically fully developed, the streets being improved, curbed, graded, and flagged.

Title Transferred to International Motor Company.

Title to the property 253 to 257 West Sixty-fourth Street, 75 by 100.5, purchased in December, 1911, by the Hewitt Motor Company, was transferred yesterday to the International Motor Company, which occupies the block front on West End Avenue from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth Street.

New Standard Oil Company Garage.

Plans have been filed for the improvement of the plot, 150 by 160.11, at 523 to 533 East 119th Street with a three-story garage by the Standard Oil Company. The architect, C. A. Ellis, estimates the cost at $26,000. The company controls the entire frontage on the East River, between 119th and 120th Streets.

Recent Buyers.

Edward J. O'Gorman is the buyer of the apartment house 530 West 115th Street sold by the Oothout Realty Company.

Julius M. Rosenmann and Bernard Krausman are the buyers of the five-story apartment houses 1,532 to 1,540 Seabury Place, adjoining the southwest corner of Boston Road in the Bronx. Dora Grubel is the buyer of the dwelling 1,447 Bryant Avenue sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Moves to Midtown Location.

J. B. Williams, display fixtures, for the last twenty-five years at 31 West Fourth Street, has leased the store and basement at 1,133 Broadway, in the Johnson Building, for a long term of years. The W. Rosenthal Company negotiated the lease.

Commercial Lease.

Pope & Brother sublet for John and Louis Bolardi the three-story building at 66 Perry Street, to Ralph Alberton, for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange has placed in effect a 10 per cent. increase on all future premiums. General increase of upkeep and overhead costs due to war and other abnormal conditions is given as the cause for the additional rate.

The Brett & Goode Company announced yesterday the leasing of all loft and office space in the twenty-two-story Printing Crafts Building, 461 to 479 Eighth Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

207th St, 319 East, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x76.10; five-story tenement and store; Citizens' Savings Bank against A. J. Dworsky et al.; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $12,906.28; taxes, &c., $615.69; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 426, e s, 20.2 ft s of 25th St, 17.9x irregular three-story tenement and store; W. H. Reid and another, trustees, against Isaac Stolgerwald et al; Middlebrook & R., attorneys; due, $5,584.76; taxes, &c., $168.80; to the plaintiff for $4,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

215th St, 825 to 833 East, for a three-story garage and stable, 50x100.11; Leonard Oil Co. of N. Y., 26 Broadway; owner, C. A. Ellis, 26 Broadway, architects; cost, $26,000. Sheridan Av, s w corner 165th St, a one-story stone church, 33.8x76; St. Simeon's Church, Rev. Ralph J. Walker, 165th St. and Sheridan Av., rector, owner; Bronx Architect Co., 109 Highland Av., Yonkers, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

Wall St., 37 to 43, to a twenty-five-story bank and offices; Equitable Trust Co., owner; Paine & Trapp, 17 Thames St., architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 100, n s, 185.2 ft w of Pike St, 25x93.5; Leona Holding Corporation to 54 West 21st St. Corp., 54 West 21st St., all liens, July 31; attorney, J. H. Ziesow, 217 Broadway.....$100

KENMORE ST, n s, 94 ft w of Elizabeth St, runs n 23.1x e 24x s —x w 12 to Kenmore St x w 12 to beginning; Dominick Abbate, Jr., to Abbate Realty Co., 226 Lafayette St, all liens, July 19.....$1

MADISON AV, 76-78, s w corner of 28th St, 49.7x95; Otto Horwitz to 76 Madison Av. Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg. $225,000, Nov. 23; attorneys, Horwitz & R., 115 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 672, e s, 79 ft n of 36th St, 19.9x 52.10; Charles H. McDowell to Sidney M. McDowell, 320 West 14th St, ¼ part, and Lawrence McDowell, St. Louis, Mo., 1-3 part, so that each of parties second shall own ½ part, Aug. 15; attorney, Oscar W. Ehrhorn, 15 William St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lawrence McDowell to Sidney M. McDowell, 320 West 14th St, ½ part, all title, Sept. 15; attorney, same....$1

26TH ST, 45-51 West, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9, foreclosure Nov. 20; Charles M. Russell, referee, to K. Frances Coleman, 50 West 51st St., Nov. 23; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$100,000

28TH ST, 7 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x178.9x37.6x157.11; 29th St, 8 East, s s, 160.6 ft e of 5th Av, 98.9x20xirreg.; 29th St, 10 East, s s, 180.6 ft e of 5th Av, runs e 20x2 98.9xw 0.6xn —x s w—xn—, to beginning; Elbridge T. Gerry to Stonewall Realty Co., 35 West 39th St., b. and s. and c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

43D ST, 309 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Eliz. Shaw to Anna M. Becker, 145 West 80th St, q. c. and correction deed, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

52D ST, s s, 237 ft e of 2d Av, 57x100.5; Rachel Cohn to East 2d Street Holding Co., 350 Broadway, mtg $66,000, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, M. E. Goldberg, 350 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 411-413 East, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 40x94.7; Virginia K. White to the Reliance Corporation, Rector St., mtg $35,500; attorney, Louis F. Reed, 2 Rector St....$1

64TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 75x 100.5; Hewitt Motor Co. to International Motor Co., 252 West 64th St, e. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

88TH ST, s s, 157 ft w of Av. A, 50x100.8; Fanny Henne to Jennie and Isabella Henne, Lynbrook, L. I., Nov. 24; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway.....$1

88TH ST, 57 West, n s, 205 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Felix H. Levy to Helen B. Levy, 268 West 94th St, b. and s., all liens, June 20; address 128 Broadway.....Gift

106TH ST, 318 West, s s, 123 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x100.11; Edmond F. Bonaventure to Genevieve M. Bonaventure, 318 West 106th St, mtg $17,000, b. and s., also lien of trust agreement for $10,000; attorneys, King & Wilkinson, 27 Cedar St.....$1

109TH ST, n s, 132.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x 100.11; Fanny Henne and Jennie and Isabella Henne, at Lynbrook, L. I., ½ part, all liens; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway.....$1

109TH ST, n s, 350.11 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 91.8, mtg $2,500; 109th St, 237 East, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10, mtg $4,700; German Evangelical Reformed Bethany Church to Louise Page, 3,849 Amundson Av; attorney, H. C. Goebel, 38 Park Row.....$596.02

113TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 50x 88.8x—x113.2; Pothout Realty Co. to E. J. O'Gorman, 411 West End Av., b. and s., Nov. 23; address, 51 Chambers St.....$100

117TH ST, 73 East, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; 116th St, 77 East, n s, 12f.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; 116th St, 79 East, n s, 143.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.9x100.11; Mary L. Bell, widow, to Thaddeus B., Alonzo C., and Eleanor L. Bell, Westfield, N. J., and Charles T. and Alice L. Bell, Roselle, N. J., Nov. 21, mtg $30,000; address E. A. Merrill, Westfield, N. J.

116TH ST, 112 West, s s, 135 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Wellworth Property Co. to Institutional Synagogue, 112 West 116th St, mtg $27,000, Sept. 28; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles T. Bell et al. to Alonzo C. and Thaddeus R. Bell, Westfield N. J., as trustees for parties first part, mtg $30,000, all liens, Nov. 21; address same.....$1

118TH ST, 119 West, n s, 265 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Mary T. Wilson and George H. Striker, heirs of G. W. Striker, to Annie I. Striker, 772 St. Nicholas Av., 2-3 parts, all title, b. and s., all liens, April 9; attorneys, Thompson, Koss & W., 256 Broadway.....$1

147TH ST, 417 West, n s, 640.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11; Isaac C. Hotaling to Christina A. Martin, 64 Brenton Av., Jamaica, L. I., g. c., mtg. $11,000, all liens, Dec. 2, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty Street.....$1

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 225 ft s of 183d St, 37.6x102.3 to Macombs Dam Road x37.6x 101.11; Julia Regan to Sarah D. O'Leary, 991 East 167th St, mtg $10,000; attorney, T. H. Kelley, 158 East 188th St. $100

BRIGGS AV, 2,876, s e s, 328.8 ft n e of 198th St, 25x125; Charles J. Bohlen to Jacob Jensen and 78 East 180th St. and another, mtg $7,000, Nov. 24; attorney, J. A. Steinmets, —.005 East 180th St.....$1

BRONX PARK AV, n e corner of Lebanon St, 50x100; also Lot 83, map of L. G. Hunt Estate; New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co. to Millbrook Co., 481 Morris Park Av, Oct. 3; attorney, Millbrook Co., 37 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.....1

BRYANT AV, w s, 60 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Elemco Realty Co., Inc., to Dora Grubel, 837 Beck St, Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

HORNADAY PLACE, 851, n s, 50x100; George J. Shapiro to Max J. Klein, 22 Mount Morris Park West, mtg $38,200, Nov. 26; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$100

LOT 72, map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; Bronx Board of Brokers to Leopoldo Tremonte, 219 South 7th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 26; attorney, Leopoldo Tremonte, 219 South 7th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$100

LOT 13, Block 63, map of Morris Park; Albert A. Negrin to Rebecca Caposito, 1,361 5th Av, and another; attorney, J. Capsuto, 1,361 5th Av.....$650

LOTS 27, 28, 33, and 34, Block 38; Lots 1, 2, and 6, Block 62; Lots 41 and 42, Block 65, map of Morris Park; Michael Leone et al to Consolidated Wafer Co., 515 Kent Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 31; attorney, I. Rosenberg, 203 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, 585, n e corner of 159th St, 48.5x70.3; Charles J. Hoffman, referee, to Giacomo Ricci, 297 East 151st St, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,350

OLD EASTCHESTER ROAD, w s, at right of way of New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., runs s w 390.2 x n w 10 x n e 397.10 x s w 12.7; Eastchester Syndicate Co. to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., 481 Morris Park Av, Oct. 25; attorney, New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., 37 Lawton St, New Rochelle, N. Y.....$900

PART LOT 228, map of L. G. Hunt Estate, Millbrook Co. to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., 481 Morris Park Av, July 17; attorney, N. Y., W. & B. R. Co., 37 Lawton St, New Rochelle, N. Y.....1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 188.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x72.1x21.1x65.4; Rabecta Beck to Frieda Beck and ano, 884 Prospect Av, mtg $7,500, Nov. 22; attorneys, Hirieman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

PUBLIC HIGHWAY leading from Fordham Rd to Yonkers, e s, x s of lane or street, 100x200 to land of P. Cheevers; Richard B. Parsons, individually and as executor, to Earl P. Lasher, 326 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 5; attorney, E. P. Lasher, 326 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, s s, at n s of Independence Av., runs w 144.7x s e — x e 114.9; Riverdale Presbyterian Church to Edgehill Church at Spuyten Duyvil, Oct. 30; attorney, J. J. McKelvey, 43 Cedar St.$1

3D AV, e s, 156.7 ft n of 170th St, 52x100; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Oct. 17; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St..$1

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Honeywell Av, 50x133; Jacob Jensen et al to Charles J. F. Bohlen, 296 3d Av, mtg $38,000, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Jensen Co. et al to same; mtg. $38,000, Nov. 26; same attorney.....$1

234TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Peter D. Sells to Mary A. Towney, 151 West 79th St, Nov. 6; attorney, E. S. Church, 41 Park Row.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

18TH ST, 646 and 648 East, all; Joseph G. Engel to Louis Lasskow, 118 East 111th St, and another, 2 years, Feb 1, 1917; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$3,900

21ST ST, 141 East, all; Albert Rathbone et al, executors, to Antonia Urban, 24 Cottages St, Jersey City, N. J., 20 years, from Oct. 1, 1917, party 2d part to alter at cost of $18,000, party 1st part to advance $10,000, Oct. 1, 1923; attorneys, Towney, F. & Chambers, 149 Broadway.....$40,000

28TH ST, 107 and 109 West, all; Remainder Realty Co. to Gustav Edwards, 107 West 28th St, and another, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1919, 5 years, renewal, at $3,000 and excess taxes over $2,383.60, and total for term $38,000; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$6,000 & $8,000

125TH ST, 133 and 137 East, stores and part of basement; Dennis G. Brussel and another, trustees, to Joseph Viold, 79 Martine Av, White Plains, N. Y., 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$5,000

Bronx.

180TH ST, 935, store, 931-941 East 180th St. Corporation to Moses Rosenman, 927 East 180th St, 13 years, from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Moses Rosenman, 927 East 180th St. $1,800 to $2,280

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$30 Best location, home or investment; high and dry; near harbor, trolley and town; school, stores, churches.
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Owner must sell dandy farm, consisting of good 6-room house and large grounds; also chicken coops, incubator, chicken-run fenced in; beautiful large shade trees. Located in Huntington, near station and town; short distance to harbor. Will dispose of to a reliable family on easy terms. Further particulars to ABERG, Box 286 Times Downtown.

NEW BUNGALOW at Laurelton, L. I., 5 rooms and bath, charmingly arranged, plenty of land; easy commuting distance; close to stores, school, etc. $4900, very easy terms. Laurelton Development Co., Suite 500, No. 1 West 34th Street, N. Y. C. Phones, Greeley 2741; on property, Springfield 1984-R.

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House and ½ acre good farming land; just the place for small family to raise chickens and vegetables; in large town, near depot and trolley; will make price right to party wanting this place on terms of $100 cash and $12 monthly. Small Farm, box 289 Times Downtown.

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Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out; near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. M. B., 200 Broadway, New York, Room 506.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly
Buys it, everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting, owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $3,600, $350 cash needed, title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 404.

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IDEAL SEMI-BUNGALOW
overlooking the ocean; 6 rooms and all modern improvements; steam heat, etc.; large garden plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to bathing beach; 40 minutes out; will sell cheap to responsible party for $800 cash, balance very easy terms. B, BUNGALOW, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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MOUNTAIN SIDE HOME,
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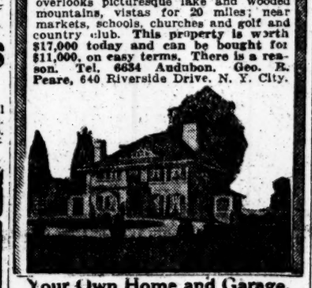
Plot 150 ft. x 190 ft., on corner.
ALL FOR $11,000.
Wonderfully situated 800 ft. elevation in most alluring real country, near N. Y. C., Morristown-Montclair section. Unsurpassed commutation on D., L. & W. Thirteen big rooms, three tiled baths, tiled washroom; arrangements include splendid open balcony, pool and billiard room, immense stone cellar, fine veranda, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, open fireplace, panelled walls and hardwood trim, first floor, white enameled trim with mahogany doors second floor, chestnut third floor; beautifully decorated inside and out; overlooks picturesque lake and wooded mountains, vistas for 20 miles; near markets, schools, churches and golf and country club. This property is worth $17,000 today and can be bought for $11,000, on easy terms. More is a reason. Tel. 6631 Audubon. Geo. R. Peare, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.



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IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE
Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy ingleonok, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. G. A. Roff, Room 518, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

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BACHELOR apartments, two rooms and bath; meals and service if desired. $50 up. Apply to housekeeper on premises, or
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At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

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A FEW REMAINING SUITES
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New 13-Story Fireproof
Colonial Parkway Apartments
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Convenient to "L" Station
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FOR TEN MONTHS AT
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HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
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347-355 WEST 57TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath
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Extra large, especially well arranged; abundant closet space; beautifully decorated; conveniently located.
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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th).

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 5-Room Suites, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.,
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
290 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

Corner Apartments
HARTLEY HALL
485 Central Park West, cor. 109th St.
5th Floor, 8 Rooms. $1,200.00.
Every room facing Central Park or Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS, RENTS $2500 TO $3300
1 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor $1750-$1,350-$1,200
Agent on Premises. Phone Rhinelander 499

993 PARK AVE. AT 84TH STREET.
Apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, third floor; south and west exposure. Unfurnished, $3,000. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Lenox 9778.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS
THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.
3 & 4
LARGE ROOMS & BATH,
$34 to $50
TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.) Time 20 Min.
Booklet, etc., on request.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 708.

NEW JERSEY.

South Orange New steam heat apart's. Most beautiful, convenient location; living room 12½x23

TENANT WAS OBTAINED PROMPTLY

The New York Times:

I find it will not be necessary to repeat my advertisement in next Sunday's edition of The New York Times. I have just obtained a most satisfactory tenant for my room in response to the first advertisement.

HELEN GREEN,
The Majestic,
106 W. 13th St., New York.

If you have a room to rent, advertise it in

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone Bryant 1000.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75 monthly; 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus. Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE corner 7-room apartment, modern fireproof building on Riverside Drive. Rent, $275. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

ATTRACTIVE 2-room suite, every convenience; southern exposure; new apartment. Circle 273.

BEVERWYCK,
39 WEST 27TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. VAN WINKLE, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY.
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HIGH-CLASS apartments. Consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 73th St. Schuyler 8522.

MANHATTAN AV., 320, (Cor. 114th St.)—Attractively furnished seven-room corner apartment, overlooking Morningside Park; rent, $100 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 463, (Cor. 119th St.)—Completely furnished, 7 rooms and 2 baths; fine facing drive; high-class fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440,
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SIX ROOMS, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; $175 MONTHLY; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. APT. 103.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Room, adjoining bath; also teacher's or doctor's studio.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortlandt 12094 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

TWO ATTRACTIVE 6 ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS WITH HOTEL CONVENIENCES.
Completely furnished. Hotel and maid service if desired. $150 PER MONTH FOR WINTER SEASON. Southern exposure. References required.

204 WEST 55TH STREET,
(Hotel Woodward Annex.)
Telephone 2000 Circle.

WEST END AV., 611.—Large, well-furnished front room; dressing room; electric light; reference; breakfast optional.

Unfurnished—East Side.

PARK AV., 446, (just off 57th.)—Small apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; can be leased for one year or longer at $1,000 per year. Apply premises or Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Studio, north and skylight, dressing room, bath; $60. Duross.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

70TH ST., 236 WEST.—TO SUBLET, A FINE, FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE; ELEVATOR; BEST SERVICE.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 66 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

82D ST., 41 WEST.—Sublet 6-room and 2 baths; new fireproof building; southern exposure. Apply on premises.

98TH, 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms with kitchenette and bath.

93RD ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, "THE TURIN."
EIGHT-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms; facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

138TH, 501 WEST.—Sublet beautiful apartment, six rooms, maid's room, and bath; elevator; one block from subway; opposite City College; leaving city, will sacrifice for $47.50. Call Sunday, third floor.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 230.—Duplex apartment, 9 rooms, 2 baths; electric lights, steam heat, fireplaces; just completely renovated; very large living room; north light; suitable for studio. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday between 10:30 and 1, or by appointment. Telephone Columbus 4377.

CORNER APARTMENT, 9 ROOMS, also 8-room apartment, to sublet; modern, refined, high class; elevator.
WOODCOURT,
435 Fort Washington Av.,
West 179th and 180th Sts.
Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9843.

HIGH CLASS.
Elevator apartment, 5, 6, 8 rooms, rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av., office.

MORNINGSIDE DR., 37, Near 118th, (Facing Park.)—Five rooms, all improvements, $32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (152d.)—Seven outside rooms, sublet; exceptionally large chambers; $100.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortlandt 12094 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED,
5 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
M. E. Cor. West 119th St., Facing Park.
HENRY O. COLEMAN.

136 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 86TH ST.—Only 1 nine-room apartment left; light; choice location.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Business couple want modern furnished housekeeping apartment, or 3 rooms, within 45 minutes from Wall St.; best of care; assured price $75 monthly. Y 228 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE couple desire small apartment, nicely furnished, absolute care taken, owner's home preferred; reasonable. Mohen. Phone Morningside 8460.

Furnished three or four-room housekeeping apartment; Winter or longer; select neighborhood; below 100th St.; references exchanged. S 94 Times.

COUPLE wants handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, below 96th; $225; 2 months lease, or $200 to Oct. 1. Telephone particulars Vanderbilt 1453.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT, large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 538.

FOUR or five rooms, for family of three adults; give location, price and telephone number. Room 1656, Hotel McAlpin.

REFINED married couple desire furnished 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; Dec. 1 to May; $40 to $50; describe; immediate. G 9 Times.

I CAN RENT your apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107TH, 2 EAST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; all improvements; convenient; gentlemen; references; private residence.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms; private bath, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 39 EAST; 31ST, 114 EAST.—All newly furnished; private baths; electricity.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apt. 9.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; bath; $6.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny room, running water; single room; breakfast optional; references.

57TH, 71 EAST.—Large light room, running water, electricity; phone; reference.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Beautiful large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Suite of rooms, bath, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

62D, 24 EAST.—Room and bath for bachelor in fine, private residence; $40 monthly.

65TH, 122 EAST.—Large room above parlor in own modern private house, furnished or unfurnished. Lenox 8156.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$5-$6.50; running water, $7-$8; private bath, $8.50.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (33D.)—Vanderbilt Studios; furnished and unfurnished; $25 up. Murray Hill 9286.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Private family; comfortably furnished, warm, single room in large, quiet apartment; breakfast; references. Boyd.

9TH, 30 WEST.—Large, small rooms; 2 connecting rooms; newly furnished; decorated.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2234.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room; $3.50; steam heat; running water; gentlemen.

40TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Large, sunny, front rooms, bath, connecting; electricity; references.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Attractive, well kept, quiet room, bath adjoining; high-class house.

54TH, 33 WEST.—Comfortable rooms adjoining bath; running water, electricity, telephone; references.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also parlor, unfurnished.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Two comfortable single rooms; gentlemen; all conveniences; references; private home.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large and small beautifully furnished; private house; gentlemen. Columbus 8749.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Two or three gentlemen; living room, bedrooms, bath, every convenience, private entrance; one flight. Columbus 8218.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, sunny room, charming apartment, exclusive neighborhood; references. Rouza.

69TH ST., 68 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome large room; all conveniences; private telephone; refined home.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Cheerful large room, running water, private bath, electricity; exclusive home; gentlemen; references; phone apartment 6776 Columbus.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite, private bath, or will divided for gentlemen.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable two, three bachelors; private bath; select residence.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, front room; electricity, steam; for two.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; electricity and steam heat.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Attractive front room; electricity; private family.

72D, 118 WEST.—Large and single rooms; running water; southern exposure; "L," subway.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

112 WEST 73D ST.

Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—BACHELOR ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; BREAKFAST; REFERENCES.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; bath; southern exposure; electricity; subway; references.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms; also smaller; all conveniences.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with breakfast.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, private baths, electricity; $10-$12.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; electricity; newly furnished. 8265 Columbus.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable single, also large heated rooms, electricity, parquetry, $4.50 up.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with dressing rooms; also small rooms; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large room; hot and cold running water; exclusive house.

75TH ST., West End Av.—Northeast corner; suite with bath; large sunny rooms with or without baths; reasonable.

76TH, 322 West End Av.)—Large, comfortably furnished connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private baths; twin beds; also single rooms.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite; also large and small rooms; adjoining and private baths; electricity; phone; subway, "L"; reasonable; private house.

77TH ST., 313 WEST.—Lady with refined home will sublet as studio large front parlor; southern exposure; electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, warm rooms; running water; excellent cuisine optional; references.

77TH, 214 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity, single room; near subway; reference.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with or without bath; electricity; phone; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, dressing room attached; electricity; near subway.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, lavatory, steam, electricity.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Sitting room and two bedrooms connecting; board optional. Haynes.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor suite, private bath; best transportation; single rooms; reference; home comforts; private home.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, also single; steam heat, electricity; $4.50-$10.

80TH, 183 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; $4.50, $12.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, second-floor room; southern exposure; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room; private, modern house, facing Park; steam heat; electricity; $12; breakfast; subway, "L." Schuyler 7892.

81ST ST., 155 WEST.—Immaculate, sunny, large, warm rooms; private bath, lavatory; electricity, continuous hot water; $8 upward. Schuyler 2982.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, medium; private baths; electricity; $4.50, $10, $12.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electricity, private bath; reference.

82D, 13 WEST.—Beautiful large and smaller rooms; electricity; parquet floors; board optional; moderate. Schuyler 3965.

82D, 23 WEST.—Two beautiful, newly furnished, decorated bedrooms, bath; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; refined house; reference.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Large, comfortable room adjoining bath; also small rooms; refined surroundings.

86TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Parlor suite, on corner, one flight up; reasonable. Collins, Apt. 6, telephone 3042 Schuyler.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

87TH, 30 WEST.—Parlor, suite, suitable physician; electricity, well heated; other rooms.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, bright, furnished rooms, single or en suite. Hume.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large room, second floor; private bath; near Drive; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; exceptionally beautiful room; twin beds; southern exposure.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence; exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 293 West 78th St.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; large back parlor, bath, kitchenette; couple, bachelor; $50.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Private house, apartment 2 large, nicely furnished rooms, with private bath; also 2 smaller rooms; $2 and $3.50.

90TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath, steam, electricity, continuous hot water; other rooms; maid service.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; running water; private.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, light, well-heated rooms; running water; board optional; conveniences.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Desirable furnished room, suitable two; conveniences. Apt. 4N.

95TH, 316 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Small private family, single room, bath adjoining.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—High-class large front room, three windows, southern exposure; also small room, $5. River. 5846.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, bath, and kitchen. River. 5846.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Sunny front suite, or three connecting; every convenience; very desirable; business people; breakfast; home, not a furnished room. Apt. 3.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, front room, lavatory; electricity; "L," subway. Academy 2667.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water, electricity; $4 a week; gentleman only. Phone Academy 1936.

106TH, 237 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite; modern elevator apartment, to refined people. Phone Academy 790. Apt. 56.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room, bath, phone; $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

116TH ST., 616 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Attractive room in high-class apartment for gentleman; $5.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Connecting sunny rooms; desirable corner. Apt. 42.

119TH, 422 WEST, (Iradell.)—Accommodations for transients, over Thanksgiving. Apt. 41.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Clean, quiet, sunshiny, outside, double and single rooms. Apt. 41.

121ST ST., 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive all-year location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants and Columbia University; large artistically furnished rooms, suitable for one or two persons; southern front, overlooking campus, $7, $8 weekly; eastern front, $7, $8; rear room with three windows, $6, $7; southern front (1x 515), with kitchen privilege, $7.50; single room, southern front, $5; single rooms, rear, $4.50, $4; showers; parlors; room for dancing week days and evenings; board strictly optional, at cost, in co-operative dining room; Broadway subway, elevated, Riverside bus. Chaperons: at 501, Mrs. Young and Mrs. von Siller, telephone Morningside 4886; at 519, Mrs. King and Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Double room, nicely furnished; exclusive use, well-equipped kitchen. Apt. 41.

123D, 439 WEST.—Attractive, two-room suite; kitchen; electricity; conveniences. Apt. 16.

124TH, 500 WEST.—Room, with kitchen privileges; block from subway; reasonable. Devine.

141ST, (3,456 Broadway.)—Sunny room, facing Broadway; private family. Rockcliffe, Apt. 12.

142D, 561 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Newly decorated room; business gentleman; references. Apartment 55.

143D, 527 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room, or will divide modern apartment. Mendoza.

143D, 501 WEST.—2 front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure. Apt. 27.

149TH, 557 WEST.—Large, outside room; running water; board optional; gentleman. Apartment 42.

163D ST., 561 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; elevator apartment; no other roomer; desirable neighborhood; exceptional; $6. Berg.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; use of kitchen; subway entrance.

183D, 553 WEST.—For rent, two beautifully furnished bedrooms, with private bath, telephone; all conveniences; reasonable, 181st St. subway.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE front room in high-class apartment on Riverside Drive, near 116th, for refined single gentlemen. Telephone Morningside 4120.

BROADWAY, 2,850, (112th.)—Desirable, well-furnished room; high-class apartment. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Newly furnished rooms, en suite, cozy and attractive; all conveniences. Fryer.

CHARMING, comfortable front room, overlooking park and Morningside Drive; desirable surroundings and conveniences; references; reasonable. Please phone Morningside 9035.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Apt. 5 J.)—Attractive room or suite; exclusive home.

OUTSIDE ROOM in cultivated Christian home; gentleman; references. Phone 154 Academy.

PHONE MARTIN, Times Building, 3223 Bryant; choice inspected rooms, suites; any section.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 809, at 157th St., Near Subway.—Large room, nicely furnished, adjoining bath; no other roomers. Call or telephone Audubon 5520, Apartment 4C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of 2 large rooms with bath, steam heat; private house service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th St.)—Room of highest type; refined; references. Apt. 41. Kelley.

Unusually attractive, small room and bath, for business lady; $8 weekly. Schuyler 7687.

WEST END AVE., 672.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath, business people. Riverside 9942.

WEST END AV., 936, (Subway, 103d.)—Spacious corner room; conveniences; refined home; gentlemen. Apartment 5 west.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 911.—Elegant room, private bath, electricity, single room; near subway; reference.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Private bath, large room; also single room; $4.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity, business man preferred; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Telephone 333 Prospect.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Responsible business man desires room, bath, with small, refined family, elevator apartment, near 72d St., West; state how many in family; if any roomers, state how many, with details; highest references given and expected. G 13 Times.

Elderly gentleman desires homelike, large room; possibly optional board, with private family; moderate; near subway, between 30th and 72d Sts.; state particulars. Write L. A., 726 East 34th St.

Gentleman desires nice, comfortable suite of rooms consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, or large single room, with breakfast, between 40th and 80th Sts.; congenial surroundings. E. B., 851 Broadway.

Two inexpensive furnished rooms, steam heat, kitchen privileges; west side. R 55 Times.

ROOMS LISTED, $2; 20-30 calls daily. Phone Martin, Times Bldg., 3223 Bryant.

Spaniard desires $4 room, modern apartment; American family. S. P., Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 12-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references

65TH ST., 35 EAST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of private and refined home near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

187TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Large and small rooms; table guests.

16 WEST 35TH ST.
Rooms with bath; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small; excellent table; electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people, large room, steam heat, private bath, electric light, Southern cooking; also smaller room.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 318 WEST. — Exclusive Pension, two large connecting rooms, with private baths; single or en suite; excellent table.

72D, 241-243.—Handsomely furnished, sunny second floor front rooms; private bath.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; with board; table guests accommodated.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable warm room, running water, American family; subway.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double room with board.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room; excellent table; Southern cooking; table guests.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, steam, electricity, modern furnished double, single rooms; private bath; cleanliness; best home table.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, well-heated room, second floor; excellent table.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Attractive room; parlor dining; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One large, one medium room; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; phone.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, mid modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 128-136 WEST.—very desirable, large room, private bath, with board.

88D, 25 WEST.—Large, sunny, connecting rooms, second floor, private bath, steam, electricity; homelike surroundings; family, few adults; Vienna cooking; table guests accommodated. Schuyler 8227.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; home cooking; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double front rooms, splendid location, excellent table; homelike.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, newly furnished, bath adjoining; unexcelled Jewish table; reasonable table guests accommodated. Riverside 9793.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable double and single rooms, with adjoining bath, for 2, 3, or 4 people; newly furnished; refined Jewish family; excellent table; reasonable rates. Tel. Riverside 6926.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; reasonable rates.

93D, 29 WEST.—Front rooms; Park, "L"; business people desired; excellent cuisine.

102D, 305 WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; owner's home; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bath, suitable for 1 or 2 people; service and surroundings unequalled.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-B'way.)—Luxurious; private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

108TH ST, 301 WEST.—A1 rooms, private bath, private family; gentlemen only; reference. Call 6 to 7.

120TH 110 WEST.—Large parlor; small, refined Jewish boarding house; German cooking; conveniences.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Suite, single, private baths, steam heat, telephone; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL PARK W., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.,
174 West 120th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking, convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Lady with infant requires independent furnished room with meals in private family; must be first-class and worth $80 to $100 per month; state full particulars. S 113 Times.

Room and board for quiet, respectable man; reasonable; references exchanged. R 227 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Forest Hills.—Large and small rooms, desirable surroundings, business people; breakfast if desired. Forest Hills 6770.

New York State.

At Highland, N. Y., a widowed lady, owner of high and beautifully located new home with all modern comforts, will take one or two semi-invalids in board at reasonable rate. Address Mrs. Mae Van Wagner, Highland, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 7-passenger 6-cylinder, 1916 model; good running order. Call J. Fensterstock, from 9 to 12, 826 Broadway.

BUICKs, 1917-1918.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,709 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK TOURING, LIKE NEW 1917.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK little six runabout; first real cash offer takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

Unusually attractive, small room and bath, for business lady; $8 weekly. Schuyler 7687.

WEST END AVE., 672.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath, business people. Riverside 9942.

WEST END AV., 936, (Subway, 103d.)—Spacious corner room; conveniences; refined home; gentlemen. Apartment 5 west.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 911.—Elegant room, private bath, electricity, single room; near subway; reference.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Private bath, large room; also single room; $4.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity, business man preferred; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Telephone 333 Prospect.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Responsible business man desires room, bath, with small, refined family, elevator apartment, near 72d St., West; state how many in family; if any roomers, state how many, with details; highest references given and expected. G 13 Times.

Elderly gentleman desires homelike, large room; possibly optional board, with private family; moderate; near subway, between 30th and 72d Sts.; state particulars. Write L. A., 726 East 34th St.

Gentleman desires nice, comfortable suite of rooms consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, or large single room, with breakfast, between 40th and 80th Sts.; congenial surroundings. E. B., 851 Broadway.

Two inexpensive furnished rooms, steam heat, kitchen privileges; west side. R 55 Times.

ROOMS LISTED, $2; 20-30 calls daily. Phone Martin, Times Bldg., 3223 Bryant.

Spaniard desires $4 room, modern apartment; American family. S. P., Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 12-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references

65TH ST., 35 EAST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of private and refined home near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

187TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FRANKLIN 1916 Touring; repainted; exceptional bargain, $1,000. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 6582.

FRANKLIN 1917 Touring; recently overhauled, $1,450; (enlistment compels sale.) Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1916 Sedan; excellent condition, recently overhauled, repainted; $1,000. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

FRANKLINS, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, touring cars; special values. Gage, 1,834 B'way.

HUDSON super-six 1917, 7-passenger touring car, must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

HUDSON Super Six Sedan like new. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six Special Speedster. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON, latest model, Super Six limousine; condition like new. Phone Columbus 8063.

HUPMOBILE Sedan; 5,000 miles; 1917 late. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KISSEL sedan, six, forty-two, Springfield body, Westinghouse shock absorbers, wire wheels, mechanical condition perfect; used very little. R 217 Times Downtown.

KISSEL 1917 SEDAN.
Beautiful seven passenger; can't be told from new car; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

LANCIA Racesabout. — Late model; very snappy; $650. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LIMOUSINE BODY.—Latest model; almost new; fits any standard car; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE 1917
TOURING, 38 H. P.
Perfect condition; fully equipped. R. F. O'Neill, 123 W. 70th. Call between 12-1 or 6-7 P. M.

MARMON landaulet, 1917; cost $4,000; has run in town about 4,000 miles; new steering knuckles have been adjusted; has been entirely overhauled and put in perfect order. Inquire Miss Mabel Choate, 8 East 63d St. Telephone Plaza 5259.

MARMON 1917 landaulet, overhauled and newly painted dark blue. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 landaulet, also touring and roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 five-passenger sedan. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MERCEDES, 1914 MODEL.
Beautiful touring car, in perfect condition; cost $8,500; cheap for cash. Phone owner for demonstration, Columbus 8599, or call 1,926 Broadway, Room 606; real bargain.

MERCER raceabout, 1914; self-starter; wonderful condition. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCEDES.—Latest model, run but little; Winter and Summer body; moderate price. Healey's, Broadway and 51st St.

NATIONAL twin six Clover Leaf, practically new; half price. 20th Century, 1,700 B'way.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 Four-Cylinder Model 43 landaulet Town Car.—Like new; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Columbus.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, five-passenger touring; leaving city. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLANDS, WILLYS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED CARS.
SOLD BY THE MANUFACTURER.
ALL MODELS, CLOSED AND OPEN.
Priced exceptionally low for quick sales.
Also some good bargains in other makes.
Cash or terms. Trades considered.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open evenings.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet; like new. H. H., 80 Times.

PACKARD 1915 Six-Cylinder Limousine. Also landaulet car, 2-38; very good condition; will remodel to suit. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Columbus.

PACKARD 1915 Six-Cylinder Runabout, 5-48. —Finest condition; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Columbus.

PACKARD chummy roadster, twin six, 4-passenger, 1917 model; run less than 5,000 miles. G. J. L., 48 Times.

PEERLESS 8-cylinder foredoor touring Sedan, 1917 model, like new; this is an investment at the price asked. Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic, 72d St. & Central Park West.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P.
CADILLAC (1916) Sedan.
LOCOMOBILE (1917) Touring, 38 H. P.
F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW "38" Limousine.—Electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914, "38," landaulet; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone Hanson, 348 Rector.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 4 & 5 CYL. Roadster and Cloverleaf, brand new; substantial reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe, month old; 500 mileage; paid $1,485; sold highest bidder. Phone Rector 672.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, four-passenger roadster, $750. Brenner, 1,776 Broadway. 351 Columbus.

SCRIP

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
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Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, twenty-five, aggressive; eight years' stock order sales and credit experience, desires position with progressive concern where ability is recognised. G 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25.)—Good address; willing, ambitious; able to handle correspondence; ten years' experience buying, selling. R 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, energetic and capable, seeks opportunity; permanently exempted. A 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, having five years' experience, desires position in office. A 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, reliable, desires position with advancement; best references. A 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with opportunity for advancement; reference. R 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping. Reilly, 809 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, (18,) desires position; advancement. Box 58, 2,127 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes clerical position in wholesale house; references. A 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, four years' general office experience, desires position. A 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position mercantile house with chance for advancement; best of reference. Address S., 823 East 167th St.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, stock, clerical, sales experience, desires connection. S 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, college education, wishes responsible position, anything; experienced. A 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting desires work after 5 P. M. A 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Christian, general clerk, with experience in purchasing, desirous of connecting with reliable firm. G 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, eighteen, excellent education; position with advancement; alert, conscientious. R 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, wishes position. R 212 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our art embroidery, camera, candy, and umbrella departments, and can also place saleswomen in all departments throughout the store, presenting an opportunity to women without experience to learn salesmanship and be paid to become part of our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING

Require several young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply at Superintendent department of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT DESIGNER.—Lady, must have experience on medium priced line of stout dresses. L. Rubin, 159 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER.

Accurate and quick, experienced on Ellis adding typewriter, for retail ledger; high-class specialty shop. Apply, stating references and salary expected, S. J., 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, to take full charge of large and busy office; good penman and accurate at figures; state age, nationality, citizenship, schooling, experience, reference, and salary expected; apply in own handwriting; office closed Saturdays, open Sundays. J 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry, capable of handling 1,000 or more active accounts; must be able to produce clean record for honesty, accuracy, and faithful service. K 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT —. EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; must be experienced in import and export detail; state salary and references. J 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, must know stenography and typewriting; $14 to start. Elliott Novelty Co., 153 Greene St.

COOK and laundress for private family, wages $35; also chambermaid and waitress, wages $30; white only desired. Apply 1,067 Madison Av., Tuesday morning, 9 to 12.

Large wholesale house requires the services of several clerks for their sales analysis department; must be quick and accurate at figures. J 150 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Two dictaphone operators, touch typists, Underwood machines; high school girls preferred, short dictaphone experience necessary; salary $13. J 145 Times.

DRESSMAKER, first-class. The Grey Tone Shop, 2,464 Broadway.

GIRLS, 15-20 years of age, for stock work and order filling; large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L".

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. K 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS, familiar with printing, wanted in finishing department of American Bank Note Co., at their Bronx plant.

GIRLS to address envelopes; rapid penman wanted. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Pl.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; basement floor only. Address or call 146 West 70th St.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, (BACTERIOLOGICAL.)

SALARY $600.

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, who have acquaintance with routine work of bacteriological laboratories and familiar with making of slides, preparation of vaccines, the preparation of media, and the care of various laboratory equipment. Subjects and weights: Duties, 6; experience, 4. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until Dec. 6, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, (CHEMICAL.) SALARY $600.

Candidates at least 18 years of age who have had acquaintance with the routine work of an assistant in a chemical laboratory. Subjects and weights: Duties, 6; experience, 4. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Dec. 6; at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

MAID wanted for general housework, two adults, nurse for baby; $8 per week and laundry. Telephone Morningside 3811, or call 520 West 122d St.

OFFICE and CLERICAL WORK — Large mail order house requires a number of young ladies, 15-20 years of age, for office; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public, parochial or high school graduate preferred. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L".

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

WE REQUIRE EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR OUR EDITING DEPARTMENT; ALSO FOR GENERAL OFFICE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; NO SATURDAY NIGHT WORK. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

BARNETT BROS., Columbus Av. & 74th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be good penman, accurate at figures; salary $8-$10; state age and experience. J 143 Times.

SALESWOMEN WANTED.

Wanted, several women of refinement and ability to cover the Wall Street and other sections of city and take orders for article relating to knitting; exceedingly attractive and useful Christmas gift; liberal salary or commission; also saleswomen in all towns wanted. B. Marston Smith, 168 South St., Morristown, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.

We have an opening in one of our private offices for an intelligent, clean-cut, ambitious young woman who can make herself generally useful.

The work consists of stenography, typing, and general office work and affords a splendid opportunity to advance with a liberal starting salary.

Experience on the Oliver machine is necessary.

APPLY TO MISS LONGNECKER, NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady about 25 years old, as secretary to President of a large Newark corporation; must be rapid stenographer and fast and accurate typist; replies must state age, experience, salary desired, religion, and nationality. Address Secretary, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in purchasing department of a large corporation; salary to start, $12 a week; when applying please state experience. K 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and accurate, with good schooling, age 20, wanted by large corporation, good surroundings, hours, and advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Large wholesale house requires the services of several stenographers for purchase department; must be good at figures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary. J 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to assist in sales room; must understand furs. Address, stating references and salary desired, J 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good at figures; beginner not objected to if smart and willing; salary, $10 to $14, according to experience. Hardy, 25 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—With some office experience; state salary wanted. Box 33, 206 East 34th.

STENOGRAPHER and bill clerk, experienced; permanent position, good salary. Ficks Reed Co., 535 East 79th St.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, experienced, good education, wanted at once; permanent; advancement. Room 22, 174 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate in taking notes, fair speed, in office; pleasant surroundings; salary $12. A 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in busy law office. K 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced, for immediate employment. G 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; public work in hotel; $15 week. R 52 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Young woman in factory office; state salary and experience. Box 33, 206 East 34th.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.

SALARY $2 A DAY.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age, who can punch, sort, and tabulate cards of the Powers accounting machine, and assist with clerical work. Subjects and weights: Practical test, 5; experience, 3; arithmetic, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Dec. 4, at P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835, afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, competent, of Russian language; send applications and references to Export, care Box 2162, P. O.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—We desire a refined and courteous young lady; knowledge of typewriting preferred, but not essential; in reply state age, experience, religion, and salary expected. A 264 Times Downtown.

TOUCH TYPIST for entry clerk in large organization; hours, 5 P. M. to 12:30; $12 a week to start. Y 224 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.

Rapid, accurate typists wanted, with some business experience and knowledge of stenography preferred; salary, $12 to start; good opportunity for promotion to live workers. Apply Room 1860, 120 Broadway.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L".

TYPISTS.—We need five typists who have had circularizing experience; pay is $9 a week, with chance to earn up to $13. Apply promptly to 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

TYPIST.—Must be accurate and have knowledge of stenography; state salary and references. J 60 Times.

WAITRESS.—Wanted in tea room department. Rumble Health Food Co., 864 6th Av. Apply early.

WOMEN—We desire the services of four classes of women: 1, self-supporting; 2, main family support; 3, part earner of living expenses; willing to help improve materially family conditions; ages 25 to 40; fair education, personality, talking ability; limited hours, 10 to 3; yearly earning capacity $1,000 to $2,500; state address, experience; appointment for interview will be granted by mail. P 888 Times Downtown granted by mail; commission basis. P 888 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wanted to interview prospective customers for high-class necessities; experience unnecessary, personality essential; commission basis. Call 11 to 1, Room 1406, 1,133 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRLS to inclose circulars; experience not necessary. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

Employment Agencies.

TYPISTS.—Experienced; $15 week. Apply early, Law Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, $15, $12; beginners, steno.-bookkeepers, $18, $15, $14; law, $15; typists, $12; clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES. — Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, (statistical.) Investigate. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS. — High class; excellent positions; law, export, commercial; typists. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Numerous positions; register free, 10:30-4. Co-operative Agency, 25 Beaver.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., (Agency,) 30 East 42d.—Immediate openings; first-class positions.

F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway. Register free. Many superior office positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 457 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATTE SCHOOL, 44 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, first-class, to take complete charge of bookkeeping department; only one with experience need apply. Mr. Rubel, Room 505, 18 Park Row.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for hustling agency; live wires with active accounts and ability to get more; make advantageous commission connections. J 110 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Experienced programs; references necessary; commission. Apply all week, 10 to 12 A. M., Mr. Pitel, 44 East 23d St., 4th floor.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on high-grade women's magazine; salary and commission. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Room 904, 25 West 45th St.

ASH HANDLERS wanted. Apply timekeeper's office, 405 East 43d St.

ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MAN.

Must have had department store experience; preferably as authorizer and desk clerk; good starting salary; opportunity for advancement. Call or write, stating experience and salary expected. Application confidential.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

BOOKKEEPER capable of taking charge of entire set of books and to act as assistant to auditor; state age, experience, and salary desired. F 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, to take full charge of large and busy office; good penman and accurate at figures; state age, nationality, citizenship, schooling, experience, references, and salary expected; apply in own handwriting; office closed Saturdays, open Sundays. J 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, to ineligible for draft, competent double entry, capable of handling 1,000 or more active accounts; must produce clean record for honesty, accuracy, and faithful service. K 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER on statements and customers' ledgers; exempt draft; salary $18. G 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; sales ledgers; cashbook trial; balances; permanent. Babcock & Co., 116 West 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—In builders' office; state experience and salary expected. F 190 Times.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS wanted; a large concern dealing in iron and steel products have several openings for boys between 16 and 19 years of age; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school records considered; high school graduates preferred; state age, education, give references. J 391 Times Downtown.

BOYS—BOYS.

Office boys, over 16; bright, intelligent. SWIFT & CO., 32 10TH AV.

BOY not over 19 years to learn commercial photography; one who has had some experience in amateur photography preferred; good salary and advancement. Wyanoak Publishing Co., 136 West 52d St.

BOY.—OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY. ADDRESS R. S., 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in publisher's office for shipping and mailing department; salary to begin, $8 a week; state previous business experience, if any. Address Opportunity, Box 604, P. O., New York City.

BOY, high school or equivalent education preferred but not essential; splendid opportunity for advancement in large manufacturing concern; state age, salary, and education. Y 214 Times Annex.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. K 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN

BOY.—Position with corporation offering excellent chance for advancement for boy with intelligence and ambition; initial salary $7 a week. Y 222 Times Annex.

BOY, 16 years old, general office work; good opportunity. Address, own handwriting, stating age, references; chemicals. R 228 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years, to run errands and do general office work, downtown commercial house; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. A 270 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOY.—For office work, with large corporation; splendid opportunity for advancement. A 245 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; good opportunity for one who is bright and active. Address S 123 Times.

BOY as messenger in large organization; good chance to advance; $7 a week to start. Y 221 Times Annex.

BOY wanted about 17 years; good writing, figuring; Christian firm; good opportunity; salary $8 to $10. R 216 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn advertising business; salary $7; fine chance for advancement. Apply Hoyt, 116 West 32d.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE REPAIRMAN WANTED. CALL AT ONCE. JOHN E. RANSON, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

BUYERS Wanted.—Two young men wanted, housefurnishings, toys, and rugs; drapery buyers for large popular price department store; must be live wires, and only experienced buyers or head assistants to a big house; furnishing or rug buyer will be considered; others need not apply; big opportunity; permanent positions to right men. Call today, Mr. Weisberger, Martinique Hotel.

BUYER, seller, and correspondent wanted by chemical works in their office; must have many years' experience in technical chemicals; give particulars, including salary and references expected. John C. Wiarda & Co., 273 Green St., Brooklyn. Residence, 875 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER FOREMAN.—On new buildings; state experience and salary expected. F 190 Times.

CLERK. — Sturdy young man to work in stock room large manufacturing organization; state age, experience, and salary received in last position. X 371 Times Annex.

CLERKS OF WORKS.—On new buildings; state experience, salary expected. F 190 Times.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURER.—A large concern in Chicago, manufacturers of clothing, has an opening for a Superintendent of manufacturing; applicant must combine a thorough technical knowledge and executive ability; must be progressive and thoroughly conversant with modern methods of cutting; a position for a man of the highest class; state qualifications fully and salary expected. Y 231 Times Annex.

COLLECTORS.—We have two vacancies for installment collectors; salary $2.25 per day to start. If you want a permanent position with a good concern for advancement call between 10 and 12 A. M., 8 West 29th St., Room 801.

COLLEGE MEN wanted, or men who have equivalent of college education, for special financial work; this is no book proposition; we will train several such men in our business, paying them a salary and commission; we want only clean-cut, aggressive young fellows, who can furnish gilt-edged references; your letter of application must convince us that you measure up to our requirements. Chas. Young, 6 Wall St., New York.

COTTON BUYER.—Competent; one who knows European markets preferred; state full particulars, experience, and positions held. K 203 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN, FAMILIAR WITH REINFORCED CONCRETE AND STRUCURAL STEEL DESIGNS OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ROOM 210, 217 BROADWAY. AUSTIN CO.

DIE MAKERS.—Several strictly high-grade die makers for special work; 48-hour week; high rates to good men; state age and experience by letter only. K 228 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE, WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering, outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. A. S. S., 136 Times.

DRAFTSMAN FOR SPECIAL MACHINE DESIGN; ALSO ONE FOR FIXTURES, PUNCHES, AND DIES; ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 11, ELIZABETH, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRUG CLERK.—PHARMACEUTICAL FIRM NOW LOCATING IN NEW YORK REQUIRES A FEW YOUNG MEN TO ASSIST IN PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY; PERMANENT POSITION. CALL TUESDAY MORNING, 113 WEST 18TH ST., 4TH FLOOR. WM. R. WARNER & CO.

EXPERIENCED CHINA PACKERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, TOOL DESIGNERS, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1356 COLUMBUS, OHIO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FIREMEN wanted. Apply timekeeper's office, 405 East 43d St.

GAUGE MAKERS.

Men experienced in making and checking gauges. Apply West 95th St. dock, Yonkers, N. Y.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIANS WANTED. The Electrical Contractors Corporation. Waterbury, Conn.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, (BACTERIOLOGICAL.)

SALARY $600.

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, who have acquaintance with routine work of bacteriological laboratories and familiar with making of slides, preparation of vaccines, the preparation of media, and the care of various laboratory equipment; subjects and weights: duties, 6; experience, 4; applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until Dec. 6, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, (CHEMICAL.) SALARY $600.

Candidates at least 18 years of age who have had acquaintance with the routine work of an assistant in a chemical laboratory; subjects and weights; duties, 6; experience, 4; applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Dec. 6, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

MAN, knowing bookkeeping and accounting, with executive ability, for export and import house; to take charge of branch accounts and preparing for South American trade full details, nationality, positions held, age, and salary. A 236 Times Downtown.

MAN and wife, competent to take entire charge of studio apartment house; wife must be good cook. Apply store, 64 East 34th St., from 9 to 10 A. M.

MASSEUR.

Young man of good appearance, some experience; must have or file application for license; an opportunity for the right man. Call 9:30 A. M. Simon Health System, Room 701, 50 Broadway.

MATERIAL CLERKS.—On new buildings; state experience and salary expected. F 190 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, American, familiar with handling of outgoing mail; steady position. Apply, own handwriting, A 266 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL DESIGNERS AND FIRST-CLASS DRAFTSMEN ON GENERAL MACHINERY, ROLLING MILL MACHINERY INCLUDED; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE IN FULL, AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO GIVE REFERENCES. TREADWELL ENGINEERING CO., EASTON, PENN.

MEN.—Wanted, for guard duty, men with military or militia experience preferred; between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from employers; salary $75 per month to start; furnished quarters, fuel, and light free; men may transfer into production after three months satisfactory service on the guard. Write for application blank to H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLWRIGHT for light machinery wanted at once, F 193 Times.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN; one with several years' experience and good record only considered; salary, expenses, and commission. Y 227 Times Annex.

NEWSMAN, experienced, with ability to condense facts for inside and reportorial work; state salary and qualifications to handle trade news. Address N. O., 274 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; salary $12; apply letter only, stating age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in each position. Heidelberg & Wolff Co., 644 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright young boy in large electrical contractor's office; exceptional opportunity to advance and learn the business. Reply, stating age, salary expected, R 56 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, age 16-17, for manufacturing concern. Address R 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Bright, intelligent, wide-awake, well-posted young men of good personality, from 25-30 years old; must be able to furnish references; salary and commission. Phone Barclay 7315 for appointment; sales department.

SALESMEN.—We want men whose salesmanship ability will qualify them for promotion in the various branches of our organization; if you are a man of character and education and believe you can help us organize a permanent and permanent sales force, call and see us; all possible co-operation given; commission basis. J. S. Thomas, 129 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.

Two high-class men wanted by company doing over $18,000,000 annually; our men making from $250 to $1,500 monthly; increasing, permanent income; salary, commissions, or both. Apply Mr. Hume, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—A corporation unquestionably at the head in its particular field need capable men to carry out an aggressive Winter campaign; must be men of mature age, absolute integrity, and come well recommended; all possible co-operation given; leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. E. K., 50 Times.

SALESMAN FOR LARGE REPUTABLE HOUSE, MANUFACTURING EXTENSIVE LEATHER GOODS LINE; DESIRE REPRESENTATION FROM CHICAGO TO PACIFIC COAST; EXPERIENCED ONLY; COMMISSION BASIS; CONFIDENTIAL. J 137 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Three sales managers or experienced salesmen to interview during evenings big men who have made inquiries; large earnings in commission; slight tutoring experience essential; state age, experience. R 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by an importing firm, an experienced salesman in Japanese and Chinese silk piece goods, to handle spot stocks and bring import orders; on commission basis only. Apply with full particulars to Box R 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced stock salesmen who can furnish references to sell stock of a dividend-paying oil company, managed by expert oil men and successful financiers; commission basis only; no advances. Apply Room 1415, 50 Broad St.

Salesmen wanted to carry about a dozen snappy numbers of children's dresses as a side line; only those acquainted with department store buyers considered; strictly commission basis of 10 per cent. H. J. Bonner, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for three energetic men accustomed to earning big money; something absolutely new. Call 9 to 10:30 and after 2; commission. Room 707, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN to represent cloth putties legging concern; must have large following among wholesale and retail sporting goods firms; commission basis. J. Widder, 53 East 11th St.

SALESMEN.—To handle new nine-volume business man's encyclopedia in connection with System, the Magazine of Business, on liberal commission. Call 15 Park Row.

SALESMAN.—A live wire man to handle a good article as a side line to hardware and department stores on commission. Answer J. A. Hoegger, 20 Hutton St., Jersey City.

SALESMAN.—Will pay high-class stock salesman good commission to sell stock in big paying manufacturing business. S 117 Times.

SALESMEN, high-powered, accustomed to earning $100 weekly; no books, no real estate; honest proposition; commission. Shapiro, 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SALESMAN.—Our advertising gets live leads; we offer excellent proposition to the first-class closer; commission basis. Suite 1002, 45 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, selling corrugated boxes, salary and commission; apply between 12 and 1. Elliott Novelty Co., 153 Greene St.

SAMPLE CLERK EXPERIENCED IN WHITE GOODS HOUSE; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

SHIPPING CLERK in stock department of large hardware concern; one familiar with work in department of this character; salary $12 a week to start, with plenty of opportunity for advancement. Write, stating age, nationality, and experience, to L. E. B., P. O. Box 6, Station F, New York City.

SHOE BUYER AND MANAGER

FOR A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING RETAIL SHOE STORE IN A SUBURB OF GREATER NEW YORK. THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AND CAN MEASURE UP TO REQUIREMENTS. NONE OTHER WILL BE CONSIDERED. SALARY AND PERCENTAGE OF PROFITS. THIS VACANCY IS TO BE FILLED AT ONCE. REPLIES TO BE CONSIDERED MUST STATE PREVIOUS POSITIONS AND REFERENCES. EXPERIENCE, Y 233 TIMES ANNEX.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Rheumatism sufferers showing visible signs of the effect of the malady apply to have photograph taken to Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

ANY ONE knowing the address of Herman Zimmerman, chauffeur, formerly of Chicago, please communicate with X 327 Times Annex.

FRANK.—Telephone me at once. Virginia seriously sick. WILL.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, American, understanding Graham shorthand and double-entry bookkeeping; hours, 9-5:30; state experience, age, and salary expected; references required. G 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in a national bank; must be rapid, neat, careful, accurate, and willing; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. A 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, junior, about 18; we offer position with unusual development; write frankly about yourself. Automobile, J 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, preferably with real estate experience. Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, C. J. B., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, preferably with real estate experience. Apply, stating age, salary and experience. C. J. B., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, with some tutoring experience, to develop into executive, with permanent career; moderate salary at start; state age, experience. R 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 24 years of age; steady position. Hercules Powder Co., 80 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, young man; chance for advancement; $12. Call 47 Jay St.

STENOGRAPHER.—In builders' office; state experience and salary expected. F 190 Times.

STOCK CLERK Wanted.—Experienced in silk house, one that can take complete charge of stock book, charging, and wait on inside customers. Pressman, 423 4th Av.

STOCK SALESMAN.—An exceptional Canadian proposition for a high-class salesman. Tel. Bryant 5652 for appointment.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—To construct frame buildings; state experience and salary expected. F 190 Times.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.

Salary $2.00 a day.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age, who can punch, sort, and tabulate cards of the Powers accounting machine and assist with clerical work; subject and weights: practical test, 5; experience, 3; arithmetic, 2; applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Dec. 4, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

TEACHER, competent, of Russian language. Send application and references to Export, P. O. Box 2,162.

TIMEKEEPERS.—In builders' office; state experience and salary expected. F 190 Times.

TRACERS

with department store experience; good salary to those who qualify; wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Bureau of Adjustment, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN on all makes; state salary, references; confidential. A 261 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and bill clerk, young man; must have had some bookkeeping experience; state age, references, salary expected; good opportunity for bright man. A 268 Times Downtown.

TOUCH TYPIST for entry clerk in large organization; hours, 5 P. M. to 12:30; $12 a week to start. Y 223 Times Annex.

UMBRELLA SALESMAN; ONE FAMILIAR WITH HIGH-CLASS TRADE; STATE EXPERIENCE, TERRITORY, AND SALARY EXPECTED; REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE; CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS W. R., 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—SALES MANAGER.

MATTHEWS BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS., MANUFACTURERS OF INTERIOR WOOD FINISH, CABINET WORK, AND SPECIAL FURNITURE OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY,

SEEK A CAPABLE SALES MANAGER.

APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AS TO EXPERIENCE, PREVIOUS BUSINESS CONNECTIONS, REFERENCES, AND STATE COMPENSATION DESIRED.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18 to 20 years of age, for clerical work; must be quick and accurate at figures, also good penman; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $40 per month. Apply in own handwriting. K 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt from draft, familiar with office work; good horse sense; good personality and pep necessary qualifications; mail only. G. S. M., 725 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN, (14 to 17.)—Light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling. P 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN in builder's office; state experience and salary expected. F 190 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

WE NEED IMMEDIATELY SEVERAL EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS AND OFFICE MANAGERS, $1,800-$3,000; TWO COST ACCOUNTANTS, $2,400; A SALES CORRESPONDENT AT $2,400; AN ASSISTANT AT $1,400; TRAFFIC MANAGER, $2,000; SIX SALESMEN, $1,500-$1,800; AND A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS AT $1,300 TO $1,800. ALSO A GREAT MANY ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS, SOME WITHOUT EXPERIENCE. CALL 9 TO 2.

F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway. Register free; electrical designers, engineers, inspectors, draftsmen, stenographers, ledger clerks, clerks, boys.

FINE immediate openings; accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, miscellaneous others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

LAW CLERKS, excellent positions, large law firms; $20, $10. Federal Agency, 309 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS young men; excellent positions; bookkeepers, stenographers; immediate. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

Instruction.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.

Here is a professional trade that will raise you to a higher level in life. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand for dental mechanics. We train you in a remarkably short time at practical work, individually; day or evening; no book study. Easy payments. Investigate! Write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MEN—EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK.

8 months' course	Easy payments
MECHANICAL	START ANY TIME
DENTISTRY	DAY OR NIGHT
No book study.	Write for Booklet 19.

BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, NEW YORK: (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN: 15-17 Flatbush Av. 15 W. 44th St.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture, Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (31-T,) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for our special offer; state line of goods you obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

LEARN $5,000 YEARLY as Drugless Practitioners, both sexes; day and evening classes now forming; moderate tuition terms. Particulars on request

TELLS NEW OFFICERS TO BE CONSIDERATE

Colonel Wolf Warns Plattsburg Graduates That Otherwise They Will Demoralize Army.

SECOND CAMP BREAKS UP

Only 5 Per Cent. of the 2,743 Men Enrolled Failed to Win Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The second Plattsburg training camp is a thing of the past, the graduates finally being set down on the official records as being 95 per cent. of the camp strength of 2,743 men. About 200 of the former student soldiers were left here tonight after the last special pulled out at the camp siding at 9 o'clock, and Plattsburg now falls back into its four months of Winter quietude. To celebrate the event the Cole Gas and Electric Company put the city in darkness until after 10 o'clock, destroying what business the lunch rooms, hotels, and shops might have done. This was not on the schedule, but was due to an accident in the power house.

It was a busy morning at the camp, the Quartermaster, with all his assistants, paying off the students for the month of November, and at 11 o'clock the men were assembled at the camp theatre, where they were addressed by Colonel Wolf, commander of the camp. At the end of his talk representatives from each company and battery were called to the stage and received the parchment certificates of ranks for the men.

This graduation exercise lasted only three-quarters of an hour. Colonel Wolf in his address laid particular stress upon the fact that the graduates must not be carried away by the fact that they were to wear the insignia of an officer, but to retain that Plattsburg courtesy which they have been taught.

"And when you go among the men of the national army," he continued, "the men who are giving their lives for the protection of the country and the upholding of democracy, you must remember that these men come from all walks of life, and that they are human, just as you and I, and must be treated as humans, and on that point I have not the least doubt that you men of education and the training given here will understand that unless they are treated as humans you start a demoralization at once.

"I have personally talked with almost every man who is to be given a commission at the conclusion of my remarks, and I have sized each individual closely and have not the least doubt that the human feeling side of this great war undertaking is impressed in the breast of every man now holding rank. But before closing I want to repeat a few lines from an address made by the late Major Gen. John M. Scofield to the United States Corps of Cadets on Aug. 11, 1879. He said the discipline which makes the soldier of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment. On the contrary such treatment is far more likely to destroy than to make an army. Just remember that, please.

"I want officers to say of you 'That man must be from Plattsburg—he is so correct, so soldierly, so respectful of his superior officers.' Here you have been so careful as candidates to observe military courtesy. Carry this with you everywhere. When you go on duty with your companies, don't be stiff-necked and harsh with your men. Keep the fact that they are human in mind. Be sympathetic, be adviser, as well as leader.

"Study each man and try and get his point of view. Gain his confidence and respect, so that at the supreme moment he will not fail you. Don't stand on your dignity. Be natural; never bluff. Don't fear familiarity. There will be line enough between you and enlisted men—you, because of your superior education, your military assets. If you cannot get team work with your men you will not be a military success. Always keep in mind the Plattsburg spirit. There is nothing like it."

The headquarters staff announced tonight that there would be no more names of commissioned men given out here. All names of men who are not on the discharged list, and who have not appeared in the list issued here, are on record in the office of the Adjutant General at Washington, and these men will hear from that department within ten days of the rank given and their assignment.

James W. Burrows, whose name did not appear in the list issued Saturday, notifies THE TIMES that he has been commissioned a First Lieutenant of Infantry in the National Army and assigned to duty at Camp Devens.

PRESIDENT AT FORT MYER.

Reviews and Inspects the 940 Graduates of the Training Camp.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson reviewed and inspected the 940 successful candidates at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer today, and Secretary Baker told them of the hopes officials and the country are building on their ability to help train the national army.

Mr. Baker said he wanted the American Army not only to bring back victory, but to leave in Europe memories of American chivalry and high moral standards. Just before Secretary Baker delivered the diplomas the new officers sang several songs which have become popular since the United States entered the war.

SENATORS WANT WAR ON AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

ingly advisable and would greatly simplify the situation.

"I have understood that some, if not a large number, of Austrian troops have been on the western front. They may now, or soon, be actually fighting against the American forces, the two forces firing at each other. Anyway, the Austrians are desperately engaged with Italy, which is one of our allies just as much as France or England."

Reasons for Speedy Action.

No authoritative statement has come from the Government as to its position on the question of making war on Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. War Department officials are said to be preparing estimates for possible hostilities against those countries, and there is a widespread feeling that the situation of the United States would be simplified if a state of war between this Government and the remaining Central Powers were declared. It is felt that the operations of Austrian submarines against American merchant vessels, the use of Austrian ports by German submarines which menace American ships, and the employment of German troops to assist Austria in the Italian campaign would justify the step. It would also enable this Government to take measures against Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish spies and dynamiters in the United States.

Nevertheless some persons contend that it would be a mistake to engage in hostilities with Austria-Hungary. They argue that Austria is the weak sister of the Central Powers combination. Her people are weary of war, and her new Emperor and his Government, it is believed, would seek peace now if they were not afraid of the vengeance of Germany. Therefore, it is contended, it would be well for the United States to refrain from war with Austria in order to be free to act as mediator in any negotiations on Austria's initiative for an ending of hostilities with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia.

Despite this view, however, the general impression here is that a state of war between the United States and Germany's allies will be declared by the next Congress at the instance of President Wilson.

ORDER INQUIRY INTO SINKING

State Department Anxious to Know If Austrians Sank the Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Instructions have been sent by the State Department to the American Consul at a Mediterranean port to investigate the sinking by a submarine of undetermined nationality of the American steamer Schuylkill last week. Advices to the Navy Department stated that forty members of the Schuylkill's crew had been landed.

Administration officials are anxious to determine whether the submarine was Austrian or German. Advices received by the State Department say that there was a black and white spiral mark on its periscope.

It is altogether probable that if the evidence shows the Schuylkill was sunk by an Austrian submarine, it will be utilized as another count in the indictment to be made against Austria when Congress is urged, as it will be next week, to declare war on Austria-Hungary.

It is argued here that it is not necessary to complete the evidence in the Schuylkill case in order to strengthen this Government's indictment against Austria-Hungary, and that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a declaration of war against Austria last April when diplomatic relations with that nation were severed. An Austrian submarine, on Nov. 7, 1915, sank the Italian liner Ancona in the Mediterranean without warning and with severe loss of life.

On Dec. 6 following, the United States called the Austrian Government's attention to the fact that that Government had been advised, through the correspondence between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of this Government as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce.

The Austrian Government was then warned that despite this knowledge the commander of the submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag which attacked the Ancona failed to provide for the safety of the crew and passengers of the vessel. Austria was warned that the United States considered this submarine commander's act a violation of international law principles, and the code of humanity, and we demanded an apology, the punishment of the commander, and guarantees as to the future.

Relations between the United States and Austria were very much strained by the Ancona case, and it was not until Dec. 31, 1915, that they were eased by Count Burian's reply, in which Austria offered compliance with our demands. Germany at that time did not want a break with the United States and used influence at Vienna in favor of a conciliatory answer.

Early in 1916, when Germany threw her solemn pledges in the Sussex and Lusitania cases to the winds, notifying the world that she intended to sink any ships that entered the barred zones, Austria did likewise. Under date of Jan. 31, 1917, Austria delivered a note to the United States, as to other neutral powers, declaring almost the same submarine danger zone as was delared by Germany. This notification was received on the same day that Count Tarnowski arrived in Washington.

It was explained to Count Tarnowski that the United States Government could not possibly receive an Ambassador from Austria and at the same time dismiss the German Ambassador, unless the Austro-Hungarian Government could recede from the position taken in its submarine note. Count Tarnowski was not accepted as Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, and a delicate situation between this country and the Vienna Government drifted until April 9, when the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires here, Baron Zwiedinek, called at the State Department and stated that he had received instructions to the effect that his Government had severed relations with the United States.

The Vienna Government based its action on the fact that the United States had declared war on Germany. We had been advised previously by Ambassador Penfield that, on April 3, he had been informed by the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Austria would break relations with the United States if we declared war against Germany.

The Austrian Government gave the United States the same solemn pledges that Germany did with respect to submarine warfare. This pledge was given in the Ancona case. It was broken Jan. 31, 1917, when Austria declared the same submarine danger zone as Germany.

ROOSEVELT EXTOLS CANADIANS IN WAR

Greeted by Cheering Crowds at Toronto, Where He Speaks for Victory Loan.

DOUBTS VALUE OF TREATIES

Colonel Mistrusts the Pledges of Some Nations—Advocates Universal Service.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation here tonight when he spoke in support of Canada's Victory Loan. Thousands of Canadians, waving Union Jacks and American flags, filled the hall, and when Colonel Roosevelt appeared on the platform the crowd arose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

"Colonel Roosevelt," declared Sir Thomas White, the Chairman, "has been of incalculable service in mobilizing the moral forces of the world against Germany and its iniquities. We welcome him as a statesman, a gallant soldier, as a humanitarian, and, above all, as a man, for he is every inch a man."

Praises British Colonies.

"In all its great history," Colonel Roosevelt said, "the British Empire has accomplished no task quite as great, and none fraught with more lasting benefit to her own people, and to the cause of orderly liberty throughout the world, than the task of the last three and a quarter years. In doing this task, a part of extraordinary significance has been played by the free overseas commonwealths of the empire; by Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Ocean Islands.

"I speak the literal truth when I say that what has been accomplished by you Canadians and by your brothers of the continents and islands which lie under the Southern Cross, is without a parallel in history. You and they have sent your stalwart sons in hundreds of thousands across the vast oceans, down beyond the rim of the world, to fight on fields of ancient fame which their deeds have rendered still more famous.

"This action was the supreme justification of the liberty-loving, self-respecting, and respectful of the rights of others—which your several commonwealths have enjoyed. Furthermore, it has been a proof of the vision, of the power to look ahead, and to sacrifice present ease for large future interest which is possessed only by peoples that are mighty of soul. You have chosen to wall on the hard and glorious road of service and sacrifice and high achievement. You have made your bodies the servants of your souls' desire.

"A short-sighted or small-souled people, dwelling either across the Atlantic or south of the equator, would have shown only a tepid interest in the European war. Such a people would have easily devised a sentimental camouflage for an inaction that would really have been due to self-indulgent materialism. Nothing would have been easier than to say that you felt such horror of bloodshed as to be unwilling to send your sons to slaughter or that you wished to reserve them to fight on your own shores if you were invaded, or even that by refusing to be active in the war you hoped to be more useful when peace came—I have listened to plenty of such talk in my own country in the days before our people waked to their duty.

Spurned Counsels of Timidity.

"But, thank heaven, you men and women of the north, like the men and women of the continents far to the south, spurned the counsels of a mean and blind timidity. You have played your part in such fashion that your children's children, for generation after generation, shall hold their heads high and look all the world in the face without flinching. You have spent your wealth and your blood with a wise lavishness that is beyond praise.

"I did not accept any invitation to speak formally in Canada until the entry of my own beloved country into the war gave me the right to come here with pride, as an equal speaking to equals; for now, friends, your countrymen and mine have a common duty and the same single purpose. The duty incumbent on both of our nations is to fight this war through to a finish, no matter how long it takes and at no matter what cost of life and treasure, until we win the peace of overwhelming victory. Our common purpose is to break the offensive strength of the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns, so as to redeem Belgium and secure ample atonement for her wrongs, so as to restore to France what Germany took from her, so as to free every people now tyrannized over by Germany or by her vassal allies, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

"When the world is safe for orderly freedom, for all the free peoples, great or small, who live justly under the Governments of their choice, then, and not until then, our purpose in this war will have been achieved. Then, when peace comes, we must endeavor to make it lasting; and in order that we may be even measurably successful in this endeavor, we must show both sincere desire to realize an ideal and also sound common sense in the course we follow to that end.

"As regards certain nations, I am sure that it will prove entirely possible both to provide for permanent peace among them, and also to provide for common and disinterested action along certain lines and within definite limits, to secure a betterment of general international conditions, to diminish the likelihood of future wars, and to restrict their limits if they break out. As regards Canada and the United States, I think the time has come when we should declare that no possible question can arise which cannot be determined substantially as questions between the various States or provinces are determined, at Washington or Ottawa.

Mistrusts Some Nations.

"As regards some nations, I question whether as yet we can trust the future safely to even the most carefully devised treaties—lest in any real emergency we suddenly discover that they are regarded merely as scraps of paper. Therefore, on the general matter of securing lasting international peace, I feel that probably our action ought to be twofold. We ought, with entire sincerity, to take every step which makes it likely that thereby the chance of future war will be minimized. But we should treat this action as an addition to, and not as a substitute for, preparing in advance to guard our safety by our trained strength. Let us in good faith enter into all reasonable treaties which will render it less likely in the future that the peace of the world will be broken. But let us not trust too much to paper guarantees.

"Let us, ourselves, make no agreements we cannot keep, and observe every agreement into which we enter. In addition, let us, as a matter of permanent policy, keep our strength prepared for our own defense. In order to do this let us insist that every right enjoyed shall carry with it the obligation to perform the corresponding duty. Inasmuch as the first duty of a nation is self-defense, let us insist that in our democracies universal suffrage shall go hand in hand with universal service, and therefore with obligatory universal training of our young men in time of peace so that they may be fit and ready to defend the hearthstones of the nation in time of war."

Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Colonel Roosevelt on his arrival here shortly after noon today. Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, who was leaving for a political meeting at Uxbridge, had his train held so that he might shake hands with the former President. Among others who welcomed the Colonel were Sir William Hendrie, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Sir William Hearst, Provincial Premier; Mayor Church, and army officials.

On leaving the car the Colonel was greeted with three rousing cheers. When he reached the street, thronged with people, he received an ovation. The Military Headquarters Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the guard of honor from the Canadian Officers' Training Corps presented arms.

Cheering crowds lined the streets all along the route to the Government House, whither the Colonel and his party proceeded in automobiles under the escort of a contingent of the Royal Flying Corps mounted on motorcycles. A luncheon followed at the York Club.

SEES OFFICERS DUPES OF CHARITY BAZAARS

District Attorney Swann Says Agents for War Relief Work Are Pocketing Bulk of Receipts.

District Attorney Swann said the continued investigation yesterday of the methods of profiteers who conducted bazaars in the name of patriotism or charity, and ostensibly for the benefit of soldiers and sailors, had disclosed information that indicated military and naval officers had been duped in certain instances. He said that some one had impersonated Colonel John J. Byrne of the 9th Regiment, Coast Defense, in making collections for a bazaar in the Manhattan Opera House to provide for dependents of the command.

A naval benefit bazaar also was a subject of inquiry at the District Attorney's office, and the Prosecutor appealed to Rear Admiral Usher at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to have his officers give such information as might be in their possession concerning this case or of others. In a talk over the telephone Admiral Usher said he had no personal knowledge of the subject, but said he would co-operate in the inquiry by assigning Captain Kellogg to assist the District Attorney's office. In reference to the methods employed in behalf of the Coast Defense benefit, the District Attorney said:

"The general scheme is this: A person representing himself to be Colonel John J. Byrne of the Ninth Regiment would telephone ostensibly from the armory in West Fourteenth Street and plead for contributions. On receiving a favorable reply from the person at the other end of the telephone wire the man impersonating the commander would announce: 'Then I will send my personal orderly to see you.' The contributor would later receive a personal call from a man representing himself as the orderly and attached to the 16th Company, who would get the money and sign a receipt reading: 'For the fund of dependent families of the 9th Regiment.'"

Mr. Swann asserted that of $14,521 thus far collected, it appeared that not more than $4,000 would ultimately get to the regimental fund. Most of the contributions go to the persons making the collections, he said. Mr. Swann has obtained the name of the chief agent, who has an office with a firm in Fifth Avenue, and while no direct charge has been made pending completion of the inquiry, the District Attorney says the profiteers appear to be benefiting far more than the real charity.

Colonel Bryne, who was reached at his military post last night by a telephone call, said he had heard from friends that his name was being used to further the benefit, and when he had called the agent to account for it the latter had replied he had not represented himself as the commander but simply as "speaking for the head of the regiment."

"I told the agent that under no circumstances was he to be permitted to use the name of any officer in furthering the objects of the benefit," declared Colonel Bryne. "The contract was made by a representative of the regiment on the recommendation of some one who had been interested in the benefit of the Twelfth Regiment, which was conducted by the same agent. As I am assured that the Ninth Regiment will receive some 75 to 80 per cent. of all the moneys taken in and that the agent is to get no part of the benefit proceeds, I thought it best to continue the work is arranged, although I asked Mr. Swann if he would suggest breaking the contract. He agreed with my view of the matter."

Mr. Swann also extended his inquiry to the hired agents who are engaged in promoting the collections for the benefits of the Amateur Comedy Club of America, 24 East Fortieth Street, and The Minute Men, who have an office donated to them by the Astor Estate, at Broadway and Vesey Street.

Several witnesses were heard by the Grand Jury yesterday in the inquiry concerning the Army and Navy Bazaar. Eugene Jess, an advertising solicitor of 639 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, was convicted by a jury in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of fraudulently collecting funds for a charity. It was alleged that Jess obtained donations and advertisements for a concert he said was to be given at the Manhattan Opera House for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

A "dummy" program for which Jess sought advertisements, it is said, contained the names of Mrs. Robert Lacon, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and others, who had not authorized the use of their names.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

FOUND.—A traveling bag on Boston Post Road. J 142 Times.

LOST.—On Sunday last, between West 104th St., and 86th St. and Broadway, small black velvet wrist bag, containing leather purse with small amount of money and handkerchief; reward if returned to 11 West 81st St. Telephone Schuyler 7842

LOST.—Saturday, at Ritz-Carlton, between the 46th St. entrance and the room off main dining room, or ladies' dressing room, flexible diamond bracelet, small black stones on either side; liberal reward. Mrs. A. L. Lowenstein, 260 West 72d.

LOST.—Diamond ring, night, Oct. 16, entrance Morningside Park, 122d St., Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward, no questions asked, return of same. Sulzer, 301 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST.—On 14th St., Friday afternoon, between 5th Av. and Union Square, Irish terrier puppy; reward. Francis F. Fulton, 20 East 14th St.

LOST.—Diamond rings, night, Oct. 16, entrance Morningside Park, 122d St., Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward, no questions asked, return of same. Sulzer, 301 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST.—Saturday night, at Hero Land, one bloodstone seal ring; suitable reward if returned to Philip Harrison, 116 Broad St., phone 8829 Bowling Green.

LOST.—Nov. 23, gold brooch, size of half dollar, woman's head in relief, one diamond; $25 reward, on returning to 25 West 11th St.

LOST.—At Strand Theatre, Nov. 25, a taupe fox stole, marked B. Altman & Co.; reward; no questions asked. Hearn, 421 W. 117th.

LOST.—Black marten muff, (Nov. 26,) in Post Office Department of Bloomingdale's. Reward if returned to 25 West 52d St. No questions asked.

LOST.—Seal muff on West 86th or Riverside Drive to 72d St.; liberal reward. Return apartment 8, 309 West 86th St., phone Schuyler 8280.

LOST—Monday, head of diamond scarfpin, liberal reward. Harry Herman, 932 Hoe Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Green-beaded bag, Sunday night, Broadway, corner 112th St.; keep money, return bag. Myers, 401 West 112th St.

LOST.—Purse, $250, Liberty certificates, cash, bond transfer stock; reward. Advise 40 Exchange Place, room 505.

LOST.—Watch, initials R. H., between 42d St. and Strand Theatre, Sunday night. Gramercy 3206.

LOST.—A platinum bar pin, set with diamonds and pearls; reward. Box 707, Rye, N. Y.

LOST at Hero Land, Monday afternoon, pointed fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Burritt, 449 West 123d. Morningside 973.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon, near Third Av. or Lexington Av., light green pendant earring; reward. 19 East 48th.

LOST.—Platinum bracelet, about 19 diamonds; liberal reward. 2.5 West 91st, Apartment 136.

LOST.—Lady's diamond and emerald wreath pin; Saturday; liberal reward for return. Frey, 253 West 90th; River, 1655.

LOST.—Bank book, West Side Savings Bank. Return to R. H., care bank.

LOST—Diamond brvallere, in chamois bag; reward. Phone Flatbush 6418.

LOST.—Bag, containing glasses, probably West 77th; reward. B., 101 West 78th.

REWARD.—Velvet bag containing money, bank check, key, Friday. Brodhead, 103 West 55th.

REWARD—Molerkin scarf, Sunday night. Return to Telephone Operator, 409 Edgecombe Av.

$100 REWARD for diamond link bracelet, Justine Johnstone's Club or Joan Sawyer's. Communicate Columbus 5788 for reward.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—For sake of pet, party will give $200 reward for Boston bull, lost Saturday night; Hoboken License 112. Return 600 West 140th St., Apt. 12.

LOST.—$5 reward for brindle bull terrier; female, white breast, short tail; Saturday, 52d St., 2d Av. 445 3d Av.

LOST.—Brown, white Spaniel, Saturday; reward, no questions asked. Carroll, 3,133 Broadway.

LOST.—Toy terrier, silvered, with yellow head; reward for return to owner, 50 West 61st St.

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